Two Parts
16 Pages

The New York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,160. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1897.—COPYRIGHTED, 1897, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Wednesday: FAIR, COLDER.

Stock market dull and featureless.

Wheat, 90⅝c; corn, 29⅝c; cotton, 7 1-16c.

Page 1.

In the Republican caucus at Harrisburg last night, Boies Penrose received 133 votes for United States Senator, against 75 for John Wanamaker. In North Dakota there is prospect of a combination to defeat Senator Hansbrough for re-election. In North Carolina, yesterday, indications were that Senator Pritchard would get enough Populist votes to re-elect him. In Illinois the chances yesterday seemed to favor the election of Madden, while in Indiana, Fairbanks seemed to be gaining ground.

A cable car on Lexington Avenue ran away at Eighty-first Street last evening, and before the cable could be stopped, it crashed into two other cars, wrecking them and injuring six persons. The accident was caused by the grip of the car catching in the broken strand of the cable. Four of the injured were removed to the hospital. None of the injuries were serious.

The President yesterday sent to the Senate the correspondence in the case of Charles Govin, the American correspondent, who was reported to have been put to death after having been captured by the Spaniards.

The Republican Assembly caucus at Albany last night selected O'Grady for Speaker and Baxter for Clerk without a contest. Minor Assembly officials were also agreed upon. The Democrats decided to give their votes to Daniel E. Finn for Speaker.

Charles Searle, President of the Densmore Typewriter Company, and his daughter and sister-in-law were caught in floating ice in the Great South Bay and drifted about for several hours Monday night.

The Chicago police are holding a man named G. J. De Juster, who is wanted in Brooklyn on charges of swindling.

Two masked robbers were put to flight yesterday in Chicago by a bartender, who snapped a towel in their faces.

Gov. Bradley of Kentucky has sent troops to stop the destruction of tollgates in Mercer County.

The Smith Carpet Mills, in Yonkers, have resumed work, and 7,000 hands are employed.

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President-elect McKinley and Senator Allison will meet by appointment in Canton to-day, and it is stated that the Treasury portfolio will be offered to the Iowa leader. Mr. Hanna is said to be going into the Cabinet as Secretary of the Navy. It is claimed that Mr. Dingley is no longer being considered in connection with the Treasury.

The Republican Club last night gave a banquet in honor of Cornelius N. Bliss, its retiring President. The speakers were Congressman Mahlon Pitney of New Jersey, Gen. Henry L. Burnett of Ohio, Mayor Strong, Theodore Roosevelt, Gen. Horace Porter, and Thomas J. Rush. Mr. Bliss's claims for a place in Mr. McKinley's Cabinet were upheld.

In a case now pending in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Wallace, the payment or non-payment of $118,000 by insurance companies is said to depend on the question whether a certain building in this city collapsed and took fire, or took fire and then collapsed.

Edward M. Grout, in an address before the Social Reform Club last night, said cities should supply gas as well as water to their citizens. He advocated municipal control also of electric works and street railroads.

At Albany, yesterday, it was announced that Edwin Einstein of this city was a candidate for appointment as Minister to Italy, and that Deputy Secretary of State Davidson aspires to be Commissioner of Pensions.

Mary Stevens, with several aliases, was arrested, charged with having swindled several New York hotels. She would go to a hotel, stay as long as she thought safe, and leave without paying her bill.

It was announced at Albany yesterday that Gov. Black would send to the Legislature to-day a special message recommending that canal improvement bonds be exempted from taxation.

Mayor Gleason of Long Island City last night vetoed the budget for 1897. The consideration of the budget has been delayed for a month.

Six persons were injured, three probably fatally, by a wreck on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad near Carson, Iowa, yesterday.

Thomas J., or Patrick T., Hogan, a prisoner who escaped from the penitentiary in the fog of Monday afternoon, is yet at large.

Silas B. Dutcher, who was slated for Chairman of the Kings County Republican Committee by the Worth faction, will not accept.

At Albany yesterday the organization leaders claimed 126 votes in the Republican caucus for Platt for Senator.

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CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday a memorial was read asking that the frigate Constitution be preserved as a National naval museum. Mr. Call offered a resolution calling for the correspondence in the Sanguilly case, and instructing the President to demand the release of Sanguilly. Mr. Peffer spoke in support of his resolution for the appointment of a Monetary Commission. The House bill reducing the number of cases in which the penalty of death may be inflicted was passed. In the House, Mr. Broderick offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to the reason for withholding patents to certain lands in Kansas. In Committee of the Whole the House considered the Loud bill, regulating the kind of matter to be transmitted through the mails as second class.

Nicola Cardenas brought from Paris to the Cuban Junta $103,000 from European sympathizers. Reports were received of the successful landing in Cuba of the munitions carried by the Dauntless, which also received the cargo and men left at No Name Key by the Three Friends.

People on the ocean-going tug Walter A. Luckenbach, which returned from Mobile Monday, say that on the southward trip they were chased and fired at by the cruiser Raleigh, which mistook them for filibusters.

The Dauntless, on Sunday night landed in Cuba the arms and ammunition which the Three Friends was unsuccessful in delivering, and the insurgents took it inland in safety.

Representative Brosius yesterday introduced a bill providing for the retirement on pension of employes in the civil service.

Gen. Weyler says he will suppress the Cuban insurrection before the rainy season sets in.

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At Dover, yesterday, the Addicks men organized a "rump" House. The Democrats organized both the regular Senate and House. Gov. Watson, in his message, urged drastic measures to prevent corruption in elections.

A document prepared by the State Department showing that the recognition of foreign Governments always has been by an act of the Executive, was presented to the Senate yesterday by Mr. Hale of Maine.

In a riot yesterday by members of St. Stanislaus's Polish Church, at Bay City, Mich., one man was shot and three others were severely beaten with clubs.

There were slight runs on a couple of St. Paul banks, but the excitement was soon over. Business men there say that the panic is at an end.

Janos Rigo and the Princess de Caraman de Chimay, who eloped with him, are to appear in a music hall at Buda-Pesth.

Many of the young people of New York society attended the third of the series of Fortnightly Dances at Sherry's.

The charges of rate cutting made against Santa Fé officials came up in a Chicago court yesterday.

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Sir Charles Tupper, at a banquet given to him in London last night, said he greatly admired the United States, but he thought that Canada, for her own prosperity, should not think of annexation to that country.

The Pacific Cable Conference has agreed on a report, which is to be signed soon, recommending the construction of a cable to Australia.

Members of the Coaching Club see evidences of the invasion of a society war in the recent changes among the officers and the rejection of T. Suffern Tailer.

A number of athletes enrolled as candidates for the '97 'Varsity track and field team of Columbia University, and the team promises to be a good one.

George Work beat Julian Davies in a match at 100 birds, at Riverton, N. J., by a score of 82 to 78.

Andrew Percy Bennett has been gazetted for the position of British Consul in New York.

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Justice McAdam yesterday handed down a decision in the case of Ashner against Abenheim and others, refunding to the plaintiff 10 cents on each pound of tobacco wrongfully charged as duty. The error was made by a broker, but Abenheim was held responsible for it.

At the annual meeting of St. John's Guild last night, Charles A. Leale, M. D.; Robert H. Greene, J. Henry Fruitnight, Franklin Burdge, and Walter Stanton were elected Trustees.

The Anarchists held a meeting at Clarendon Hall in memory of John Neve, who recently died in prison.

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The Rev. Dr. Daniel C. Potter is a self-made captive in the residence attached to the Tabernacle Baptist Church, which was recently sold, watched by four men, who have been instructed not to let him return if he leaves the premises. Notices to attend legal proceedings failed to get him out.

The Mining Exchange of New York was opened yesterday at 38 and 40 New Street, with ninety-seven members, some of whom are members of the Stock Exchange. The Colorado Springs Exchange list of stocks was called. An issue with the Stock Exchange may be made.

The issue of an order restraining the sale of certain securities of the Bay State Gas Company in a suit brought by William Buchanan disclosed the fact that the company was still in the hands of a receiver, which was a surprise to Wall Street.

Gen. Francis A. Walker, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, died in Boston yesterday morning. He was stricken with apoplexy just before midnight, and passed away before the physicians could reach him.

A review of the work of the Salvation Army for eight months of last year shows an increase of membership and a generally flourishing condition. The plan of campaign for this year involves the formation of a bicycle parade and other new features.

Superintendent Constable announced his intention to comply immediately with Corporation Counsel Scott's ruling that all hotels must be fireproof below the second story, in order that the question may be decided in the courts.

Julius M. Mayer was appointed counsel to the Building Department, in place of John V. Dahlgren, resigned, and Mayor Strong caused a mild sensation in the City Hall by hesitating about swearing him in until he had seen Superintendent Constable.

The arguments in the action to revoke the naturalization papers issued to Mayor P. J. Gleason in 1867 were made before Justice Wheeler in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday.

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The Directors of the Real Estate Exchange prepared an address to the Supreme Court asking for more satisfactory ways of advertising of legal sales of real estate.

The Supreme Court has decided that the lottery traffic cannot be suppressed under the Inter-State Commerce act.

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Alderman Hall will to-day submit his bill relating to the investigation of the gas question to the Aldermanic Gas Committee. He says the bill will pass the Legislature. He has received resolutions from the Social Reform Club indorsing the resolution. The Gas Committee appeared before Mayor Strong yesterday and indorsed municipal ownership.

The Guatemalan Minister says his country wants our manufactured products, but we do not pay sufficient attention to its peculiar needs.

The full day and night service of the New York Cab Company was resumed. Three strikers were fined for threatening a non-union driver.

Frank Ellison, the former well-known clubman, who assaulted the aged broker, William Henriques, in 1893, was released from Sing Sing Prison yesterday, after serving over three years of his sentence. In a written statement he denounced a professed friend, with a Greek name, whom he called his enemy.

Brig. Gen. Michael R. Morgan, Gen. W. P. Craighill, Gen. Ruggles, and Major Gens. Thomas H. Ruger and Frank Wheaton will be retired this year. In the navy the important retirements will be Admiral John S. Walker, Admiral Francis M. Ramsay, and Admiral George Brown.

Much comment was caused in New Jersey by the decision of Judge Depue in a contested election case, admitting certain ballots, which, it was claimed, were so marked as to be void under the law, it being feared that it would open the door to fraud.

Revival services have been begun in Boston under the direction of Dwight L. Moody, and Tuesday Mr. Moody, Francis Murphy, and Sam Jones spoke from the same platform. The services will be continued two months.

Fred M. Inglehart, the Buffalo attorney who has been declared insane and sent to the Middletown State Hospital, misappropriated $54,000 belonging to his clients. The excessive use of liquor was the cause of his collapse.

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In his annual message to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, Gov. Hastings deprecates the corrupt use of money in elections. He points out that voters are bribed by the purchase for them by dishonest politicians of their tax receipts. Bossism is also denounced. The Governor suggests legislation to restrict the privileges of foreign corporations. He makes a strong plea for better school facilities in rural districts in order to check the tendency of country youth to remove to the cities.

A story that a steamer was loading with grain at the Erie elevator raised hopes in the grain trade that the discriminations in charges against New York were to be removed, but the rumor proved incorrect.

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CABLE CARS IN A CRASH

SIX PERSONS INJURED IN A LEXINGTON AVENUE ACCIDENT.

Grip of Car 291 Was Caught in a Broken Strand and the Car Ran Wild from Eighty-first to Ninety-sixth Street, Crashing into Two Other Cars Loaded with Passengers.

Cable car No. 291 ran away on Lexington Avenue last evening, between Eighty-first and Ninety-sixth Streets, smashed into two other cars, and injured six persons. The runaway was caused by the grip of the car catching a broken strand of the cable. The injured were:

Ellen Mooney, 27 years old, a domestic, of 200 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, scalp wound and cut over left eye.

Margaret Lennon, 32 years old, a domestic of 233 West Twenty-sixth Street, fracture of left arm.

Laura Levitt, 19 years old, of 165 East One Hundred and Second Street, scalp wound and contusion of the body.

Annie Smith, 21 years old, 84 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, injury to left ankle and possible internal injuries.

Pauline Gretzer, 23 years old, 643 Columbus Avenue, contusions on body.

James Mulligan, gripman of Car No. 291, of 176 East Ninety-fourth Street, right leg cut and bruised.

Ellen Mooney and Margaret Lennon were sent to the Harlem Hospital, Laura Levitt and Annie Smith to the Presbyterian Hospital, and Mulligan and Miss Gretzer were sent to their homes.

The accident occurred in the evening, when the north-bound cars are filled with working people on their way home. Car No. 291 made its last stop at Seventy-eighth Street. At Seventy-ninth Street Gripman Mulligan attempted to stop for a group of women, when he discovered that the grip was caught. He made a frantic effort to reduce the speed of the car by putting on the brakes, but failing to do so rang three bells as a signal of danger to the conductor. One block ahead Car No. 301, in charge of Gripman James O'Gorman and Conductor Philip Carey, was filled with passengers. Gripman Mulligan shouted to Carey to put on full speed.

Carey gave the danger signal to Gripman O'Gorman to put on full power as quickly as he could, at the same time giving the danger signal to Conductor Henry Morgan, who was in charge of Car No. 368 in front. Gripman O'Gorman was not quick enough in working his grip, and at Eighty-third Street Car No. 291 struck the rear platform of Car No. 301 with a crash and shock that sent the passengers of both cars sprawling on the floor and smashed the front and rear platforms.

Gripman Mulligan was thrown bodily through the front door of Car No. 291, and Conductor Carey escaped injury by leaping to the street just before the cars struck.

Both cars then ran north at full speed. Men and women fought indiscriminately in their efforts to escape, and at Eighty-fourth Street one woman in Car 301 succeeded in climbing through a window, and fell into the mud beside the track. She was picked up by a number of men, who witnessed the collision, and carried away.

Gripman O'Gorman did everything in his power to avert further accident, but finding a collision with Car 386, which was then only a block ahead, inevitable, he deserted his grip. The shock came quickly, for at Eighty-seventh Street Car 301 crashed into No. 386. The front platform of 301 was crushed, several pieces of the roof were knocked off, and the rear platform of 386 was entirely demolished.

The excitement among the passengers became intense. Gripman William Thompson of Car 386 attempted to put on the brake, but found that the chain was broken. He then seized the front door of his car and held it shut in order to prevent the passengers from leaping off and being killed. The weight of the three cars, instead of decreasing their speed, seemed to carry them forward with greater rapidity.

The cry of danger was taken up by pedestrians and carried on until Signalman Smith at the Ninty-ninth Street power house, learned what had occurred and succeeded in signalling to have the cable stopped. Before this could be accomplished the three damaged cars had reached Ninety-sixth Street, where they were stopped opposite Carl Kohler's drug store.

At Ninety-fifth Street Policeman Cody of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station had a narrow escape from being killed while trying to board Car No. 301. Cody caught the broken stanchion of the rear platform, and was about to fall between the cars when an excited passenger, in leaping from the car, ran against Cody so hard that they rolled over into the mud and out of harm's way.

Police Captain Moynihan and four patrolmen came to Cody's assistance, and carried Cody and the man into the drug store. Dr. J. J. Gorman of 153 East Ninety-sixth Street was summoned, and, assisted by Ambulance Surgeon Taylor of Harlem Hospital and Ambulance Surgeon Carter of the Presbyterian Hospital, attended the injured passengers.

The Mooney and Lennon women were extricated from beneath half a dozen passengers on the floor of Car No. 291. Miss Smith, Miss Levitt, and Miss Gretzer were in Car No. 301. For three-quarters of an hour traffic on the cable road was blocked. Cars were stalled as far south as Sixtieth Street. The repair wagon reached Ninety-sixth Street a few moments after the cars stopped, and fifteen minutes elapsed before the cause of the accident was discovered.

John Hay Denies a Rumor.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—"So far as I know," said John Hay this morning, "there is nothing in the report that I am to be Ambassador to Great Britain. I have heard nothing of it. It is hard to tell what is going on in the arcana of Major McKinley's mind, and he is the only one who can confirm or deny the reports. I have little doubt that were he to be asked he would deny it. But I have absolutely no knowledge of it."

Ex-Gov. Prince's Ambition.

SANTA FE, New Mexico, Jan. 5.—Ex-Gov. L. Bradford Prince, who arrived home recently from Canton, where he visited both the President-elect and Chairman Hanna, denied that the object of his visit was to secure the appointment of Territorial Governor. He admitted, however, that he was an applicant for a place on the proposed international monetary conference commission.

New York's Great Charities.
A complete list in Eagle Almanac for 1897.—Adv.

CARPET MILLS START UP.

The Great Smith Plant in Yonkers Resumes Its Work.

YONKERS, N. Y., Jan. 5.—The Smith Carpet Mills, which partly shut down, throwing about 3,500 hands out of employment about a month ago, have started up in all branches, and there are now 7,000 persons at work in the factory. The whistle blew this morning announcing that the mills had again opened. On Saturday the employes were notified to report.

ROBBERS FLEE FROM A TOWEL.

Driven Off by a Chicago Bartender's Novel Weapon of Defense.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—About 6 o'clock this morning, while John Heidbrodt was cleaning up behind the bar of the saloon at 344 West Randolph Street, two men entered. They wore handkerchiefs tied across their faces.

They ordered Heidbrodt to throw up his hands, but he replied by snapping the towel he was using at the eyes of his assailants.

The bartender's defense was so vigorous that the men were taken by surprise, and faltered.

Heidbrodt pressed his advantage and the two turned toward the door. As they emerged into the street one of them pointed his revolver back into the saloon and fired, the bullet burying itself in the ceiling. The disappointed robbers then disappeared down May Street.

A SHORTAGE AT SING SING.

The Financial Clerk of the State Prison Removed.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—State Controller Roberts to-day announced that he had removed from office Financial Clerk E. P. Corwin of Sing Sing Prison, in whose accounts a shortage was discovered some time since. The aggregate amount of the shortage for which no vouchers are on file is about $8,500. This amount may be subject to some small reduction of perhaps $200 or $300. The shortage is in the prison maintenance fund, and was a result of a system of borrowing that the clerk had carried on for some time until he was unable to pay back.

Corwin is sick at his home in Newburg. It is expected that the deficit will be made good by his bondsmen. The Controller has not yet appointed Corwin's successor.

RAIDERS TO BE ARRESTED.

Gov. Bradley Sends Troops to Stop Tollgate Wrecking in Kentucky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 5.—Gov. Bradley instructed Col. Gaither of the Second Regiment to call out the Lexington and Harrodsburg companies of the State Guard at 6:30 o'clock to-night for the purpose of going to Mercer County to capture a band of 200 turnpike raiders who are destroying tollgates in Mercer County.

The Governor has had detectives at work for several weeks learning the names and plans of the raiders. They found that Washington County was their headquarters. The detectives to-day notified Col. Gaither of the raiders' intentions, and he, in turn, informed the Governor. The troops are in command of Col. Gaither, who will secrete them in squads at different tollgates likely to be attacked. When the raiders approach and begin to tear down the poles they will be ordered to surrender. If they refuse, the troops have received orders to fire on them.

SEVENTY DOLLARS WELL SPENT

A Portland Man Buys a Schooner Which Comes to Port.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 5.—The strangest event in the history of this port has just occurred. Some days ago the schooner Robert I. Carter grounded on Alden's Rock, and it was supposed that she must be a complete wreck. Her sails were taken off, she was stripped of everything movable, and then abandoned, as far as her cargo was concerned. The schooner was sold for $70 to Charles Bartlett, Jr., of this city.

Last night, when the wind sprang up, Mr. Bartlett would possibly have taken a very much smaller sum for the apparent wreck, but to his astonishment she was reported this morning off Bang's Island, and drifting into this harbor. The wind of last night took her off Alden's Rock, and she is now docked, a sorry-looking wreck, but, it is believed, not beyond repair. She was valued the day she struck at $45,000. Her masts are alongside, and it is thought that 400 tons of her cargo of 1,200 tons of coal will be saved.

Not a man thought she could ever come off. Experts from Boston pronounced her a complete loss, and Mr. Bartlett was the only man who would make a bid for her. To add to his luck, she was so close to port that the towboat company will be able to claim no more than ordinary fees for taking her in.

Minnesota Farmers Indignant.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 5.—At its annual meeting here to-day the Minnesota Farmers' Alliance adopted several sensational resolutions. One of these is: "We denounce the administration of the Inter-State Commerce Commission as a fraud upon the country, regarding that body, as we do, as very little more than a pension bureau of superannuated politicians or complaisant political tools."

Another denounces the policy of President Cleveland and the Treasury Department in issuing $262,000,000 of bonds in times of peace, and a third demands the abolition of National banks as banks of issue. Ignatius Donnelly was a central figure in the gathering.

A Sky-Scraper Out of Plumb.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—The Masonic Temple, Chicago's twenty-two-story sky-scraper, is nine inches out of plumb, and some of the tenants of the structure have become alarmed at the publication of this fact, not fancying quarters in a building not built intentionally on the plan of the Leaning tower of Pisa. The architects of the building say it is owing to the substratum upon which one side of the foundation is built. They say there is no danger of its falling, and that half the tall buildings in the city are more or less out of plumb.

Sued by a Deserted Husband.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 5.—Charles W. Gaston, a traveling salesman for the Ohio File Company, sued Thomas M. Kingrey, a local real estate dealer, this afternoon for $50,000 damages, alleging that Kingrey alienated Mrs. Gaston's affections. Gaston married in 1889, and has two children. His wife went away from him last February.

A VICTORY FOR PENROSE

WANAMAKER BEATEN BY PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICANS.

Quay's Man Gets 133 Votes to 75 for the Former Postmaster General—Contests for Senator in Other States.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 5.—The great fight for Senator Cameron's seat is over. Senator Boies Penrose of Philadelphia has won.

The joint Republican caucus was held in the hall of the House of Representatives to-night, and a great crowd filled the galleries and all the space in the rear of the desks. The merits of Mr. Penrose and ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker were presented in glowing periods by their nominators and seconders, and then the vote was taken. The vote resulted:

For Penrose, 133; for Wanamaker, 75; for Senator Cameron, 1; for ex-Congressman John B. Robinson, 1, and for President Judge Rice of the Superior Court, 1.

When the Chairman announced that Senator Penrose had received the highest number of votes and was the caucus nominee, Senator Kauffman, the Wanamaker leader, arose, and, in a brief speech, moved to make the nomination unanimous. He said the motion to make the nomination unanimous was at the request of Mr. Wanamaker and the noble body of men who stood with him, who are loyal to their party. Senator Kauffman's motion was adopted, and Senator Penrose was made the unanimous choice of the Republicans for United States Senator. The caucus then adjourned.

The Democratic caucus was also held this evening, and ex-Lieut. Gov. Chauncey F. Black of York was chosen as the Democratic candidate for Senator.

PRITCHARD HAS A GOOD CHANCE.

May Get Enough Populist Votes to Insure His Election.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 5.—The Senatorial fight has begun. It starts out with a contest for the Speakership of the House. It is agreed by the Republicans that the Populists shall have that position. So the Populists' caucus must settle the matter. There are two candidates—Hileman, who favors Pritchard for Senator, and who is backed by Congressman Skinner, and Shulken, who is supported by Senator Butler, and who is an anti-Pritchard man. The matter thus turns upon Senator Butler's strength, and the question is, Can he keep all the Populists in line? The Republicans openly say Butler cannot control the entire Populist caucus, and that a minority is for Pritchard.

Senator Butler to-day in a published letter denounces those Populists who seek Federal offices, and the organ of the National Farmers' Alliance contains an editorial article declaring that if any Populist members of the Legislature are bought by Mark Hanna to vote for Pritchard, the result will be that the Middle of the Road Populists will forever cut loose from the Republicans. The Democrats are keeping perfectly quiet. They expect Populist overtures.

Indications to-night point strongly to Senator Pritchard's controlling the Populist caucus. Representative Skinner expects this result. Pritchard only needed fourteen Populist votes. He has already twenty-five, and more are said to be falling in line.

DICKERING IN NORTH DAKOTA.

An Attempt to Form a Combination Against Hansbrough.

BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 5.—The Senatorial situation already has developed its sensational features, and it is reported that Chairman Kleinogle, of the Democratic State Committee, and I. P. Baker, Democratic National Committeeman, contemplate an alliance with the anti-Hansbrough Republicans, to elect a Democrat or a weak Republican, pledged against Republican measures.

One prominent Populist already has made a proposition to the anti-Hansbrough forces to assist the Populists in electing a Senator who will agree to resign in two years, when the Populist forces will unite and assist the anti-Hansbrough men in electing their candidate.

MADDEN IN THE LEAD.

The Election of the Chicago Alderman as Senator Foreshadowed.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 5.—Edward C. Curtis of Kankakee County was nominated for Speaker at a caucus to-night of the Republican members of the Lower House. The majority of votes for him insures his election. He was the choice of the State machine, which is backing Alderman Martin B. Madden of Chicago, for United States Senator, and the result of the caucus is taken by the machine leaders and their followers in the Legislature to forecast the election of Madden.

The lines in the Speakership fight were clearly drawn for and against the State machine. R. G. Shubert of Cook County had received the promise of the machine's support for Speaker, but at an all-night meeting of the bosses it was seen that his candidacy was hurting the prospects of Madden, and after Governor-elect Tanner had arrived before daylight this morning from Chicago, to straighten out the tangle, it was decided to drop the Chicago man, with his consent, and take up Curtis. Charles Allen of Vermilion County also withdrew in favor of Curtis. Selby became a candidate only in name, and the fight narrowed down to Curtis, W. G. Cochran, the anti-machine leader, and Col. Charles Page Bryan of Dupage County.

The new choice of the machine cut into the strength of the opposition, as Bryan is not against the machine. The Governor-elect worked hard for Curtis all day, and there is now no doubt that he will throw all the influence of State patronage toward Madden. The action of the caucus to-night was unanimous, and the number of members present relieves the situation of any doubt as to the selection of Curtis when the House meets.

FAIRBANKS'S CHANCES GOOD.

The Senatorial Contest in Indiana Narrowing Down.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 5.—There is an unusually large number of members of the Legislature in the city in advance of the assembling of that body. Special interest is given to this session because of the fight for the seat of Senator Voorhees.

The friends of Charles W. Fairbanks, temporary Chairman of the St. Louis Convention, claim he is in the lead, and their claim is substantiated by the fact that other candidates are not gathering strength or doing much active work.

Hiram Brownlee's recent withdrawal is taken as a strong card in the interest of Fairbanks, whose friends are also making much of the fact that Gen. Lew Wallace's home Grand Army Post in Crawfordsville, has failed to adopt resolutions indorsing him for the Senatorship.

ROWBOAT CAUGHT IN THE ICE.

President Searle's Adventure in the Great South Bay.

BABYLON, L. I., Jan. 5.—Charles Searle, President of the Densmore Typewriter Company, his daughter Fannie, who is a Wellesley student, and his sister-in-law, Miss Barto, started from Oak Island, where Mr. Searle's Summer cottage is, in a rowboat during the fog and rain at 4 o'clock last evening. Mr. Searle was anxious to attend the meeting of his lodge of Masons, of which he is Master.

In the middle of the Great South Bay the boat was caught in floating ice, and Mr. Searle was unable to free it. The three occupants shouted for help, but without success. The wind carried them for some distance along the bay. When they were drenched and exhausted the boat suddenly freed itself from the ice, and they were able to make a landing four miles from home.

Some of the Masons became alarmed and sent to the Oak Island Life-Saving Station. Then they went along the beach and met the party trudging homeward.

ARREST OF A SWINDLER.

Chicago Police Are Holding a Man Who Is Wanted in Brooklyn.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Word has been received at the Central Police Headquarters from P. H. Corr, Superintendent of a detective agency in Brooklyn, requesting the authorities to hold G. J. De Juster, under arrest here, until he can arrive with requisition papers.

Mr. Corr wired the police that he had the necessary papers, and that he would leave for this city as soon as possible.

One of the circulars offering a reward for the arrest of the man said he was wanted in Brooklyn on charges of having swindled many persons and hotels.

STABBED BY A YOUNG BOY.

Accidentally Killed by the Lover of His Sister.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 5.—Richard Falk, o fourteen-year-old son of Dr. Frederick Falk, one of the leading physicians of the city, died from a knife stab in the heart, for which Thomas Hanna, Jr., the sixteen-year-old son of Thomas Hanna, ex-Lieutenant Governor, is responsible.

Young Hanna yesterday called to see a sister of young Falk. While he was waiting just inside the door for the girl, who was to take a walk with him, he took out a penknife to sharpen a pencil. The Falk boy asked for it, and, being refused, grabbed for it. In the scuffle that followed the knife blade was sunk into his heart. He died in forty-five minutes. It is maintained that the killing was accidental.

TAX TITLES MUST STAND.

An Important Decision by the Michigan Supreme Court.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 5.—The Supreme Court to-day made a ruling which renders tax titles practically invulnerable. Louis Sands, a wealthy Manistee lumberman, in common with other extensive owners of timber lands, has been wont to let his land be sold to the State for taxes, his programme being to contest the tax titles and have them set aside. A tract of his property was sold last year by the State for the taxes of 1891, and in to-day's decision the court affirms the sale.

The opinion says that all irregularities in the proceedings previous to the sale are foreclosed by the confirmation of the sale, and that the tax law was designed to make people pay their taxes. Hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property scattered all over the State is affected by this ruling.

Mrs. Pfister's Will.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 5.—The will of Mrs. Elizabeth Pfister was filed for probate yesterday. The will, which disposes of an estate estimated to be worth between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000, contained less than 500 words. With the exception of small bequests to two nieces and a nephew, the entire estate is divided between her two adopted children, Charles F. Pfister and Mrs. Louisa F. Vogel.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are generally Fair, Colder, northwesterly winds.

The barometer has fallen on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and in the Northwest, and it has risen in the central valleys. It is highest over the central plateau region and lowest over the lower St. Lawrence Valley. It is generally colder east of the Mississippi and warmer at Rocky Mountain stations and in the extreme Northwest. Light local snows have prevailed in the Ohio Valley and lake regions, and local rains in the Middle Atlantic States and New England. The indications are that colder and partly cloudy weather will prevail on the Atlantic coast, and generally fair weather in the Southern States and Mississippi Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—TIMES.		
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	8	48	51
6 A. M.	8	44	49
9 A. M.	7	43	45
12 M.	12	45	46
4 P. M.	15	46	48
6 P. M.	14	43	45
9 P. M.	8	38	40
12 P. M.	4	39	40

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	45½
Weather Bureau	44
Corresponding date 1896	10
Corresponding date of last 20 years	32

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 16, Column 7

TAME CAUCUS AT ALBANY

NO CONTEST OVER THE OFFICES IN THE ASSEMBLY.

O'Grady Named for Speaker and Baxter for Clerk — Complimentary Nominations by Democrats — A Senate Caucus.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—The Republican Assemblymen, with a majority greater than has ever before been seen in this State, organized to-night.

No shadow of a contest against the candidates of the regular organization appeared. James M. E. O'Grady was nominated for Speaker, and Col. Archie E. Baxter for Clerk, according to the programme made before election. Organization leaders were on hand to see that no mistakes were made—State Chairman Hackett, Jacob M. Worth of Kings, and the State officials allied to the organization.

Never within the memory of any one here has there been such an utter lack of enthusiasm or excitement. The entire proceedings occupied less than half an hour, and not a roll call was needed.

Assemblyman Austin of New York called the caucus to order, as the representative of last year's Caucus Committee.

Assemblyman Nixon's Speech.

Assemblyman S. Fred Nixon of Chautauqua, who will be the Republican leader on the floor of the Assembly, was chosen to preside. He was escorted to the chair by Assemblymen Ives and Miller. In opening the proceedings of the caucus, Chairman Nixon said that one year ago he predicted that when the Legislature assembled next the Republican Party would be in power, both in the State and in the Nation. He congratulated the members that his prediction had come true. Last Friday the Republicans had inaugurated as Chief Executive of the State a gentleman from whom the country expected much, and from whom it would receive much. A party's success, he said, depended upon keeping the party in close contact with the people. He added: "Whether we are successful in the future depends upon what we, as the popular branch of the Legislature, do." Mr. Nixon said he did not believe in making too many promises at the opening of the session. He said that the legislation of last year had been especially creditable, and referred to the Raines liquor tax law as one of the best measures ever passed by the Legislature. He hoped that the legislation of this year would confer as much honor on the party as did that of last Winter.

Assemblyman Ives of St. Lawrence was named as Secretary of the caucus.

Nominations for officers of the Assembly were then declared to be in order. Assemblyman William M. Armstrong of Rochester presented the name of James M. E. O'Grady of Rochester for the office of Speaker.

Assemblyman Brennan of Kings seconded Mr. O'Grady's nomination, and Mr. O'Grady was then nominated unanimously.

Assemblyman Austin of New York placed in nomination for the office of Clerk, the name of the present Assembly Clerk Archie Baxter of Elmira. Assemblyman Horton of Wayne seconded Mr. Baxter's nomination, and it was made. Assemblyman E. L. Brown of New York placed James C. Crawford of New York in nomination for Sergeant at Arms.

Minor Officers Chosen.

Assemblyman Merten E. Lewis of Monroe named Joseph Bauer of Monroe for the office of head doorkeeper.

Frank W. Johnson of Erie was nominated by Assemblyman Steiner of Erie for first assistant doorkeeper. Assemblyman McGraw of Rensselaer placed ex-Assemblyman E. L. Demers of Lansingburg in nomination for second assistant doorkeeper.

The Speaker was given authority to appoint a Caucus Committee to call future caucuses.

There was more or less talk among Assemblymen to-day as to whether Assemblyman Frederick S. Robbins, who was elected as an Independent Republican last Fall from Allegany County, would be allowed to go into caucus with the majority to-night. Nobody seemed to know exactly what would be done, most of the Assemblymen saying that it was a matter that could be better settled when it presented itself for solution at the caucus. There was much conservative opinion, however, on the matter to the effect that if Mr. Robbins desired to go into caucus and abide by caucus action, that he should not be debarred.

Mr. Robbins was present at to-night's caucus, and no question was raised as to his presence.

Democratic House Caucus.

The Democratic Assemblymen met in caucus in the Assembly parlor. Assemblyman P. H. Roche of New York City presided, and Assemblymen Hoffman of New York and Zurn of Brooklyn were named as Secretaries.

The following complimentary nominations were made: Speaker—Daniel E. Finn of New York; Clerk—Charles Marshall of Erie; Sergeant at Arms—Thomas H. Murphy of New York; Head Doorkeeper—Max Steinert of New York; First Assistant Doorkeeper—Edward Owens of New York; Stenographer—Thomas Hassett of Steuben.

Assemblyman Finn is to be the Democratic leader on the floor of the Assembly, and was empowered to name the Caucus Committee.

Republican Senate Caucus.

The caucus of the Republican Senators was very brief. It was called to order by Senator Ellsworth in the Senate Library, and Senator Parsons of Rochester was chosen Chairman. Senator Higbie of Suffolk was elected Secretary.

Senator Ellsworth offered a resolution that the places allotted to the several Senators by the Senate caucus last year be continued to the same Senators this year, and that they be authorized to name the appointees for the different places for this year, such names to be handed to the Clerk of the Senate. The Senators can name the employes of the last session or make new appointments.

Nearly all of last year's appointments will, it is expected, stand for the present session. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The most important action of the caucus was the adoption of a resolution presented by Senator Raines to the effect that the rules of the Senate be adopted as they are at present, except that Rule 7 be amended by classing the Railroad Committee with those having eleven members. This increases the membership of the committee by two.

Senators Cogreshall of Utica and Page of New York, both Republicans, are to get these two additional places on the Railroad

the newly elected Senator to succeed the late Senator Ballintine, will have the committee assignments held by his predecessor.

The Caucus Committee of last year was continued.

AFTER FEDERAL OFFICES.

Einstein Wants to be Minister to Italy—Davidson's Ambition.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—A canvass for a bit of Federal patronage was carried on here today at the Speakership headquarters of Mr. O'Grady.

Maurice M. Eckstein of New York, who, during the last campaign, was connected with State Republican Headquarters, was at Mr. O'Grady's rooms at "The Tub," with a petition in behalf of Dock Commissioner Edwin Einstein for United States Minister to Italy. The petition was presented to all Assemblymen and Senators who visited the rooms, and was quite generally signed. An attempt will be made to secure the signatures of all Republicans in both branches of the Legislature. It is said the Republican State organization indorses Mr. Einstein for this foreign appointment.

Andrew Davidson, Deputy Secretary of State, is a candidate for the office of Commissioner of Pensions under President-elect McKinley. Mr. Davidson resides in Cooperstown, Otsego County, and his many friends in Congress are pushing his claims. Mr. Davidson is the editor of The Otsego Republican, published at Cooperstown. He has been Deputy Secretary of State since January, 1894, under Palmer. His first public office was that of State Senator, representing the Herkimer-Madison-Otsego district in 1884-5. In 1890 President Harrison appointed him First Deputy Commissioner of Pensions. He served three years and four months in the Union Army in the war of the rebellion, was wounded twice, and wears a medal of honor awarded by Congress for distinguished bravery in battle. Before entering the journalistic profession he studied law, and was admitted to the bar.

MAY EXEMPT CANAL BONDS.

The Governor Will Urge the Legislature to Act at Once.

ALBANY, Jan. 5. —Gov. Black is expected to send a special message to the Legislature to-morrow urging that a bill be at once passed exempting from taxation bonds issued for canal improvements.

This expectation is based upon the result of a conference between Controller Roberts and the Governor this afternoon. The Controller wants to sell on Tuesday next about $4,000,000 worth of the 3½ per cent. bonds, authorized for canal improvement. Some difficulty has heretofore been experienced in securing a quick sale for bonds of this sort.

It is said the bill authorizing the exemption may be passed to-morrow, the Legislature acting under the Constitutional authority of passing bills which the Governor recommends as urgent, without the three days' delay required for ordinary bills.

Keefe for Railroad Commissioner.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 5.—At a union meeting of delegates from the New York State divisions of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Order of Railway Conductors, and Order of Railway Telegraphers, held in this city at Empire Hall this afternoon, P. F. Keefe of Rochester was selected as the candidate of the railroad employes of the State for one of three vacancies on the Board of Railroad Commissioners. A committee was appointed to present his name to Gov. Black and urge his appointment. Mr. Keefe has had an experience of twenty-three years in railroad work, and is at present a conductor on the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railway.

New High Building Bill.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 5.—Assemblyman Austin of New York City says that an anti-high building law will be introduced at the coming session. It is drafted along the lines of last year's bill and provides that the height of a building be limited to fifteen times the square root of the width of the street upon which the building fronts.

The bill providing for a new Hall of Records for New York City was received by Mr. Austin to-day and he will introduce it to-morrow.

Civil Service Commission's Needs.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—The Civil Service Commission is preparing its annual report to the Governor, and at the meeting here to-day discussed some of its features at length. One recommendation which will be made relates to an increase in the amount of money to be used in carrying out the civil service. Heretofore the appropriation for the board's work has ranged from $20,000 to $25,000 a year. To provide for the increased examinations, the Commissioners believe $40,000 will be needed this year.

BIG MAJORITY FOR PLATT.

Machine Leaders Count 126 Votes for the Tiogan for Senator.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—The most careful canvass that the Republican machine leaders have been able to make on the Senatorial question shows that 126 members are for ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt.

The whole number of Republicans in the two houses is 150, not counting Assemblyman Robbins, who is classed as an independent.

Chairman Hackett of the Republican State Committee, Jacob M. Worth, Assemblyman O'Grady, who is to be Speaker, and several Republican Senators, have been in consultation to-day, and have about decided to hold the caucus next week, probably on Thursday night.

As the Legislature will take a recess to-morrow for one week, and will not come together again until the evening of Jan. 13, the members will, with few exceptions, go home. If the caucus is held according to the present programme, the opportunity for work by the opponents of Mr. Platt will be limited to one or two days. The Committee of Fifty from the Union League Club, it is said at the leading hotels here, has not engaged any headquarters.

The machine leaders concede that Mr. Choate will have about six or eight votes in the caucus.

The Democratic members of both houses are trying to settle upon a candidate for whom to vote at the United States Senatorial election. Hugh McLaughlin of Kings County has been brought out to-day for the empty honor by some of those who oppose Senator Hill.

AN ATTACK ON HILL.

Protest Against Giving to Him the Democratic Vote for Senator.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 5.—The following, on a printed slip, was circulated about the Capitol to-day among the members of the Legislature:

"David B. Hill: Resolved, That we, members of the Committee of Eight of the City of Albany, do hereby petition through our agent, Cuyler Ten Eyck, to the Democratic members of the Legislature of the State of New York as follows:

"Dear Sir: Do not vote for Senator Hill; it is not a proper act that he should be honored with the nomination of his party at this time; do not desert those principles which the party so gallantly contested for at Buffalo; do not endeavor falsely to stem the tide of that would-be gold plank which fell at Chicago.

"It will give honor to a deserter; it will place a price on hyprocrisy.

"Senator Hill was the main cause of throwing the party into chaos by the disgraceful nomination of Thacher, and tried hard to hold him in the field after the people and his party had repudiated him and he had repudiated himself."

Mr. Ten Eyck refused to say just who the Committee of Eight are, or whom they represent.

Mr. Ten Eyck is the artist who painted Gov. Flower's portrait for the Albany City Governor's Gallery, but Mayor Thacher refused to accept it on behalf of the city even as a gift.

Mr. Platt Is Silent Now.

Friends of Thomas C. Platt stated yesterday that he would have nothing to say about the Senatorship and his own position in relation thereto until after the Republican caucus has acted. It will then, his friends say, be time enough for Mr. Platt to speak.

Including Assemblymen E. C. Baker, E. S. Burr, Jr., E. W. Addis, and Fred L. Downs, who have just written to Senator Pavey saying they will support Mr. Platt, there are now 140 votes pledged to him. F. L. Downs of Orleans County said in his letter to Mr. Pavey that there are "One hundred and forty-seven Republicans who are going to cast their votes for Thomas C. Platt for United States Senator."

Dutcher Will Not Be Chairman.

It was announced yesterday that Silas B. Dutcher, who had been slated by the Worth faction as the next Chairman of the Republican County Committee of Kings County, has decided that he must decline the position, even if his election were made unanimous. Mr. Dutcher's sudden withdrawal created great surprise among the politicians, who last night were at a loss to account for it. Mr. Dutcher would not discuss the matter.

LIVES LOST IN THE BLIZZARD.

The Greatest Snow and Wind Storm Ever Known in South Dakota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 5.—There was loss of life in the blizzard of Sunday and Monday. A telegram from Barnesville came to Representative McGrath this afternoon, saying his brother, John McGrath, was lost in the storm, and perished before he could reach shelter. A dispatch from Fargo says two children of John Pettit of Hunter were frozen to death in Sunday's storm. Their father has been in Fargo three days, and details cannot be secured.

The greatest snow and wind storm since the settlement of that part of South Dakota round about Huron abated this morning. It was of fifty hours' duration. Two feet of snow fell, and it is piled in immense drifts so solid that several days will elapse before the streets are passable. Snow plows and gangs of shovelers were sent south, north, and west this morning by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway to clear the tracks, while a rotary snow plow set about clearing the main track from Tracy to Huron. The Great Northern is working from Benson to Watertown and from Watertown here. All lines will probably be open to-morrow.

The first train for three days arrived at Vermillion from the East to-day at noon. All members of the Senate and House from the southern counties have not yet gone to Pierre.

Larimore, N. D., reports one of the worst blizzards ever known. It commenced blowing and snowing Sunday night, and continued until this morning. Main Street, this city, is drifted full of snow banks twenty feet high. Railroad officials here say there is snow all over the Dakota division from five to twenty feet deep.

SIX HURT IN AN IOWA WRECK.

A Passenger Coach Rolls Down an Embankment.

CARSON, Iowa, Jan. 5.—Six persons were injured by the wrecking of a passenger train on the Carson Branch of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road near here this morning. Those injured were:

AIKENS, ROBERT, of Henderson, will probably die.

CURRAN, BERT, brakeman, shoulder dislocated.

LAMB, WILLIAM, express messenger, fatally hurt.

MANN, WILLIAM, of Sydney, will probably die.

PAUL, Miss MAY, of Henderson.

SEARLES, JOHN, conductor, will recover.

The rear coach of the train left the rails while passing over a trestle and dropped to the bottom of a ravine. It took fire from the stove and was destroyed. The bridge also was burned. By hard work, trainmen and uninjured passengers rescued the injured and prevented loss of life by fire.

COST OF ARMOR PLATE.

Secretary Herbert Thinks the Government Should Pay $400 Per Ton.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The Secretary of the Navy to-day sent in his report to Congress on the subject of armor plate. Under the act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June 30, 1897, Congress directed the Secretary to examine into the actual cost of armor plate and the price for the same which should be equitably paid.

The report of the Secretary sets forth at great length the methods and results of his investigation, which was conducted by himself personally, with Capt. W. T. Sampson, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, and Chief Constructor Philip Hichborn, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, as advisers.

Three estimates were made as to the cost per ton of single-forged nickel-steel Harvey armor ranging from $177.69 to $196.45; for reforged, the estimates ranged from $190.09 to $208.85. The Secretary strikes an average of $184.38 for single forged and $197.78 for reforged.

French estimates of the cost of setting up a plant for making armor in France were $700,000, and the Secretary estimates that on this basis a plant could be established in this country for $1,400,000. On English estimates a plant equal to the Carnegie plant could be set up for $1,500,000.

The statute under which the report of the Secretary is made requires a report not only as to what is the actual cost of manufacturing armor, but also what sum ought equitably to be paid for armor hereafter. In dealing with this question, the Secretary sets forth fully the great risk involved by the American companies when their plants were erected, of having work for only a short time, and that for many reasons their profits were necessarily expected to be large.

He also shows that the Government, having really created these plants, ought to perpetuate them, as such industries are necessary in order to enable this country to be independent in the important matter of public defense. He is of opinion that the Government should pay for armor in the future a price sufficiently liberal to justify the contractors in keeping their plants in order and ready at all times to manufacture armor when occasion requires.

He concludes that in view of all the circumstances regarding the uncertainty of future contracts it would not be inequitable to allow the contractors 50 per cent. profit upon the cost of manufacturing armor for the three ships now under contract. Adding 50 per cent. to $250 per ton of armor gives $375, but the Secretary recommends that, as the nickel is now furnished by the Government, which makes an addition of $20 per ton in the price of armor, it would be better in the future to have the contractors furnish this material, which would bring the price up to $395 per ton, and, allowing something for keeping nickel on hand, he suggests that $400 per ton would be a fair and equitable price to pay for the armor for the Wisconsin, Alabama, and Illinois.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Give

Attention to the health of the children. Keep their blood rich and pure and prevent coughs, colds, pneumonia, and grip, by giving them

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

ALLISON IN THE CABINET

HE IS SAID TO BE SLATED FOR THE TREASURY.

President-elect McKinley Will Meet the Iowa Senator by Appointment in Canton To-day—Hanna Objects to Dingley.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—There is little doubt that Major McKinley to-morrow will offer the Treasury portfolio to Senator Allison, and urge him to accept it.

Senator Allison is now on his way to Washington, and will stop at Canton to meet Major McKinley by appointment. Mr. McKinley will not only ask Mr. Allison to become Secretary of the Treasury, but will submit arguments showing why he should accept.

Major McKinley's original intention was to ask Senator Allison to accept the position of Secretary of State, but inquiry developed the fact that if he could be persuaded to accept any position it would be that of Secretary of the Treasury. But, without regard to what Allison may decide to do in this matter, it is unquestionably true that he will to-morrow be confronted with the necessity of either accepting or declining the Treasury portfolio.

As Regards Dingley.

It is now asserted that Major McKinley has not at any time thought of tendering the position of Secretary of the Treasury to Congressman Dingley of Maine.

It seems that Mr. Dingley pays little attention to society, and it is said that Major McKinley desires every member of his Cabinet to be well connected socially. When Mark Hanna was in Washington last month one of his friends began to urge Dingley's good qualities for the chief place in the Treasury Department.

"That's all right," said Hanna. "I have no doubt Dingley is all you say he is, but a Cabinet officer must have some accomplishments besides a knowledge of tariff and finance. The question is, How does Dingley measure up socially? You see, my dear fellow, he won't do at all for a Cabinet officer. He knows next to nothing about society, and McKinley must have people in the Cabinet who are thoroughly versed in social matters."

Hanna the Leader.

Hanna, it is said, is to be the leader of the smart set under the McKinley Administration. He is going into the Cabinet as Secretary of the Navy. He decided at the first that he would be Secretary of War, and told one of his friends about his decision.

"What?" inquired the friend in amazement. "Do you want to array organized labor against the Administration at the very outset? Don't you know that your appointment as the head of the army would be regarded as an affront by every trades unionist in the country?"

Hanna saw the point made by his friend, and at once switched his ambition into another channel.

McKINLEY'S RETURN HOME.

He Will Be at Canton To-day to Meet Senator Allison.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 5.—Major McKinley will leave on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at 7:10 o'clock Wednesday morning for Canton, to meet Senator W. B. Allison of Iowa, who will stop a few hours in Canton, on his way to Washington, to see the President-elect. It is understood that Major McKinley would very much like to have Senator Allison in his Cabinet, but it is not known that the actual tender of a portfolio has been made.

Major McKinley will return to Cleveland Wednesday night, and will remain here till early next week. There will be a number of prominent Republicans here this week to see Major McKinley, and the number of people who went to see him to-day was so great that he has surrendered the notion that he could expect a considerable period of rest here. Gen. William Osborne has invited Major McKinley to make him a visit in Boston this Winter, but the present intention of the President-elect is to remain in Canton till March 1, when he goes back there with Mrs. McKinley next week.

Among Major McKinley's visitors to-day was Senator Thurston of Nebraska, who discussed some of the Western Senatorial contests. Senator Thurston and Gen. William Osborne, Secretary of the Republican National Committee, left for Washington in the afternoon. The work of Cabinet making has begun in real earnest, and will proceed at a pretty lively rate until about the 4th of March. It is not expected that the Cabinet will be finally completed until Major McKinley reaches Washington.

Señor F. G. Pierra, a representative of the Cuban Junta in New York, called on Major McKinley, and explained at some length the wishes and claims of the insurgents and their friends.

MANY HOTELS SWINDLED.

Mary Stevens Arrested After Having Left Unpaid Bills.

A woman who gave her name as Mary Stevens, thirty years old, who said she had no home, but claimed to come from Boston, was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station last night on a charge of swindling hotels in this city.

It is alleged that the woman, who claims to be a stenographer and typewriter, has been carrying on a systematic course of swindling hotels for several weeks. She has traveled under three different names—Mary Stevens, Lizzie Rhoades, and Mary Wilber. She carries no baggage, and when she finds it unsafe for her to remain any longer at any hotel goes away, taking with her the key of her room.

It is alleged that she has swindled the Hoffman House out of $30, the Everett House of $97, the Fifth Avenue Hotel $24, the Broadway Central, and a number of other hotels. At the Gilsey House during her stay of ten days her bill was $68.60.

The first that is known definitely of Miss Stevens was at the Broadway Central. She went there some time in October, and remained to Nov. 15. Her bill at the Broadway Central was about $100. From there she went to the Hoffman House and remained until Dec. 1. From there she went to the Gilsey House, and then to the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

At the station house Miss Stevens at first had nothing to say, but afterward to the Matron she admitted that she had run up bills of $200 at different hotels, but that she expected a remittance from her brother, who, she said, was a lawyer in Massachusetts.

Protection for the Banks.

Acting on a resolution passed at a meeting of the Clearing House Association last week, Manager William Sherer has issued a circular letter to fifty-three banks, not full members of the association, calling upon them for weekly average statements. The banks affected are in this city and Brooklyn, with two in Hoboken, four in Jersey City, and two on Staten Island. The plan was adopted as a measure of precaution to guard against weakness in the association through absence of trustworthy information in regard to the affairs of affiliated members.

A Cave-In on the Boulevard.

A cave-in occurred on the Western Boulevard, near Ninety-eighth Street, last night, caused by the bursting of a water main. At 11:30 o'clock a portion of the asphalt, 10 feet long and 8 feet wide, sank, leaving a hole five feet deep. The west tracks of the Boulevard horse-car line were undermined, and traffic was stopped. A gang of men from the Department of Public Works set about mending the water main, and expect to complete the task to-day.

BRAIN WORKERS PRONOUNCE IT "The Ideal Tonic"

BECAUSE IT IS UNEQUALED BY ANYTHING IN FORTIFYING, STRENGTHENING AND REFRESHING ..... BODY AND BRAIN

VIN MARIANI

(MARIANI WINE)

THE IDEAL FRENCH TONIC.

At Druggists and Fancy Grocers. Avoid Substitutes.

AT THE HOTELS.

—William A. Sutherland of Rochester is at the Gilsey.

—Henry T. Willis, W. H. Dabney, and H. F. Hanson of Boston are at the Plaza.

—George Q. Cannon of Utah and Samuel A. Beardsley of Utica are at the Hoffman.

—Judge Chester B. McLaughlin of Troy and Col. C. A. Wikoff, United States Army, are at the Windsor.

—J. J. Staley of Philadelphia, G. M. Hunter of Buffalo, and A. E. Shader of Chicago are at the Union Square.

—Dr. Selden H. Talcott of Middletown, N. Y., and Charles L. Kurtz of Columbus, Ohio, are at the Fifth Avenue.

—H. F. Barrett of Chicago, Thomas F. Griffin of Boston, and W. H. Munroe of Philadelphia are at the Metropole.

—G. E. Gulick of Syracuse, James P. Williams of Providence, and J. J. Livingston of New Haven are at the Everett.

—N. Monsarrat, Vice President of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railroad Company, is at the Buckingham.

—Ex-Senator Jonathan Chace of Rhode Island and Henry B. Ledyard and Henry Russel of Detroit are at the Manhattan.

—Bishop John F. Hurst and Thomas Nelson Page of Washington, D. C., and Col. Samuel P. Colt of Rhode Island are at the Holland.

—T. E. Potter of Indianapolis, C. H. Banks of Savannah, J. W. Stanley of Chicago, and C. A. Benjamin of Syracuse are at the Marlborough.

—A. B. Copeland of Pittsburg, W. B. Green of Cleveland, Francis S. Fisher of Boston, and J. M. Chandler of Providence are at the Astor.

—George H. Newhall of Providence, G. W. Haskell of Chicago, S. M. Rose of Pittsburg, and Frank G. Winter of St. Paul are at the Normandie.

—Sherman Hoar of Concord, Mass.; Oscar G. Murray of Baltimore, and E. C. Smith, President of the Central Vermont Railroad Company, are at the Waldorf.

—Dr. Charles S. Hoyt of Albany, A. B. Woodford of New Haven, Lloyd Lowndes, Jr., of Maryland, and L. F. Stansbury of Philadelphia are at the Grand Union.

—Richard Croker, Wells H. Blodgett of St. Louis, James W. Hinkley of Poughkeepsie, and ex-Congressman Augustus Brandegee of Connecticut are at the Murray Hill.

—Henry Gannett, Washington, D. C.; Mme. Ambland of Paris, M. Ambland of Paris, Mrs. Wood of Paris, Miss C. O'Neil of Waterbury, Conn., G. L. Walker of New York, L. S. Burdett of New Rochelle, N. Y., and B. Thomas of Philadelphia, Penn., are at the Brevoort.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; W. L. Shaw, 120 Franklin Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Arnstein, M. B. & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.—M. B. Arnstein, dry goods, &c., 7 Mercer Street.

—Boston Dry Goods Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. F. Sheehan, cloaks, Morton House.

—Burke, Fitz Simons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. A. Stupp, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Chamberlain, Johnson & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; W. R. Dubois, carpets, Hoffman House.

—Cook & Hills, Hartford, Conn.; C. S. Hills, dry goods, &c.; Manhattan Hotel.

—Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; G. E. McFarlin, crockery; 120 Franklin Street.

—Doering Brothers & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; W. S. Doering, dry goods, &c.; Marlborough Hotel.

—Dwyer Brothers, New Orleans, La.; A. J. Dwyer, hosiery and gloves; 43 Leonard Street.

—Dwyer Brothers, New Orleans, La.; E. L. Grau, notions; 43 Leonard Street.

—Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; E. B. Mann, domestics and dress goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Englehart, Winning & Davison Mercantile Company, St. Joseph, Mo.—J. L. Davison, notions and fancy goods; Hoffman House. A Quentin, ladies' and infants' wear.

—Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.; G. W. Montgomery, fancy goods; Gilsey House.

—Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. J. Sutton, silks and velvets; Hotel Albert.

—Griffith Brothers, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. T. Griffith, millinery; Grand Hotel.

—Halle, Schwarz & Skoll, Cleveland, Ohio; S. M. Skoll, furnishing goods, 102 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; E. Henderson, dress goods; G. A. Swallow, laces and embroideries; Manhattan Hotel.

—Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. Coburn, flannels; 8 Greene Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Joseph Brothers & Davidson, Quincy, Ill.; E. Davidson, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Ralph Sacks, upholstery goods; Marlborough Hotel.

—Kaufmann, J., & Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Kaufmann, dry goods; Savoy Hotel.

—Keith, Edson & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. Jung, linens and white goods, 96 Spring; Marlborough Hotel.

—Lazard, C., New Orleans, La.—C. Lazard, clothing, 258 Church street; Hoffman House. J. Block woolens.

—Larrabee, B. F., & Co., Boston, Mass.; L. L. Phillips, small wares; Vendome Hotel.

—Lebeck Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; Mr. Lebeck, dress goods, silks, and velvets; 60 Lispenard Street.

—Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; J. C. Mulvehill, linens, Hotel Normandie.

—Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; A. S. Heller, dolls and leather goods; Barrett House.

—Mann, J. & H., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Leon Mann, clothing; Marlborough Hotel.

—Marks Bros., Philadelphia, Penn.—E. Marks, silks and velvets; Hoffman House.

—McLean Brothers, Buffalo, N. Y.—Hugh McLean, dry goods, &c.; St. Denis Hotel.

—Sullivan, Hettrick & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.—J. C. Sullivan, hosiery; St. Denis Hotel.

—Turner, C. E., & Co., Waterbury, Conn.; C. E. Turner, dry goods, &c., Hotel Normandie.

—Wald, L. & Co., Cincinnati; R. H. Wald, laces, 62 White Street, Hoffman House.

—Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.—J. F. Collins, St. Denis Hotel; W. Syclemore.

—Warner Brothers & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; E. Warner, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

—White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. J. Singleton, silks and velvets; F. A. Gordon, dress Goods; 81 Grand Street; Manhattan Hotel.

—White, R. H. & Co., Boston, Mass.—G. A. Reidpath, notions, 81 Grand Street; Hotel Albert.

—Williams & Co., Toledo, O.; C. H. Williams, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; J. M. Buzzell, dress goods, 415 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

—Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; H. E. Mockbell, boots and shoes; 415 Broadway, Grand Hotel.

—Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Curran, gloves, 415 Broadway; Holland House. Miss M. O'Leary, hosiery.

BANQUET TO MR. BLISS.

Republican Club Upheld His Claims to a Cabinet Office.

The Republican Club gave a banquet last night in honor of Cornelius N. Bliss, its retiring President. Mr. Bliss presided, and several prominent guests sat on either side of him. Among the guests of honor were Mayor W. L. Strong and Representative Mahlon Pitney of New Jersey. Mayor F. W. Wurster of Brooklyn was also on this list, and was expected to speak, but did not come.

There were a number of speeches, the majority of them being complimentary to Mr. Bliss. Most of the speakers, as well as the members of the club, seemed to feel that the retiring President was about to be called to a place in the Cabinet of Major McKinley. This was probably the only significant thing about the dinner.

Congressman Pitney, who nominated Garret A. Hobart for Vice President at St. Louis, was the first speaker. He spoke of the duty of Congress, and said it could only represent and act for the people. It could only be enlightened and improved through the enlightenment of the people. He praised Mr. Hobart as the right man for the trying position of President of the Senate in the crisis that is to come. He expects, he said, a more dangerous assault upon National honor and credit in 1900 than was made in 1896, and the campaign should be kept up unceasingly.

Gen. Henry L. Burnett of Ohio said that Congress should not act so hastily as to get this country embroiled in its foreign relations. While the flag should be made respected, we should not be aggressive and attempt to injure the rights of other nations.

Mr. Bliss offered the toast of "Greater New York," and called on Mayor Strong.

The Mayor confined his remarks, however, to Mr. Bliss. He said it was not generally known that when President Arthur offered Mr. Bliss the portfolio of the Treasury it was declined in the interest of the prosperity of certain lines of business in this city and section. "If the incoming Administration shall call Mr. Bliss into the Cabinet," he said, "it will have a man against whom nothing can be said to impeach his party loyalty or his sturdy patriotism." [Applause.]

Theodore Roosevelt spoke of the difficulties in the path of reform in New York. His position is a target for censure, but he enjoys it. "I am sure," he said, "that I have more fun than the other fellows, anyway!" [Laughter.] He closed with a warm tribute to Mr. Bliss.

Gen. Horace Porter began by telling a number of stories. He said that when in Arkansas recently a negro told him that the politicians had served the darkies a dirty trick.

"How was that?" he asked.

"Dey put dat chicken on de Democratic ticket jest to catch de nigger vote." [Laughter.] He, also, paid a warm tribute to Mr. Bliss.

The speaking was concluded by Thomas J. Rush. After his speech the club sang "He's a Jolly Good Fellow" and adjourned.

EDWARD M. GROUT ON GAS.

He Favored Municipal Ownership—No Competition in Gas.

At a meeting of the Social Reform Club at 28 East Fourth Street last night, Edward M. Grout of Brooklyn spoke on the municipal control of gas works. Mr. Grout favored municipal ownership of gas and electric works, and elevated and street railroads.

"It is now proposed," he said, "to regulate the price of gas and to cut the price to $1, but on what basis? Can any one tell what is a fair price for gas? Has ony one attempted to find out whether it is worth $1.25, $1, 75 cents, or even 50 cents? Ten years ago, when $1.75 was charged, no one tried to find out the fair price."

Before working for a reduction in price Mr. Grout thought that the fair price should be ascertained. There is no competition in gas, he said. What is called competition is only apparent, not real. When there was competition the people said a gas war was on. The gas war was soon stopped, and the people paid for what was lost by the companies during the time of the war.

Mr. Grout argued that a city was not only a political division, but a financial corporation, in which its inhabitants were interested, and therefore it has a right to take gas as well as water under its control. He believed that civil service reform was connected with every municipal ownership, however, and that all employes should be safe from removal for political reasons.

There was a discussion of the question, in which most of the members of the club favored a reduction of the price of gas and the municipal control.

The cab drivers' strike also was discussed at the meeting. Walking Delegate Maher of the Liberty Dawn Association explained its causes. A committee was appointed to aid the cab drivers. It consists of Ernest H. Crosby, Father Ducey, J. H. Paulding, E. D. Page, Charles Perry, James B. Reynolds, and Charles F. Wingate.

FIRE OR COLLAPSE FIRST?

A Point Upon Which Depend Heavy Insurance Payments.

Upon the question whether a building collapsed and took fire or took fire and then collapsed depends nearly $118,000. If the building collapsed first a number of insurance companies of this city, England, and Canada will save that amount. If it burned first J. H. Mohlman & Co. will be that much richer.

A jury in the United States Circuit Court, presided over by Judge Wallace, will solve this problem this week. The case came up for trial yesterday.

The building in question was of brick, five stories in height, and L shaped, being 156 Franklin Street and 38 and 40 North Moore Street. Mohlman & Co., who are grocers, moved into the building April 29, 1895. The night of their taking possession the building was destroyed. So also was Mohlman & Co.'s large stock of groceries.

The insurance companies all refused to pay the policies, asserting that a clause in the policies was to the effect that the collapse of a building nullified the policies. They alleged in support of their belief of the collapse that the building had been weakened by overloading the floors.

The suit now in the United States court is a test case. It is brought against the Western Assurance Company of Canada. The amount involved is $10,000 only, but upon its outcome, it is said, depends the action of all the other companies.

BUDGET VETOED BY GLEASON.

Long Island City's Mayor Objects to Lack of Appropriations.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen of Long Island City last night Mayor Gleason vetoed the budget for the year 1897, as prepared by the board, on the grounds that the appropriations for the Police Department were insufficient to pay the salaries of the officers, and that no sufficient provision was made for the payment of the $73,000 of bonds of the Woodside Water Company when they fall due. The budget was laid on the table, and its further consideration deferred for a month.

A Theatrical Hostess Dead.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 5.—Mrs. Katharine Corrodi, for thirty years proprietress of the Corrodi Hotel, a resort for theatrical people, died to-day of a cancer. She was born in Alsheim, Germany, in 1840, and came to Columbus in 1864.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Delightfully fascinating things now at reduced prices.

THEODORE B. STARR.

TEMPORARY REMOVAL TO

218 FIFTH AVENUE, COR. 26th ST.

(Opposite Delmonico's,)

While Repairing Damage by FIRE on the 30th ult. in his Salesrooms,

206 Fifth Avenue, through to 1,126 B'way

DIAMONDS, PEARLS, FINE JEWELRY, WATCHES, SOLID SILVERWARE.

THE MONETARY CONVENTION.

A Body of Nearly Five Hundred Delegates Expected to Organize.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 5.—The Executive Committee of the coming Monetary Convention held a meeting to-day, and addressed a letter to the business men of this city, asking them to rise to the situation, to wear a reception badge, and meet and welcome the delegates to the Monetary Convention.

It has been practically decided that ex-Gov. Stannard of Missouri will be made Permanent Chairman of the convention, and it is thought that Indianapolis will furnish the Permanent Secretary in the person of Secretary Smith of the Board of Trade. A letter from Chicago reported that a special letter had been sent out by the Board of Trade to various commercial organizations, urging them to send delegates to the convention. The success of the meeting, which will begin Jan. 12, is assured, and it is now believed that between 450 and 500 delegates will assemble in Tomlinson Hall on that date.

A number of cities and town have written to say that they have appointed delegates, without sending the names of those selected. When the convention meets it is expected that at least 100 delegates will have to submit their names for entry as delegates.

BUSINESS HOUSES CLOSED.

Failures West and South—Transfers of Stocks.

SEDALIA, Mo., Jan. 5.—The Van Wagner-Henry Shoe Company has assigned. The assets are $25,000 and the liabilities $30,000. Outside speculation by the head partner is given as the cause of the failure.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Jan. 5.—Herman Krolik of Detroit purchased the dry goods stock of Louis Grabower, who failed last week, at chattel mortgage foreclosure sale to-day, brought about by the Detroit Cap Company. The purchase price hardly more than covers the chattel mortgage and the unsecured creditors, whose claims aggregate $6,000, threaten proceedings to set aside the sale.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Jan. 5.—The stock of the failed Parsons-Pelletier Dry Goods Company was purchased to-day by George M. Shelby of Kansas City, for $76,000. Marshall Field & Co. were creditors for $34,000, and J. V. Farwell & Co., for $43,000.

WINSTON, N. C., Jan. 5.—The Yadkin Falls Manufacturing Company, at Yadkin Falls, Stanley County, has gone into the hands of N. B. McCanless, receiver. The stock is largely owned by Salisbury people.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 5—Wiley Brothers, wholesale liquor dealers, failed this morning. Their liabilities are estimated at $10,000.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 5.—David Cassidy, shoe dealer, at 391 North High Street, assigned this afternoon. The assets are $5,000, and the liabilities are much greater. The principal preferred creditor is the H. C. Werner Company of this city, which is in possession.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises..7:24|Sun sets..4:48|Moon sets..8:52

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook. 9:39	Gov. Is'd. 10:06	H. Gate. 11:55
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook. 10:01	Gov. Is'd. 10:28	H. Gate. ..

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JAN. 6.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
St. Louis, S'th'mpt'n.	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Britannic, Liverpool.	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Westernland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seguranca, Havana..	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Caracas, Curacao....	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, JAN. 7.

City of Augusta, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Monte, N. Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Pontabelle, St. Thomas	12:30 P. M.	.....

FRIDAY, JAN. 8.

Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charlest'n	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lady Furness, Cape Colony and Natal.	4:00 P. M.	.....

SATURDAY, JAN. 9.

Furnessia, Glasgow..	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aurania, Liverpool..	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Athos, Kingston.....	10:00 A. M.	.....
Normandie, Havre..	6:00 M.	9:00 A. M.
Obdam, Rotterdam..	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
K. W'helm II., Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Manitoba, London...	.....	.....
Trinidad, Bermuda..	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Yumuri, Havana....	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Bergen, Matanzas...	.....	.....
Phoenica, Hamburg.	.....	11:00 A. M.
Island, Norway.....	11:00 A. M.	.....
P. Willem III., Haiti	10:30 A. M.	.....
Merida, La Plata....	12:00 M.	.....

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JAN. 6.

Matteawan, Avonmouth, Dec. 20
St. Irene, Liverpool, Dec. 19.
Sicilia, Gibraltar, Dec. 19.
Manitoba, London, Dec. 24.
Southwark, Antwerp, Dec. 20.
Obdam, Rotterdam, Dec. 24.
Boston City, Swansea, Dec. 22.
Lady Palmer, Gibraltar, Dec. 22.
Michigan, London, D

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

SPEECHMAKING TAKES UP MOST OF THE TIME OF BOTH HOUSES.

Peffer Discusses His Plan for a Monetary Commission—The House Considers the Loud Bill Relating to Second-Class Mail Matter.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The reassembling of the Senate this morning, after its fortnight's holiday, was unmarked by any noticeable incident.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) presented a memorial from the Massachusetts Historical Society on the subject of the frigate Constitution, now lying at the navy yard in Kittery, Me., in a condition in which she must either be practically rebuilt or broken up. The memorialists ask that the Constitution be repaired and placed permanently at the Washington Navy Yard, and that, like the Victory, at Portsmouth, she may be hereafter kept in good repair and used as a naval museum, open to all. The memorial was read in full, and was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill was received from the House, and was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The Sanguilly Case.

Mr. Call (Dem., Fla.,) offered a resolution requesting the President to send to the Senate, either in open or secret session, all the correspondence and reports of the United States Consul General at Havana relating to the arrest, imprisonment, trial, and condemnation to perpetual imprisonment of Julio Sanguilly, a United States citizen. He also introduced a joint resolution on the same subject instructing the President to "demand the immediate release" of Sanguilly; with permission to return to the United States. Both resolutions went over until to-morrow.

Peffer Makes a Speech.

The joint resolution introduced by Mr. Peffer (Pop., Kan.,) on Dec. 14 for the appointment of a National monetary commission was taken up, and Mr. Peffer addressed the Senate on the subject.

The joint resolution declares in the preamble that, in the late Presidential election, the monetary system of the country was the leading issue discussed before the people, that the result of the election did not show what policy the majority of the voters favored, and that a permanent adjustment of the matter is of supreme importance. It, therefore, directs the President of the United States to appoint four Commissioners—one each from the National Democratic Party, the Republican Party, the Democratic Party, and the People's Party, these four to choose a fifth—to constitute a National monetary commission, whose duty it shall be to examine and study the general subject of finance in its practical relations to the business affairs of the people of the United States. The commission is to conclude its work and report within twelve months after the date of its organization. Fifty thousand dollars is to be appropriated to defray the expenses of the commission.

At the close of Mr. Peffer's speech, the joint resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance.

House Bills Considered.

The House bill for free homesteads on public lands in Oklahoma was taken up as the unfinished business, and Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.,) moved its postponement for one week.

Before the motion was put there was a call of the Senate, which showed that there were 49 Senators present. Then Mr. Morrill withdrew the motion and the bill was laid aside.

On motion of Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) House bill "to reduce the cases in which the penalty of death may be inflicted" was taken up, amended, and passed.

Mr. Proctor (Rep., Vt.,) gave notice that on Monday next he would address the Senate on two joint resolutions declaring that the President shall hold his office for one term of six years, and shall not be eligible for re-election, and that members of the House shall be chosen every third year.

CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENTS.

Mr. Brosius Has a Bill Providing for a Pension Fund.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Mr. Brosius of Pennsylvania, the Chairman of the House Committee on Civil Service Reform, introduced a bill to-day to provide for the retirement of Government employes in the classified service.

The bill creates a retirement fund by withholding 2 per cent. monthly of the salaries received by clerks in the civil service. Provision is made for retirement under three qualifications, each retiring clerk to receive for life an income amounting to 75 per cent. of the highest pay received by him while employed in the civil service, this income to be drawn from the retiring fund.

Every person who has been employed in the service twenty years, and who shall have become mentally or physically disqualified, will be retired on his application or compulsorily retired.

Every person who has attained the age of sixty and shall have been employed thirty years, may be retired on his application.

Every person who has attained the age of seventy, and has been employed in the civil service thirty-five years, shall be compulsorily retired.

Senator Chandler to-day offered as an amendment to the Deficiency bill his bill reducing the salaries of all Government employes and officers 10 per cent.

ONE ELECTOR IN DOUBT.

Kentucky Presidential Electors Must Decide Between Two Republicans.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The Secretary of State to-day transmitted to the Senate copies of the certificates of final ascertainment of the Electors for President and Vice President from the States of Kentucky, West Virginia, South Carolina, Texas, Nebraska, North Dakota, Idaho, Florida, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Vermont, Wyoming, Montana, Maine, Colorado, Washington, and Michigan.

Gov. Bradley of Kentucky certifies that eleven Republican Electors received a plurality of the votes cast, as also did W. B. Smith, a Democratic Elector. Messrs. J. S. R. Wedding and H. S. Howes, Republican Electors, received a smaller number of votes than Smith, and each received the same number. As the question as to which of the two, Wedding or Howes, shall be the thirteenth Elector is to be determined by the other Electors when they meet, the Governor certifies to the election of but twelve.

Pacific Railroad Papers Missing.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—In response to a resolution of the Senate calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a "copy of the account of the amount due the sinking fund of the Central and Union Pacific Railroads, on account of subsidies paid the Pacific Mail Steamship Company by those roads and deducted from the gross earnings of the roads and charged to operating expenses, which account was transmitted to the 3d of March, 1896," the Secretary says that after a diligent search of the records of the department the papers referred to cannot be found.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

A Long Discussion in Committee of the Whole on the Loud Bill Regulating the Transmission of Printed Matter.

HOUSE.

The House of Representatives reassembled after the holiday recess with an attendance of only about half its members. The galleries were well filled, and the occupants for a time remained in their seats listening to the debate upon the Loud bill to amend the postal laws with respect to the transmission of second-class matter, which had been made the special order for the day.

Before the House proceeded to that business Mr. Broderick (Rep., Kan.,) secured unanimous consent for the presentation of the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Whereas, There are large and valuable tracts of lands situated in the State of Kansas, which were embraced in the grant made by the Government to the Union Pacific Railway Company, to which patents have not yet been issued; and,

Whereas, Most of these lands have been sold by said railway company to bona fide purchasers, who are in possession, and who have made lasting and valuable improvements thereon; and,

Whereas, The United States Land Officers at the Topeka (Kan.) land office have allowed and are allowing homestead entries to be made upon these lands without any apparent legal authority; therefore,

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed to report to this House the cause of the omission to issue patents to said lands and the authority under which the United States Land Officers at Topeka, Kan., pretend to act in permitting these entries to be made.

Mr. Broderick stated that within the limits of the Topeka District, homestead entries were being made upon lands held by their present occupants for twenty-five years.

The Loud Postal Bill.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.,) in the chair, for the consideration of the Loud bill, excluding certain kinds of printed matter from the benefits of the postage rate applicable to second-class matter.

Mr. Quigg (Rep., N. Y.,) began the argument against the bill. He said the author of the bill had been woefully misled by the statement that this class of matter was being transmitted at a cost of 8 cents a pound, and that, therefore, this amount would be saved. The fallacy of the conclusion lay in the fact that the gentleman made no allowance for fixed charges in the Postal Service.

The bill, if enacted into law, would not dispense with a single Postmaster, clerk, railway postal clerk, or a single mile of mail service. All these would remain and continue to increase whether or not the class of matter in question was kept out of the mails. The only possible saving under the bill would be the indefinite amount actually paid the railroad companies for carrying the matter.

Mr. Quigg contended that the bill jeopardized the interests of newspapers, news dealers, printers, and the whole long list of trades and industries allied with the publishing business.

Mr. Kyle, (Dem., Miss.,) a member of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, spoke in support of the bill. He said that no measure pending in Congress within his knowledge had been the occasion of so much interest as this. The committee room contained a great mass of letters from Presidents of colleges, ministers of the Gospel, business men, and others, urging the passage of the bill, in the interest of morality, economy, good government, and clean business.

Mr. Burton (Rep., Ohio,) favored the bill, and Mr. Johnson (Rep., Cal.,) opposed it.

Necessity for the Bill.

Mr. Bromwell (Rep., Ohio,) supported the bill in a speech of some length. The necessity for the bill, he said, lay first in the state of the Government's finances, which demanded a reduction of expenses wherever possible, and second, and principally, in the duty Congress owed to the youth of the country to protect it from the demoralizing influences of the trashy literature and worse that is distributed broadcast over the land through the mails at a cost of 1 cent a pound. Really valuable literature, school books, for instance, he said, did not circulate at a cent a pound; the Holy Scriptures had no such privilege unless they were cut up into parts and issued as a serial in order to defraud the revenues of the Government; tracts and similar publications paid 8 cents a pound, while the "Old Sleuth" series paid 1 cent a pound.

Mr. Cummings Objects.

The opposition to the bill was further expressed in a vigorous speech by Mr. Cummings (Dem., N. Y.) He said that the claim made by the friends of the bill that it had the support of the newspaper profession because of its indorsement by the Newspaper Publishers' Association, if well founded, might have caused him to swallow his convictions and vote for the bill. But the association represented but 161 out of over 1,800 daily newspapers of the country. Eighty-five per cent. of the newspaper circulation in the United States, he said, was that of papers of less than 1,000 copies, and it was against this class of publications that the bill would operate.

Mr. Mahany (Rep., N. Y.,) asked Mr. Cummings if he thought the Post Office Department ought to be a circulating library. "I believe," Mr. Cummings answered, "that the Post Office Department ought to obey the law and that the Postmaster General should not do as the Secretary of State has done, and say to Congress: 'You can pass a law, but we'll do as we please about putting it into execution.'"

Mr. Cummings read letters from owners and editors of trade, religious, agricultural, and other publications urging the defeat of the bill. He protested against its passage in the name of thousands of employes whose means of livelihood would be injuriously affected by its operation. "Times are hard," he said, "and this bill will not tend to make them easier. It is a bill drawn in the interest of loose books; it is a bill drawn in the interests of express companies, and don't you forget it. Under cover of correcting a single alleged abuse in its operation, you are asked to strike down a law that has produced more books and done more for literature than any law ever enacted. Members on the Democratic side of the House should remember that free literature is a part of free trade, and let no free trader here vote to put a protective tariff upon books and newspapers."

At the conclusion of Mr. Cummings's remarks the committee rose and the House adjourned until to-morrow.

Congressional Notes.

—The Senate Committee on Finance has taken no action on the nomination of D. R. Francis to be Secretary of the Interior.

—The Senate has adopted a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for the reasons why but $1,100, as stated in his annual report, was received from the North American Commercial Company for the exclusive privilege of catching seals in 1896, when 30,000 sealskins were taken in that year.

—The hearings before the House Committee on Banking and Currency have been postponed until next week. It is the purpose of the Chairman, Mr. Walker of Massachusetts, to secure the views of a number of gentlemen prominent in the banking and financial world as to the initial step of preparing a comprehensive banking bill.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The President to-day made these nominations:

Joseph Fyffe of Massachusetts, Assistant Paymaster in the Navy.

L. C. H. Schlemm of New York, Consul at Cape Haytien, Haiti.

C. S. Benham, Postmaster at Hamden, Conn.

Mr. Cable as an Editor.

The announcement is made that George W. Cable, the well-known author, is to become the editor of the monthly magazine, Current Literature. He will have a special department in the magazine, where it is his purpose to chat in a familiar way with its readers upon literary and other topics of the day. For the present he will continue his residence in Northampton, Mass., and, while giving up actual interest in the home-culture clubs with which he has been associated, will follow the movement and further its progress in the editorial chair.

LANDED BY THE DAUNTLESS

A CARGO OF GUNS AND AMMUNITION SAFE IN CUBA.

The Material Which the Three Friends Failed to Deliver, Now in the Hands of the Cuban Insurgents.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 5.—A special dispatch from Key West says that it is reported there on good authority that the Dauntless landed the men and arms taken from Noname Key, upon the coast of Cuba Sunday night.

This is the expedition carried from Fernandina by the Three Friends and landed on Noname Key after the Three Friends had been chased away from the Cuban coast.

A later dispatch intimated that fighting occurred at the landing between the Spanish coast guard and the Cuban insurgents sent to convey the cargo into the interior, the Spaniards were driven off, and the cargo was safely carried inland.

The cargo consisted of 1,048 Mauser rifles, one twelve-pound field piece, with 200 shells; 400,000 rounds of ammunition, 200 pounds of dynamite, and forty men.

The owners of the Dauntless have begun suits for $20,000 each against Collector Bisbee and Capt. Kilgore of the cutter Boutwell. The Collector is sued for refusing to issue clearance papers Nov. 26 and Dec. 1, 2, 3, and 4. Capt. Kilgore is sued for seizing the vessel's papers Nov. 28, and putting officers on board, and the owner says he will push the suits to the end.

THE DEATH OF CHARLES GOVIN.

Spanish Officials Say He Died from Wounds Received in Battle.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The President to-day sent to the Senate in response to the resolution offered by Mr. Call the correspondence in the case of Charles Govin, an American correspondent, alleged to have been captured by the Spanish troops near Jaruco and put to death.

Assistant Secretary of State Rockhill on Aug. 18 last directed Consul General Lee to investigate the matter and report. Consul General Lee reported on the following day that Govin landed from the Three Friends on the 6th of July, joined the insurgents, was captured in a skirmish on the 9th, bound and taken off, and that nothing had been heard of him since.

The fate of Govin is reported in a communication from the Secretary General of Havana, dated Sept. 16, 1896, in which the Marquis de Palmerola says that Mr. Charles Govin "was made prisoner after having been previously wounded in the engagement of July 9, which took place in the mountains of San Martin, and that he died on the following day of his wounds, and that consequently the private information furnished to said Consul General is without foundation or (adds the Marquis de Palmerola) perhaps it has been maliciously furnished by some persons disaffected to injure the good name of the Spanish army."

To this communication Consul General Lee replied that he did not consider the report a satisfactory account of Govin's death. He requests to be furnished with the name of the officer making the report, as well as the place at which it was written.

The name of the officer making the report is subsequently furnished by the Spanish authorities as being Col. Ochoa, and the place of death Jaruco.

The correspondence closes with an expression of regret on the part of Capt. Gen. Weyler that the Government of the United States did not consider the report of the circumstances attending Govin's death as satisfactory, and the Captain General, like his subordinate, adds an expression of regret that the United States had taken into consideration private reports which, deprived of an official character and perhaps furnished by enemies of Spain, should not be taken into consideration by a friendly nation.

Gen. Weyler concludes his communication to Gen. Lee with the pious aspiration: "God guard you many years. Valerino Weyler."

GEN. WEYLER'S PROPHECIES.

He Expects to End the Rebellion Before the Rainy Season.

MADRID, Jan. 5.—The Imparcial publishes a report of an interview had by the correspondent of that paper in Havana with Capt. Gen. Weyler yesterday. Gen. Weyler is quoted as saying that he is greatly surprised at the course taken by certain Madrid newspapers in charging that gross corruption exists in the military administration in Cuba. Doubtless, he says, there have been some abuses, but these have been remedied whenever they have become known.

In proof of this the Captain General gives instances of his dismissal of severad Alcaldes (Judges) for fraudulent practices in the purchase of horses and mules in the last campaign in the Pinar del Rio Province. Gen. Weyler says he expects to put an end to the rebellion in the Havana district within a fortnight, and to accomplish the pacification of the island to the Jucaro trocha long before the rainy season sets in.

The entire situation, Gen. Weyler thinks, presents an exceptionally good aspect. He is still of the belief that military action out to be allowed to have a free course until the end of the rebellion, and he is also convinced that no reform in the administration is now necessary.

A dispatch from Havana says the negro rebels in Cuba are greatly displeased at the appointment of the insurgent leader Rius Rivera to succeed Maceo, and are deserting in large numbers.

MONEY AND MUNITIONS.

Nicola Cardenas Brought $103,000 to the Cuban Junta.

Nicola Cardenas, who went abroad three months ago to enlist sympathy for the Cuban cause and to raise funds, and who returned Monday on the steamship La Normandie, visited the Cuban Junta yesterday and placed on the desk of Delegate Palma the $103,000 which he had brought with him from Paris. Mr. Cardenas expressed himself as well satisfied with the sentiment of the people and the expressions of the press in France and in England. He intends to return to Paris.

A dispatch received yesterday by El Porvenir, the Cuban paper, whose quarters are with the Junta, announced the successful landing of the Dauntless expedition. The news was sent by Emilio Nuñez. The expedition effected a landing at Sagua, where it was met by soldiers from Gomez's army. The Dauntless started for Cuba with war munitions. She had on board 1,184 rifles, 500,000 cartridges, 2 cannon, 400 cannon balls, 600 machetes, medicine, equipments, and general supplies. These made up the cargo she started with. Her mission, however, included the rescue of the men left by the Three Friends on No Name Key, and the cargo likewise left there. According to the report, the entire work laid out for her was accomplished.

MR. MONEY COMING HOME.

He Had an Interview with Captain General Weyler Yesterday.

HAVANA, Jan. 5.—The Hon. H. D. Money, member of the United States House of Representatives from Mississippi, who arrived in Cuba a few days ago, will return to the United States to-morrow on board the steamer sailing for Tampa, Fla. Mr. Money refused to talk about the results of his visit.

Mr. Money, accompanied by Consul General Lee, to-day visited Capt. Gen. Weyler and was received very cordially. Gen. Weyler expressed regret that he was not in the city when Mr. Money arrived. He added that had he been here he would have invited him to join him in his trip to the Province of Pinar del Rio, and he would then have had an excellent opportunity to see the country.

Mr. Money said he was enchanted with the little he had seen of Cuba. He alluded to the comments that have been made on his trip to San José de las Lajas, to which Gen. Weyler replied cheerfully that he had paid no attention to what had been said. He declared that he would be pleased if others came to Cuba with the same purpose as Mr. Money, that is, to admire and study the country.

THE COMMODORE'S LOST MEN.

Fruitless Search by the Three Friends and the Newark.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 5.—It seems to be settled that the seven men missing from the crew of the foundered steamer Commodore have been drowned.

The steamer Three Friends, which went to sea Sunday night to look for the unfortunate men, returned to-day without finding any trace of them. Capt. Broward says that he patroled the coast all day yesterday, running about two miles and a half off shore. The cruiser Newark, which was also aiding in the search for the wrecked crew, was eight miles eastward of them, with watchers set in the rigging. This gave the two boats a scope of the sea for at least twenty miles, but nothing of a living nature was seen, and after being satisfied that the raft was nowhere in that vicinity, the two vessels started toward the St. John's Bar.

While Capt. Broward did not find any evidence of the men on the raft, he did find unmistakable signs that the Commodore had gone to the bottom. Off Mosquito Inlet he picked up a large provision box which had belonged to the ill-fated vessel. The door was open, and all the contents had been washed out except a box of baking powder. A piece of the hurricane deck was also found, besides a small tub marked "Commodore." During the search Capt. Broward spoke the Newark three times, and each time her commander reported that he had only seen wreckage which proved to his satisfaction that the Commodore had gone to the bottom, and that she had broken up in doing so.

SULZER WOULD WARN SPAIN.

Introduces a Resolution Demanding a Change in Methods of Warfare.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Mr. Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.,) to-day introduced in the House a resolution which declares that the Kingdom of Spain is not conducting the war in Cuba in accordance with the laws of war as recognized by all civilized nations.

The resolution calls upon the United States to notify Spain that if the barbarous manner in which the war is being conducted does not cease within thirty days, the United States shall recognize the independence of the island and maintain it by force of arms.

The Three Friends Again Libeled.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 5.—The filibustering steamer Three Friends is again in the custody of the United States Marshal, by virtue of an attachment issued under a bill of libel for forfeiture filed in the United States Court by District Attorney Frank Clark, and an officer is placed in charge. The libel charges the vessel with violating the Revised Statutes by being armed and fitted out to make war against the people and property of the King of Spain in the Island of Cuba. It specially sets forth that there was a certain gun mounted on the deck of the steamer. This charge is that the vessel left the port of Fernandina on the morning of Dec. 7 with an armed expedition to aid the insurgents in Cuba.

Defeat of Rebel Forces.

HAVANA, Jan. 5.—Col. Baquero reports having met a force of rebels holding a position on the heights of Boqueron, near Guantanamo, in the Santiago de Cuba Province, dispersing the enemy with the loss of eight men killed and many wounded. Yesterday Col. Baquero had another sharp engagement with a band of rebels at Altos Sorpresa, in which the Spanish loss was two guerrillas killed and one captain and twenty-two privates wounded.

SHOT AT THE TUG.

The Cruiser Raleigh Mistook the Luckenbach for a Filibuster.

The big ocean-going tug Walter A. Luckenbach, which arrived Monday from Mobile, had a brush with the United States cruiser Raleigh on her southward trip.

Mate Cates told the story yesterday. The Luckenbach went south to tow up the British ship Everest, which, having sprung a leak, had been beached in the Mississippi, and, after repairs, had been purchased by the Luckenbachs.

She stopped at Norfolk for coal, Dec. 9, when on the way down the coast, and then proceeded. They had reached Alligator Reef, off the Florida Reef, Dec. 4, when Capt. Willem espied the Raleigh, which is patrolling the coast on the lookout for Cuban filibusters. The Raleigh circled around the Luckenbach, first crossing her bow some distance ahead, and then gradually swinging around to follow and come closer.

Capt. Willem is proud of his boat, which is one of the fastest of her kind on the coast, and as his papers were all right, he determined to give the cruiser a chase. She had made no signal ordering her to heave to, so all steam was crowded on, and she plowed her way along at a fourteen-knot gait.

A cloud of black smoke trailing after the Raleigh indicated that she was giving chase. She was well astern, however, having lost in coming around. Four hours passed in this pastime, and then a puff of blue smoke and a report that came echoing over the water from the Raleigh told Capt. Willem that he was expected to lay to. He did so, with promptitude, a boat was lowered from the cruiser, and an officer came aboard. He examined the papers, asked questions, and then told Capt. Willem that he might go on. His boat had been mistaken for the Three Friends.

The Captain and mate are impressed with the idea that the Government's policing of the coast is serious.

Wanted to be Brigands.

Three youthful offenders, William McElvaney, fourteen, of 212 East Forty-fourth Street; Oscar Hartstock, thirteen, of 204 East Forty-fourth Street, and Richard Browning, twelve, of 209 East Forty-fourth Street, were arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday charged with grand larceny. The boys were accused by Isaac Clark, a carriage manufacturer, of 213 West Fifty-third Street, of stealing $100. The money was given to McElvaney, who was employed as an office boy by Mr. Clark, to take to the bank. Instead of going to the bank, McElvaney took Browning and Hartstock to Staten Island and planned to "hold up" a Rapid Transit train and rob the passengers in true Western style. Hartstock became alarmed at this proposition, and came home and told his parents. This led to the arrest of the three boys.

The lads were held in default of $1,000 bail for trial.

One Secret of Longevity.

Those anxious to prolong this rapid transitory existence of ours beyond the average span, should foster his digestion, negatively by abstaining from indiscretions in diet, and affirmactively by the use of that peerless stomachic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, when he experiences symptoms of indigestion. The impairment of the digestive function is fatal to vigor. Subdue with the Bitters, also, fever and ague, biliousness, and constipation.

A Walk About Wanamaker's

Only a gleam of sunshine was needed yesterday to bring a full and responsive audience to the attractions at the Wanamaker Store.

This business was long since emancipated from tradition. January was formerly a dull month. It is yet to Mr. Wayback—the trader with a future behind him.

His species is numerous—quite. He is still found in the

largest cities. Tradition is his evil genius—it makes him torpid when mid-winter is passing.

We thought it very bright to catch the idea that merchants need not hibernate as woodchucks do in January and February. But that was long ago. For many Winters we have known the new-year time as a bargain-making time.

And so the busy days of the opening year buzz merrily. They bring activity to our employes, and while to us there is very little profit our Public revels in good bargains.

Come along! Let our talk guide you around the old familiar Store. There are things to see, to learn—a great store is a great educator.

Down in the basement. The great House Furnishing Goods Store waits to make all kitchens convenient; to put dashes of comfort at firesides, on dinner tables—to save dimes and dollars for prudent housewives.

Here is a pile of 300 Chamois Skins, at 25c each. You may buy only two. The limit is made to keep the dealers away from the bargain that's meant for our friends, the housekeepers. Near by 900 more, many of them big, all fine, all at half price. Had too many.

Here, too, are great aristocratic polished brass Coal Vases at $5 and $7.50. Well worth double. Miss 'em now,—how you'll wish for one while you sit and wonder as to the added grace one of them would give to your open fire. Reverie—"It might have been."

And the man of leisure does not scorn a good bargain, even if he is rich. Near the Coal Vases. French Balance Coffee Makers—the writer has known them well these fifty years. Prices $4, $4.25, $5. This time next year you'll pay double if you buy. Aristocracy of Coffee. Economy does not destroy the charm.

While you are in the basement you can get a Laundry Hamper for $1.25 that's worth $2.50. Pot Roast Kettles—5c for any size. Don't know them? Ask and know. Prices used to be 20 to 40c. Pots are brothers to Kettles. Here are Tea Pots with copper bottoms, at 10c for either 2, 3, or 4 pints. Sugar Boxes, holding 7 pounds, are 15c, and Corn Poppers are 5c.

The moths get into some splendid Ostrich Feather Dusters. They didn't take much out of the feathers, but they did take a lot out of the price. Before the moths, $1.50 to $2.30—now, your choice at 25c. Enameled Bread Raisers only 75c.

The House Furnishing store is interesting. Off at the north side of it are Grip Sacks, Cabin Bags, Gladstone Valises and Dress Suit Cases. All good and fair to look upon. The prices are almost an indignity. See them? Dress Suit Cases, $1.75 to $10.50; grain leather Grip Sacks, $1.90 to $4.25, and genuine Alligator, $3.25 to $5.35. Is it not enough to tell you that the long list from which the foregoing are selected represents just half prices? Bought cheap, sold cheap. That's the Wanamaker way.

Let your steps lead up to the first floor.

Linger and wander beside the long counters in the aisle near Tenth street and Broadway. You never before saw such women's Gloves at 60c a pair! Paris would snatch them sharply if the Bon Marche should offer them as cheaply. There were 1700 dozens, over 20,000 pairs. The leather is strong and fine glace, four buttons — nothing common about them. Wanamaker takes the whole lot that you may get a pair for 60c, or a dozen at $2.70.

Turn your steps toward Fourth avenue—back to where the Dress Goods are kept. Harbingers of Spring are here—Cotton Dress Goods. The printings! Gush about them would be pardonable. Strong designs in two colors—impressionistic. Impressions of what? Give it up. The inging fancy of a designer's brain. Richly decorative, they are, and you'll know it when they adorn a summer beauty. And the delicate designs, sprays, twigs, flowers upon films of cloths. Pause by them — look them over — the salespeople will take pride in showing them. Textile printing finds no better artistic form than upon Dress Goods Cottons.

Early buying of Summer Dress Goods means comfort in dressmaking, and economy, too. What a relief to anticipate the season and be ready for June before March is over!

Some prudent women will buy for next Winter—others have needs to supply now. This same Dress Goods section has a collection of bargains in black for each. They're here because of the big buying ways of Wanamaker—30 to 40 varieties, just on the counters. Some of the patterns were here before. These goods are from one of the best European makers. Remember—all blacks.

Mohair Cloths, with damasse figures, at 75c. Their legitimate price is $1.25. Others at $1. Their legitimate prices are $1.75 and $2. Do you see? The prices are half and two-thirds upon goods just shown. Remarkable—isn't it?

As you go toward the Broadway front of the store you find the Paper that goes by the three pounds for 25 cents, and one pound for 10 cents. Fine for society correspondence. Never saw the like before.

Just by the Paper are the men's Shirts that ought to be $1, and would be were there no Wanamaker's. The price is Fifty Cents.

Near by the Laces join the procession of January sales. Two Hundred and Forty-three patterns of Lace Edgings and Insertions, ranging in width from 1 to 18 inches—Renaissance, Cluny, Guipure, Silk Point de Gene, Imitation Point Applique, Lierre, Valenciennes, Nottingham, Chantilly, Point d'Esprit, Russian—almost every sort of Lace represented.

Prices are half, some of them less than half, of what they have been, and what they are worth.

A complete list would be too long. Here's just a price nudge:

Oriental Laces, 12c. reduced to 6c.
Silk Laces, 40c. reduced to 20c.
Batiste Laces, $1.50, reduced to 50c.
Black Edgings, 80c. reduced to 40c.
Lierre Laces, $2, reduced to $1.
Guipure Laces, $3, reduced to $1.
Black Points, $3, reduced to $1.50.

An occasion in White Goods would be incomplete without Embroideries. There is a stock of them here to be proud of.

Over 3,000 new Spring styles, direct from St. Gall, Switzerland, are here. Many of the patterns are exclusively our own. Never did prettier embroideries cross the sea.

Cambric Edgings, 6 to 50c yd.
Nainsook Edgings, 10c to $1 yd.
Swiss Edgings, 10c to $1.25 yd.
Guipure Edgings and Insertings on cambric and Swiss, fast edges, at a saving to you of quarter to third of regular prices.

CAMBRIC EDGINGS
2 to 3½ inches wide, at 8c per yard.
2 to 3½ inches wide, at 9c per yard.
2½ to 4 inches wide, at 10c per yard.
2½ to 4½ inches wide, at 12c per yard.
4 to 6 inches wide, at 14c per yard.
4½ to 10 inches wide, at 17c per yard.
4½ to 10 inches wide, at 21c per yard.

LAWN EDGINGS
2½ to 3½ inches wide, at 8c per yard.
3 to 4½ inches wide, at 10c per yard.
4 to 5 inches wide, at 12c per yard.
4½ to 6 inches wide, at 14c per yard.
5 to 6½ inches wide, at 16c per yard.
4 to 10 inches wide, at 17c per yard.

A walk about Wanamaker's must take you to the second, third and fourth floors. The

WHITE FAIR

Is divided between the second and third floors. Better go to the third floor first, and see the great mass of fine Muslin Underwear. On Monday morning there were 147,015 pieces. Every garment, even the cheapest, has been carefully made and scrupulously inspected—they come from clean factories, and are made by well-paid people. The season and the quantities are the causes of low prices.

Corset Covers go from 8 cents to 65 cents. Skirts from 40c to $2.50. Chemises from 18 cents to $1. Drawers from 10 to 75 cents. Gowns from 38 to 75 cents. And all this is distinct from the great stock of Paris Lingerie on the second floor.

On both floors the wonders of the day. Laundered Shirt Waists, in beautiful styles, at 25 and 50 cents. They need no advertising. Every happy buyer is a willing advertiser—so they go.

Tired? Well, y-e-s. We suppose so. But the half isn't told. Take a step or two more.

One thousand pieces of Carpets were offered on the third floor yesterday at 20 and 25 per cent. reductions. Wiltons, $1.65; Axminsters, $1.25; Velvets, $1; Brussels, 80c and $1. And four grades of Linoleum went down in the same fashion.

On your way down stairs the Shoe store will claim your thought for some great doings in Shoes for women at $2. Also for girls and small boys at 60, 75c, $1, $1.25.

And the Clothing man wants to tell about Sailor Suits at $3.75 and $4.50. And the women's Clothing man says, "My bargains in women's Coats at $6, $10, $12, $15, and $25." And the Linen man, and the Fur man!

They'll all talk to-morrow. Meantime we hope you have been interested. Thanks!

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Church Evangelical Workers Meet.

The second annual meetinf of the United States Branch of the International Evangelical Alliance was held last evening at the Union Methodist Church, on West Forty-eighth Street. The church was well filled, and among those who took part in the meeting were Prof. S. F. Upham, Drew Theological Seminary, and the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn. The subject for the evening was "The Church Universal."

Purdy and O'Connor Give Bail.

Ambrose Purdy, the lawyer, and Matthew O'Connor, the Tombs messenger, who were jointly indicted for extortion of money from Lizzie Whittaker of Chrystie Street, went into Part I., General Sessions, yesterday and gave bail in the sum of $1,000 each. They will plead Friday.

The Dog May Not Have Been Mad.

So far as can be ascertained, no autopsy was held on the big dog that was shot on Monday in Seventh Street by a policeman, after he had bitten several people. The Pasteur Institute people decline to say whether they took any steps to learn if the brute was or was not mad. Of those bitten Herman Miller of 335 East Eighty-first Street was at work yesterday as usual. Joseph Krans of 233 East Ninth Street and Samuel Goetz of 87 Goerck Street are attended by doctors living in their neighborhood, and Clara Lichtenstein of 254 Seventh Street, after an inspection of her hurts at the Pasteur Institute, is waiting quietly at her home for them to heal. It is not expected that in any of the cases serious results will follow, as all the wounds were cauterized almost immediately after they were inflicted.

Military and Bicycle Show.

Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the Army of the United States, has signified his intention of being present at the opening night of the National Guard military bicycle and athletic carnival which begins at Madison Square Garden next Monday night. The crack cavalry, infantry, and artillery companies of the regular army will take part in the tournament. Capt. Dodd's famous Troop F, Third United States Cavalry, on their arrival here at the Grand Central Depot Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock, numbering seventy-five with their horses, will be met at the station by several regiments, Troop C, the crack troop of the State, Capt. David Wilson's Second Battery, and a detachment from the Thirteenth Infantry at Governors Island.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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One Year..... $1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month..... $1.50

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Two Little Vagrants—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—Captain Impudence—8:15.
BIJOU—Courted into Court—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—Shamus O'Brien—8:15.
CASINO—An American Beauty—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15. Matinée—Much Ado About Nothing—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph, Waxworks, and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20. Matinée.
FIFTH AVENUE—A Superfluous Husband—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15. Matinée.
GARDEN—The Gay Parisians—8:20.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—In Old Kentucky—8:00. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Thoroughbred—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée.
HOYT'S—A Contented Woman—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Der Rabenvater—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Hobby Horse—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The White Flower—The Late Mr. Castello—8:20.
MURRAY HILL—The Rising Generation—8:15. Matinée.
NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Werther—8:00.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15. Winter Garden—Bal Champetre—11:00.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—Day and Evening.
WALLACK'S—Kismet—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 11.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 6, 1897.

SENATOR HALE ON CUBA.

Senator HALE performed a very noteworthy public service yesterday in laying before the Senate his "memorandum on the recognition of foreign Governments by the Government of the United States." The historical recital of which the memorandum chiefly consists has already in effect been made in these columns, avowedly for the purpose of showing that the insurrectionary Government, if it may be called so, of Cuba, has none of the marks of sovereignty which we have always required as a condition precedent to our recognition of a new and independent nation. The memorandum was laid before the Senate without any statement of its purpose, but evidently it has been prepared for the same purpose for which THE TIMES has made a similar review. It will be very effective for that purpose, for it shows that the wild men in the Senate who are advocating the recognition of the independence of Cuba are endeavoring to upset all our diplomatic traditions.

The insurrection in Cuba has not only not attained such a range as would entitle us to recognize Cuban independence; it has not entitled itself to the recognition of Cuban belligerency. If we were now to recognize the insurgents as belligerents we should go far beyond the action of the European powers in 1861 with respect to ourselves. We should release Spain from responsibility for the treatment of American citizens and American property in a great part of Cuba, without substituting for hers any other responsibility.

It is very gratifying to observe that Senator HALE is sound upon this question, and is prepared to oppose a frenzy which happily is not epidemic, but only endemic in the Senate Chamber. But when we examine, in connection with his judicious behavior in the Senate yesterday, the interview with him which appeared in yesterday's TIMES, the contrast irresistibly recalls the ancient anecdote of the advice of the experienced old Judge to his new-made colleague. "Give your decisions, which are very likely to be right, but never give your reasons, for they are sure to be wrong." For in the interview Senator HALE undertakes to show by statistics that Cuba has not been misgoverned at all, and that Spanish rule in that island has conduced to Cuban prosperity. This is to say that not only should we refuse, in our own interest, to recognize the Cuban insurgents as an independent or even a belligerent power, but that we should withdraw our sympathy from them. In undertaking to persuade his countrymen of this, Senator HALE has needlessly increased the difficulty of the task of preventing the Senate from taking precipitate and foolish action. Because, in truth, while we believe that a majority of the American people are opposed to our taking sides with Cuba at the cost of a war with Spain, we believe that nine-tenths of the American people sympathize with Cuba as against Spain. Whoever undertakes to moderate the action of Congress is very ill-advised if he does so as a Spanish sympathizer.

We have not the data that would enable us to follow Senator HALE in his statistical exhibit of the prosperity of Cuba under Spanish rule. Fortunately it is not necessary to do this. We can assume that his figures are all correct and yet dissent utterly from his conclusion that Cuba has been well governed. It is an undisputed fact that practically the whole native-born population of Cuba is opposed to Spanish rule. This fact is emphasized by the conduct of the Spanish Commander in Chief, all of whose action is based upon the assumption that he has a hostile population with which to deal. The fact outweighs any commercial or industrial statistics that could be compiled. Plain people will decline to muddle their brains with Senator HALE's figures. They will retain the belief expressed by BURKE that general rebellion of a whole people is never instigated by designing men, but always provoked by the Government. If Spain is hated by all Cubans, it is because she has earned their enmity by her misgovernment.

FRANCIS A. WALKER.

The death of Gen. WALKER justifies the usually trite remark that it is untimely. It is unpleasant to think of a man of his intellectual vitality, his personal energy and love of work, his varied and trained powers, his talent for instruction, and his high standard of professional achievement, dying of apoplexy at the age of fifty-six. Society loses much and seems to have lost it sadly soon. The career of Gen. WALKER was in a remarkable degree successful, and it was so in directions that promised still greater success of still greater utility.

Within the last few years he was known to the general public mainly from his active and ingenious advocacy of international bimetallism. It was a subject in which he was deeply interested and as to which, as our readers are aware, we widely differed from him. But the public idea of him in this regard did not do him justice, because it was constantly and falsely claimed by the supporters of free silver that he was in sympathy with them, which he never was. The half-crazy, half-cunning scheme of the unlimited coinage of silver at the present ratio (or at any ratio) by this country alone had no more outspoken and persistent opponent than he. Undoubtedly this unjust connection of his name with free silver impaired his reputation as a political economist. Apart from this circumstance, however, it is doubtful if his contributions to political economy will in the long run be regarded as important. He was a bright thinker and a vigorous and effective writer, but he could hardly be called either original or profound. His best services were rendered in other fields.

The best known of these was his management of the ninth and tenth censuses in 1870 and 1880. Compared with what a census might be and should be, those that he produced fell far short, as he saw more clearly than any one else. But compared with what had been done before, or even with the census of 1890, his work was far better. He had a talent for organization and almost a genius for the intelligent and intelligible handling of figures, of which his achievements in the Bureau of Statistics are evidence. We should, however, place his work in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, of which he was President the last fifteen years of his life, higher than all else that he did, because in that he established on a solid basis an institution that will be permanently useful and on the lines that he determined.

THE TARIFF ON SUGAR.

We infer from what was said during the tariff hearing concerning sugar and from other indications that in the Ways and Means Committee's new bill the present ad valorem rates will be displaced by specific duties and that the sugar taxes will be increased. The two questions in which the people are especially interested are these: Will the cost of sugar to the consumer be greater, and will the new arrangement of duties increase the protection and profits of the Sugar Trust? In all probability the proposed specific duties would increase the price paid by consumers. At this time no reasonable prediction can be made as to the advantage which may be given to the refiners' Trust, but the adoption of a schedule upon the basis of the one in use up to 1890 would considerably increase the refiners' protective duty.

Some of our Republican contemporaries are disposed to misrepresent the difference between the McKinley tariff and the present tariff with respect to the refiners' protection. The truth is that the Trust's bonus was reduced by the present law. The Boston Journal says:

> "Under the McKinley schedule raw sugar was admitted free of duty, and the refiners were given the small protection on their finished product of five-tenths of a cent a pound. The Gorman-Wilson tariff smashers changed all this. They took raw sugar off the free list and made it dutiable at 40 per cent., and in addition gave the Sugar Trust one-eighth of a cent a pound protection."

A reader of these words might infer that by the present law additional advantages were given to the refiners' Trust. But the duty of 40 per cent. on raw sugar is a tax on the refiners' raw material, which the Trust pays into the National Treasury, afterward collecting it from consumers. Inasmuch as this duty of 40 per cent., however, is imposed upon refined sugar as well as upon the raw material, a certain amount of protection for the refiners is given by the difference between 40 per cent. on the value of raw and 40 per cent. on the value of refined, and this is to be added to the protective specific differential of one-eighth of a cent a pound and the differential of one-tenth of a cent on sugar from countries paying export bounties.

According to the best Republican authority the protection or bonus given to the refiners' Trust by the present law is less than three-quarters of the protection which it enjoyed under the McKinley tariff. The McKinley act gave the refiners their raw material free and protected them by a duty of six-tenths of a cent a pound, (or 60 cents per hundredweight,) including the differential of one-tenth of a cent on sugar from bounty-paying countries. On the other hand, the entire protection for the refiners in the present law was estimated by the Republicans themselves to be not more than 42½ cents per hundredweight. This was the authoritative estimate of Senator ALDRICH, the Republican tariff leader in the Senate, who conducted the tariff debate for his side of the Chamber, and who set forth his calculations in the closing speech for that side against the new sugar schedule. His conclusion was that the proposed protective duty was "42½ cents per hundred, as against 60 cents imposed by the act of 1890."

The refiners' protection was much greater under the elaborate specific schedule of 1883-90, which will probably be the basis of the new schedule, than it was afterward under the McKinley tariff or is under the present law. It will be practicable, of course, so to adjust the specific duties for high grades of raw and for refined sugar that the refiners' protection shall be very slight or shall be cut down to nothing, but the tendency, owing to precedents and the plan adopted, will be in the other direction. In the adjustment of these duties, the committee may easily make a blunder which would excite popular indignation. No party could afford to give the refiners more protection than they have in the present law, and public opinion demands, we think, that in any revision of the tariff this protection shall be reduced.

WHY IS IT?

There seems to be no dispute about the fact. The Republican majority in the Legislature of this State is to act under outside guidance this year. The members virtually admit it, and they seem to be rather proud of it than otherwise. Mr. PLATT is their philosopher and guide. Nobody cares to question that he decided who should be Speaker of the Assembly and "advised" as to the selection of other officers of that body, and the caucus last night met only as a matter of form to do his bidding. There is no disposition to deny that Mr. O'GRADY has already consulted him about the make-up of the Assembly committees and will consult him more, and carry out his wishes. The members are evidently willing to take whatever places PLATT may assign to them, though they might protest if the selections were made by the Speaker. It is said that PLATT has already decided when the joint caucus of Republican Senators and Assemblymen shall be held, to agree upon a candidate for United States Senator. Nobody pretends to doubt that he will be that candidate if he cares to be, or that he will name the candidate, whoever the man may be. It is equally certain that Mr. PLATT will determine the character of the legislation during the session just so far as he chooses to exercise his power for that purpose.

As we have reached the pass where all this is admitted and apparently acquiesced in, and a party "boss" is conceded to be in control of the legislative power of the State, it is worth while to inquire into the cause of this anomalous state of things. Does it exist on account of the incapacity of the members of the Legislature to perform their duties wisely without the counsel and guidance of a superior mind? Do they consult Mr. PLATT and get his advice and follow his instructions because he knows so much better than they what they ought to do and how it is best to do it? It ought to be humiliating for them to admit that they are incapable of representing the people who sent them to Albany to make laws and that they can do that work properly only by having somebody tell them just what to do and how to do it.

Possibly it is because the people send incapable men to Albany as legislators that they have to get this outside guidance, but it has been suggested that it is because the men are dishonest and cannot be trusted with the power of legislation. That is an equally interesting explanation. A common way of putting it is that our legislators have such a propensity for making pecuniary profit out of the power intrusted to them—that is, are so addicted to accepting bribes or extorting blackmail from those whose interests they can benefit or injure—that it has become necessary to bring them under control on that account. It is said that in return for liberal funds to be used for party purposes, and especially for securing the nomination and election of the "right men" to the Legislature, Mr. PLATT undertakes to control legislation so that the contributors of the funds shall at least be protected from harm; and that thereby he acquires his power for other uses.

This explanation of the situation is less creditable to the majority members of the Legislature even than the other, but it seems more plausible. The fact of PLATT's control of the Republican Senators and Assemblymen being admitted even by themselves, there must be some reason for it, since men naturally prefer to use their own judgment and control their own action. If these men do not submit to the control of another on account of incapacity or dishonesty, what other reasonable explanation of their course can be given?

THE TORREY BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The petitions that are going to Washington for the Torrey Bankruptcy bill are only the latest of a stream of them that has been flowing in that direction for years. We do not recall a single measure of a purely business character since the civil war that has commanded the approval of so large a body of the interests directly and indirectly affected by it or one that has so richly deserved such approval. It is a pity, and it is not creditable, that the measure has been so long undecided upon.

The principles of the bill are sound and practical. They have been carefully studied and developed in the light of the years of debate to which they have been subjected. The essential purpose of the bill is perfectly simple. It is to relieve honest insolvents who have surrendered their assets to their creditors of the obligation of their debts, while preventing the release of those who have not been honest and have not made such surrender. The bill does this in the simplest, least expensive, least dilatory, and most impartial manner. We have been unable to discover in any of its provisions anything at variance with the principle as we have described it. The advantage, to the whole country and to all classes and interests, of its passage would be very great.

A WATER-SUPPLY PROBLEM.

The estimates in the message of Mayor WURSTER concerning the water supply of Brooklyn do not seem to be in complete harmony with the recent reports of the engineer in charge of the water works. The latter's assertion, as we recall it, was that the limit of the capacity of the watershed now in use would be reached within five years, and, as it would be scarcely practicable to do in less than five years the work which the enlargement of the supply by adding another watershed would involve, he urged that plans should be adopted and that a beginning should be made at once. The Mayor says that, by the engineer's estimate, the capacity of the watershed now in use is sufficient to meet the increasing consumption of the city for at least eight years. He also says, however, that "the additional supply required in a few years will no doubt have to be taken from a long distance, and it will require considerable time to procure it." He regards with favor the proposition that "a lasting supply" for the Greater New York shall be obtained from the Adirondacks.

The Brooklyn supply could be increased by taking in additional watercourses and watersheds on Long Island, but such an enlargement would not be a final solution of the problem, and there are objections from a sanitary point of view. In its attempts to increase the supply the city has already resorted to watercourses and ponds which are either polluted or exposed to pollution. Moreover, the people in the rural districts begin to complain that they are deprived of water needed for local use.

It may be that provision should be made by and by for supplying water to the cities at the mouth and in the valley of the Hudson with water from the Adirondacks or from Lake George, but an additional quantity will be needed by the Greater New York before a project of this kind can be completed. This quantity could be procured by adding the Ten-Mile River watershed in Dutchess County to the Croton system. The supply which could be obtained from this watershed exceeds the quantity now consumed by Brooklyn.

"HIGH KEYS" IN KANSAS.

Kansas is certainly an amusing Commonwealth. It was only the other day that a "movement" was begun there to heap coals of fire upon Chicago and New York in the form of provisions for their poor. Now it is announced that some of the country editors of Kansas have organized to obtain in kind the arrears they despair of collecting in cash, and that they will take corn in payment for subscriptions at a figure below the market prices of the commercial centres, but considerably above the farm price. One editor has built corncribs as a guarantee of good faith.

This announcement has a remote, primitive air, but it is less remarkable than the proposition which is now agitating the municipality of Paola City. This is a proposition to prohibit the local band from playing "airs with high keys." The dispatch says "bands," but of course that is absurd. Paola City cannot sustain more than one band, and that must consist chiefly of a cornet and a bass drum. The American village band is apt to be an effective weapon of offense. Many villages in this broad land are prepared to concur with the sentiment expressed by Artemus Ward in the card which he published on the occasion of the birth of the twins: "From the bottom of my heart do I thank the Baldwinsville Brass Band for giving up their intention of serenading me, both on that great night and since." But the Paola City band is entitled to the record as a terror, for no other band ever had a municipal ordinance directed against it. It was high time, if it be true that the band "playing in a high key" elicited Santa Claus from the roof of a church to the floor and mortally injured him, and also brought down an aeronaut who was floating in a balloon 300 feet over the town.

The proposed municipal ordinance aims only to prevent the band from playing "airs with high keys." What is most characteristically Kansan in this proposition is the inadequacy of the remedy proposed. For really all that is needed to prevent fatal injuries to local Santa Clauses and traveling aeronauts is to lynch the man that plays the cornet. This simple expedient is much too obvious to commend itself to the Kansan intellect, and so Paola City is to frame an ordinance to prevent the emission of cruel and unusual notes. The draft of that ordinance would be a curiosity in literature and legislation.

A correspondent inquires how we make up the "debt budget" for Greater New York, outside of the municipal debts of New York and Brooklyn, at "nearly $30,000,000," as stated in our editorial columns last Sunday. It was a general deduction from a statement prepared by SILAS B. DUTCHER, a member of the Greater New York Commission, and presumably authentic, of the debts of the different "civil divisions" in question on the 30th of June last. According to that statement the debt of Kings County was $15,828,392.83, and the bonds of the towns of New Lots, Flatbush, New Utrecht, Gravesend, and Flatlands, issued before annexation to Brooklyn and still outstanding, amounted to $4,045,070.38, making the whole for Kings County and towns $19,380,463.21. The debt of Richmond County is reported to be $1,542,400, that of the towns $79,235, its villages $15,600, and its school districts $269,432.77, or $1,906,667.77 for Staten Island. The Queens County debt was $956,000; that of Long Island City $3,754,500; Newtown and its school districts $533,000; the town of Flushing, together with the villages of Flushing, College Point, and Whitestone, and the Water Board of Whitestone and the school districts of the town, $834,341.77; the town of Jamaica, the village of Richmond Hill, and the school districts, $364,183.31; the town of Hempstead, $485,000; the village of Rockaway, $8,000, and the school districts of the town, $72,000. This is a total of $7,053,925.08 for Queens County and its city, towns, villages, and school districts, or an aggregate of $28,841,056.06 to be added to the debts of New York and Brooklyn to make up the indebtedness of the Greater New York as it stood six months ago.

We have examined with patient care the objections made to the Loud Postal bill for the repeal of the privileges accorded to sample copies and serial publications. We have seen none that was weighty. It is true that the bill does not remove all the abuses in the postal system. Is that any reason why those it does remove, and which are great, should be retained? Unquestionably its passage would go far toward making the postal service self-supporting, and probably would make it completely so. When this is done, the other abuses can be taken up, and with much greater hope of reforming them after making a precedent like this.

Apropos of the statement of the paper-makers before the Ways and Means Committee, The St. Louis Republic remarks:

> "The safe rule for Congress to follow is to deny tariff benefits to all Trust interests. The formation of a Trust should be the signal for the removal of the tariff on articles dealt in by the Trust, and in determining tariff schedules Congress should thoroughly investigate every hint of Trust organization. This should be the rule in all Trusts, but especially in those dealing with necessities and with material which goes into the production of improvements in common use by the masses."

This is sound sense.

Somebody has taken the trouble to telegraph from Washington a preposterous tale, to the effect that France will "within the next ten days" send a force of troops to Martinique for the purpose of assisting the Spanish Army in Cuba. The assistance is to be rendered as soon as our Government interferes. In the first place, French statesmen have learned not to take too seriously the remarks of American Senators. In the second place, French interests are not concerned at all, for it is quite certain that we have no immediate or ultimate design upon Cayenne, Guadaloupe, Martinique, or St. Pierre and Miquelon, which comprise the entire American dependencies of France. In the third place, even if France had cherished a project of "colonial expansion" on this side of the Atlantic, the statesmen of the French Republic are not likely to have forgotten the unfortunate experience of the Empire in ignoring the Monroe doctrine in a case to which the American people were agreed that it applied.

The Hon. HENRY R. GIBSON (Republican) of the Knoxville district, Tennessee, does not seem to have won universal approval in his State by his opposition to civil service reform. The Chattanooga Times says of him:

> "We would expect this of GIBSON. He is the same GIBSON who wrote secession poetry in South Carolina in 1861; herded cattle for the Federal commissary in Maryland in 1863-4; came to Tennessee soon after the war; palmed himself upon a Grand Army post as an ex-officer on Gen. HOOKER's staff; was discovered to have never been in the army at all, and was ignominiously expelled from the post, the expulsion being confirmed by the Commander in Chief, on appeal. A great man like that, and especially a man who could possibly go to Congress from the Second Tennessee district, would oppose a civil service law that sought to put only clean and capable men in office."

Sixty-six of the eighty-nine members of the United States Senate are lawyers, and only thirteen are put down as business men. Senator QUAY is included among the lawyers. It is his opinion that there are already too many business men in public life. But with odds of five to one, he hopes for a while to be able to hold his own.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Dr. JOHNSON, it may or may not be remembered, said of the Giant's Causeway that it was worth seeing but not worth going to see. In 1895 some 85,000 people proved their confidence in the doctor as a critic and their distrust of him as an economist by visiting the Causeway, and this fact moved a very much smaller number of people, to wit, seven, to form a stock company for the purpose of making these pilgrims pay toll. According to The Pall Mall Gazette, the seven acquired from somebody who is described as "a near connection," though whether of the Giant or the Causeway or the company is left unexplained, the "plot of ground" from which the Causeway starts out to sea. This ground they duly fenced and gated. The result was, not a steady and comfortable income, but a pretty little riot, much after the sort now fashionable in Kentucky. The gate and the fence interfered with several local interests of great age, so both were violently overthrown and cast into the sea. Now the question as to right of way is to be submitted to the Dublin Court of Appeals. As no toll is collected meanwhile, nobody except the indignant seven is trying to hasten a decision.

—"Wealth in certain quarters is amassed with ease and rapidity; luxury grows and spreads. Around the morass of a suffering, writhing, clamoring proletariat, rear themselves the marble palaces, the flaunting banners of the rich. The ostentation of irresponsible wealth aggravates the agony of the helpless poor." These words are quoted not from JOHANN MOST's paper, but from The Churchman, and they form part of the first in a series of articles on social conditions and theories which that journal is to publish. Possibly the fact that these questions are to be considered at length in The Churchman, demonstrating, as it does, a recognition of phenomena whose existence until recently was denied oftener than explained, will turn out to be the most important and significant feature of the essays. The writer of them, unfortunately, is going to waste his time by using as the basis of his arguments definitions whose accuracy will be admitted by none of the people he desires to instruct and convince. No Socialist, for instance, will assent to the statement that "by Socialism is meant a condition of society in which free markets, industrial liberty, competition, private contract, and the existing machinery of trade are all to be abolished." Still less will Anarchists of the Krapotkin type confess that they are men "who would break up the fabric of society in an explosion, as miners shatter the block of quartz in order the more readily to distribute the nuggets it contains."

—Is it because Chinamen are endowed with a faculty not possessed by other races that they never seem to board a wrong street car or elevated train, are very rarely obliged to ask questions in getting from place to place, and invariably take full advantage of our complex and puzzling system of transfers from one conveyance to another? Among the thousands of Chinese in this city there must be many to whom Western civilization and all its ways are entirely novel, and it is a mystery of no small proportions why they do not occasionally get confused by their strange surroundings. Such almost never appears to be the case, however, and no native New Yorker gets about town more easily, calmly, and certainly than do these strangest of our strangers. Unable either to read or understand our language, the murmurs of elevated road guards are intelligible to the Chinaman, or else his crooked little eyes can see the station numbers without looking out of the car windows, for he sits in what has the appearance of being a trance until his destination is reached, but then he always gets up and trots away on his thick-soled slippers with no more hesitation than would be expected of him in his native Canton alley. He is equally sure of himself in the Broadway cars, and the conductor's life would be comparatively happy if his white passengers would make only a tenth as many mistakes as his yellow ones do. It is possible, of course, that John blunders as frequently as other people, and that the Oriental sense of dignity prevents him from revealing them, but there is little reason to believe that this is the explanation of his apparently supernatural skill.

—The recently expressed apprehensions of a rubber famine have brought forward a suggestion that may help the West Indian sugar planters out of the desperate straits into which the low price of their own product has brought them. There is, it seems, at least one valuable rubber-producing plant that will grow elsewhere than in primeval forests on the banks of rivers. The Ceara rubber tree, (Manihot Glaziovii,) has been successfully cultivated in other tropical countries than South America. An ex-Governor of Gambia writes that while in that colony he raised large numbers of these trees, though there is there a long dry season extending over eight months, and the soil is mainly sand. The tree grows very rapidly, and reproduces itself without care from the cultivator. The seed is inclosed in an extremely hard pod, and, at maturity, bursts with a distinct report, ejecting the seeds, often to a considerable distance. These seeds are protected by a very hard outer covering, and are very difficult to raise if treated in nurseryman fashion; but, if left to nature, matters are considerably expedited. Exposure to a tropical sun for six or seven months creates little fissures in the hard shell, so that when the torrential rain comes, in July and August, the seeds are in a favorable condition for germination, and the young plants are seen springing up in all directions. The ex-Governor sees no reason why this tree should not be grown in Barbados, as well as in other West Indian Islands. Antigua, which suffers from drought, seems especially suited for the cultivation of the tree, though it is possible that the soil, in parts, which is a very stiff clay, may not agree with the plant so well as a light soil, such as that in the Gambia. At any rate, in these days, when sugar planters are on the verge of ruin, the experiment might well be tried.

PERSONAL.

—Prof. RICHARZ and Dr. KRIGAR MENZEL of Berlin announce, as the result of investigations extending over twelve years, that "the density of the earth is such that the whole globe weighs 54,681 trillion tons." The odd trillion gives such an air of extreme accuracy to the statement that one is almost tempted to inquire whether the Berliners use the French or the English system of notation in making their computations. It would make quite a difference—on paper—according to whether the one or the other method were employed, but somehow the yearning to clear up the uncertainty is not very strong.

—The Rev. Dr. EDWARD EVERETT HALE says that if Boston and other cities really desire to escape the constant danger of suffering such grave inconveniences as result from street-car strikes like that which recently disturbed every resident of the Hub, all they need do is to buy back the franchises they have almost given away, and, like reasoning beings, operate their own lines of urban transportation for themselves. He hopes that in a not very distant future "the City of Boston will take into its own hands the direction of what is now one of the first necessities of the people," and he believes that it is easily possible to create a street-car service as full of esprit de corps as the Fire Department's force, a body of well trained men "determined that their employer, the People, shall be satisfied with the work they do." Dr. HALE concludes: "We shall see some such success as this when We, the People, take charge of our own affairs, or when we learn the difficulties which always come in when we intrust them to a subordinate, or insubordinate, corporation, and to a subordinate, or insubordinate union of operatives."

—Prof. G. BAMBERGER, for six years past Superintendent of the Jewish Training School at Chicago, was once the head of a similar institution in this city, and while here was elected by the Educational Society to make a careful and extensive study of the leading schools of Europe. In the discharge of this important mission he spent several months in England and on the Continent, and the report of his investigations set in motion influences which were active in shaping the public school policy of New York. Prof. BAMBERGER has just made two suggestions in the line of reforming educational methods that are attracting much attention in Chicago. The first of them is that teachers and scholars pass from grade to grade together. "Every teacher," he says, "should remain with her pupils for at least two years, and it would be better if the pupils could have the same teacher for four years, taking them from the lowest grade in the primary department, for instance, and continuing with them until they were ready to pass into the grammar department. When the teacher had done this I would have her begin with a new class in the lowest grade and repeat this progressive movement." The other suggestion relates to the holding of frequent meetings of parents in each school.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

No Comparison.

From The Philadelphia Record.

The daughters of the horseleech have a fine reputation for voracious appetite. But they were modest and moderate by comparison with our tariff infants.

A Bit of the Frozen Truth.

From The Chicago Journal.

A Nebraska paper advises Mr. Bryan to postpone his lecturing trip "till the frost gets out of the ground." He would also better wait till the frost gets out of the box office.

No New South.

From The Norfolk (Va.) Landmark.

The South is no more new than the North, or than Kamtchatka, for that matter. This reminds us that the man who puts an effective obstruction in the way of the new word "Southland" will confer a great boon upon quivering ears.

The Cost Prevents.

From The Savannah (Ga.) Press.

It is a fact that needs no corroboration in Savannah that the real aristocrats of this city, the genuine, high-bred, courtly ladies and gentlemen of ancient lineage and family prestige, are unfortunately not in circumstances of sufficient affluence to keep up the social functions in the manner they were accustomed to years ago.

The Waning of Courtesy.

From The New Orleans Picayune.

Without doubt, people's street manners are very bad and are constantly growing worse, and this fact is seen in the growing numbers of men who in public places show scant courtesy, or no courtesy at all, to women. The time has not been very far gone when no woman was allowed to stand in a street car when men were sitting. Now, even in New Orleans, that time has passed.

The Best Party Men.

From The Boston Transcript.

There seems to be a very general impression among men who take an active practical part in politics that it is the duty of the individual voter to defend and sustain whatever may be done by any other member of his party, especially those members who have charge of the machine. But the great non-political class of intelligent citizens are inclined to think that the best party men are those who are the most ready to detect and point out evil in their own ranks.

GOV. YATES AND GOV. BLACK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The somewhat amusing declaration of Gov. Black in his inaugural address, that "no intolerant clamor or irresponsible assault will force or prevent a single Executive act," reminds me of a tradition long current in this city in regard to one of the Governor's predecessors.

Joseph C. Yates was Governor from 1823 to 1825. Tradition represents him as a very honest, but not very brilliant, man, and as extremely obstinate and "pigheaded." The story is that a bill had been passed by the Legislature which was of great pecuniary importance to some people of this city, but Gov. Yates delayed affixing his signature. Consultations were had as to the best mode of approaching his Excellency and obtaining the desired autograph. Finally one of his old acquaintances undertook the task, for a liberal compensation to be paid him in case of success. So he called on the Governor one day, had a long conversation on general topics, and finally, in a casual manner, referred to the bill in question, saying: "By the way, Governor, do you know what A. B. (naming a political opponent) gives as the reason why you won't sign that bill?" "No," says the Governor. "What is it?" "He says the only reason is that you don't dare to sign it." "What!" said the Governor. "Does he dare the Executive? Chris, [to his private secretary,] give us the pen." And the bill was forthwith signed, sent to the Secretary of State's office, and became a law!

At the end of Gov. Yates's term he was not nominated for re-election, though he had been elected without much, if any, opposition. His own graphic description of his Gubernatorial career is said to have been: "I went in unanimous, and I went out unanimous."

Moral.—Gov. Black is an able and brilliant young man, with very little experience in public life. His future career is in his own hands. The writer sincerely wishes for him a wise, useful, and successful administration and a long and useful public life after his term or terms as Governor shall expire. If, however, his "executive acts" are to be distinguished by a defiance of public opinion, and the expressed views of the best men of his own party and of all parties, founded upon known and well-authenticated facts, are to be treated as intolerant clamor and irresponsible assault," dismal failure is before him. He will "go out" as "unanimous" as he "went in."

H.

ALBANY, Jan. 3, 1897.

THE COWARD.

S. E. Kiser in Cleveland Leader.

If he had lived when knights rode forth in search of bloody frays,
And risked their lives for ladies' smiles and for their words of praise,
He would have been a swineherd, or perchance some baron's thrall,
For he had little wit, and no heroic blood at all.

They dubbed him "gawk" and "dolt" at school, and boys of half his years
Were wont to chafe and bully him, and cuff his ample ears,
And he would take his bruises and weep o'er them apart,
Nor dare to seek revenge, because he had a coward's heart.

And when the workmen in the mill made up their minds to strike,
This dastard held aloof, of course, and worked on, coward-like!
They told him that he robbed their wives and children of their bread:
"My wife and child have got to live!" was all the coward said.

One evening, as this craven passed along his homeward way,
He saw, straight in the motor's path, a little one at play!
The car came on at mighty speed—each witness held his breath,
And waited for the child to meet a horrifying death!

Then something flashed before the car and some one screamed with fright,
And men and women closed their eyes upon that awful sight!
Oh joy! Oh joy! The babe was saved, and where it was at play
Naught but a coward's lifeless form in mangled fragments lay!

THE RULE OF RECOGNITION

MR. OLNEY'S CONTENTION SUSTAINED BY RECORDS.

The Official Acknowledgment of a Change in Foreign Governments Always Has Been Made by Executive Action.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Hale submitted and had printed as a document, a memorandum prepared by the Department of State on the method of recognition of foreign Governments and foreign States by the Government of the United States from 1789 to 1897, tending to show the accuracy of Secretary Olney's contention that the recognition of foreign Governments was exclusively an Executive function, in which Congress had no part. The precedents cited were numerous.

After citations from writers on international law, the memorandum sets forth specifically the States that have been recognized and the manner of doing so.

The French Republic, 1793, was recognized by the reception by Washington of Minister M. Genet, as the representative of the new republic.

For the Empire, 1804, the recognition of Napoleon as Emperor was effected by credentials to Mr. Armstrong, the American Minister at Paris. These credentials were signed in blank so they could be filled out in the form required by the new Government, and to be ready to be presented when Mr. Armstrong was satisfied that the Empire was in "possession and control of the governmental power and the territory of the nation, the usual conditions precedent in all cases of recognition by the United States Government."

A similar course was followed upon the abdication of Napoleon and the restoration of the monarchy in 1814.

The Republic of 1848.

The next radical change in the form of the French Government was the Republic of 1848. The provisional Government was proclaimed on the morning of Feb. 25, 1848, and was recognized by Mr. Rush, the American Minister, on the 28th by an address to the members of the new Government. New credentials were sent to Mr. Rush, and the President expressed his approval of the Minister's course in being first to recognize the new republic.

"Within a few years," continues the memorandum, "it became again necessary for the American Government to signify its view of another revolution of power in France in the decree of the Second Empire and the accession of Napoleon III. This recognition was effected by an instruction to that effect, and a new audience in the usual way to Mr. Rives, our Minister at Paris, with a renewal of assurance that the United States gladly recognized the right of every nation to determine the form of its own government."

At the close of the Franco-German war, the deposition of Napoleon III., and the proclamation of the Republic by Gambetta, Minister Washburne was authorized by telegraph to recognize the Republic—1870. Mr. Davis, Acting Secretary of State, first instructed Mr. Washburne to recognize the provisional Government if "in possession and control"; his second dispatch was unconditional and directed recognition; the third instructed him to tender the President's congratulations upon the establishment of a republican Government, when the proper moment should arrive to communicate them. March 11, 1871, Mr. Fish telegraphed Mr. Washburne to "recognize the Government of M. Thiers."

The independent States of South America were recognized by President Monroe, who dispatched Ministers to the Argentine Republic Jan. 27, 1823; Chile, Jan. 27, 1823, and Mexico Jan. 27, 1823. Colombia was recognized by the President's reception of Mr. Samuel Torres as Chargé d'Affaires Jan. 18 or 19, 1822. At this time Colombia consisted of what afterward became Ecuador, New Granada, and Venezuela by separation.

The Case of Brazil.

Brazil declared independence Sept. 7, 1822, and Pedro 1., son of King John VI. of Portugal was proclaimed Emperor Dec. 1, 1822. The independence of the empire was recognized by the President's reception of Senhor Rebello, as Minister to the United States May 26, 1824.

On Nov. 17, 1889, Mr. Adams telegraphed that the imperial family had sailed that day, and that a government de facto, with Ministry, had been established, and perfect order maintained. Two days later a dispatch from Mr. Blaine instructed Mr. Adams to maintain diplomatic relations with the provisional government of Brazil, and as soon as the majority of the people had signified their assent to the establishment of the republic, to give to it, on behalf of the United States, a formal and cordial recognition.

The Federation of Central American States was recognized by the President's reception of Mr. Canaz as Minister Aug. 4, 1824. Prior to that date two Commissioners, diplomatic in character, had visited Washington, but the records of the department do not disclose any act of the Government of the United States involving recognition or the instruction to recognize. This confederation consisted of the States of Honduras, Guatemala, and Nicaragua, Costa Rica and San Salvador.

The Kingdom of Hawaii was recognized in 1826, when Capt. Thomas Ap Catesby Jones was sent there to negotiate a treaty which was signed by the King Dec. 23, 1826. The provisional government of Hawaii was recognized by the negotiation of the annexation treaty of Feb. 14, 1893. Mr. Loren A. Thurston, Minister from Hawaii, was received by the President June 9, 1893, and Mr. Willis was commissioned as Minister to the Hawaiian Islands Sept. 13, 1893, the President having previously sent a Commissioner, Mr. Blount, to report upon the revolution.

Belgium, by the revolution of 1830, became independent of The Netherlands, and a separate State was organized in July, 1831. Following the treaty of peace in November, 1831, the United States recognized the independence of Belgium by the issuance of an exequatur to the Belgian Consul in New York, Jan. 6, 1832.

The independence of Texas was recognized by the sending of Mr. La Branche as Chargé d'Affaires March 7, 1837, after the President had satisfied himself that the newly organized Government was in possession and control and capable of maintaining its status, and after Mexico's attempted invasion had been abandoned.

Some European Cases.

By the revolution of 1821-27, Greece became, through the intervention of the European powers, independent of Turkey—a republic, established in 1828, a kingdom in 1832. The United States recognized the independence of Greece by empowering Mr. Stevenson, the American Minister at London, Nov. 7, 1837, to negotiate a treaty with that power.

While the independence of Hungary was not achieved and the revolution of 1848-49 was suppressed by the intervention of Russia, the action of our Government with a view to prompt recognition, in the event of success is well worth examining, says the memorandum. President Taylor sent Mr. Dudly Mann to Europe to inquire fully into the situation, and confided to him wide discretion respecting the Hungarian revolutionists and the willingness of the United States to recognize the new Government (which had elected a President and chosen a Legislature) as soon as its power to maintain its independence should be evinced.

The Republic of Haiti was recognized by the Government through sending a Commissioner and Consul General there—Mr. Benjamin F. Wilden—July 12, 1862. The act of July 5, 1862, approved by Mr. Lincoln, authorized the President to appoint diplomatic representatives to the "Republics of Haiti and Liberia," and fixed the rank of such agents. This act, however, did not specify a contingency of evidence of the independence of Haiti and Liberia. It appears from a footnote that Mr. Henry Winter Davis avers in House Report 129, Thirty-eighth Congress, first session, on the joint resolution on Mexican affairs, that both Haiti and Liberia were recognized by the act of July 5, 1862.

The Republic of Liberia, whose independence was recognized in 1848 by the European powers, about a year after its proclamation, was recognized by the United States in 1862, Sept. 23, at London, Mr. Adams being at that date empowered to conclude a treaty with Liberia. The United States recognized the independence of the Dominican Republic by issuing an exequatur to J. W. Currier, as Consul General of San Domingo at New York, Sept. 1, 1860. Prior to that date the President had sent a Commissioner and special agent to the country to inquire concerning its political condition, in February, 1845, and again a special agent had been sent to the island in 1851, to act with the representatives of France and Great Britain in their efforts to bring about a peace between Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

Corea and the Congo.

The independence of the Kingdom of Corea was recognized in the appointment of Mr. George F. Seward, Consul General to Shanghai, to negotiate a commercial and claims treaty with the King, Jan. 27, 1868. Mr. Frelinghuysen regarded Corean independence of China (1882) as an established fact.

The present Empire of Germany was recognized by the United States through a letter from the President to the Emperor March 16, 1871.

The recognition of the Congo Free State was effected through a power to Mr. Edgecombe, United States Consul at Cape Town, to negotiate a treaty June 24, 1871.

The recognition of the Principality of Roumania seems to have been a subject of some question in the mind of Mr. Evarts, who wrote, March 9, 1880, to Mr. Kasson, Minister at Vienna, at some length on the subject, saying: "Meanwhile, it is hardly necessary to observe that so far as the Executive Government of the United States could recognize that of Roumania without actual diplomatic representation, it was done by the letter of the President of Aug. 15, 1878, to Prince Charles, touching the appointment, &c., of a Consul." Mr. Eugene Schuyler was commissioned Diplomatic Agent and Consul General at Bucharest Jan. 11, 1880. As a kingdom, the recognition was effected by the formal congratulations of the President to the King.

In the case of Servia a similar course was followed.

The newly-organized Congo Free State was recognized through a declaration by Secretary of State Frelinghuysen at Washington, April 22, 1884.

After the disintegration of the Federation of Central America and the separate establishment of the five States of which it had been composed, the individual republics were recognized by the United States as follows:

Mr. Felipe Molina, Chargé d'Affaires from the Republic of Costa Rica, received by the President March 24, 1851; Guatemala, by the issuance of an exequatur to Consul General Antonio de Ayciuena April 5, 1844; Honduras, by the dispatch of Mr. Solon Borland as Minister to Honduras, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and San Salvador, April 18, 1853; Nicaragua, by the reception of Mr. Eduardo Carache as Chargé d'Affaires Dec. 24, 1849; Salvador, by a power and credence to Mr. George E. Squier of New York as Ghargé d'Affaires to Guatemala, to negotiate a treaty of commerce and navigation with Salvador, May 1, 1849.

Republic of Central America.

The greater Republic of Central America—1896—was recognized by the President's reception, on Dec. 24, 1896, of its Minister, Mr. Rodriguez, with the understanding that no existing obligations of any of the States composing the new nation—Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador—should be regarded as lapsed. The President had been advised by ceremonial letter of Sept. 22, 1896, of the decree establishing the new Government.

The separate republics of South America have been treated in much the same way by their northern neighbors in the matter of recognition by the United States since the original recognition of the various republics and the empires of Brazil and Mexico. Bolivia was separately recognized by the appointment of a Chargé d'Affaires to that republic, May 30, 1848; Ecuador, by the appointment of a Chargé d'Affaires, June 15, 1858, to negotiate a treaty of commerce. Paraguay was recognized after a commission of inquiry, June 10, 1845, and a subsequent declaration of independence by a power to negotiate a commercial treaty, given April 27, 1852; Peru, by the appointment of a Chargé d'Affaires, May 2, 1826, and the Peru-Bolivian confederation by the appointment of a Chargé d'Affaires, June 9, 1838; Uruguay, by the issuance of an exequatur to the Consul General in New York, Jan. 25, 1836; Venezuela, by the issuance of an exequatur to a Consul in New York, Feb. 28, 1835; New Granada, by the issuance of an exequatur to the Consul General, Sept. 18, 1835.

Diplomatic relations between the United States and the independent States of the American Continental system have been substantially, though not actually, continuous since their first assumption. The unions and confederations that have arisen, the separations that have occurred, and the governments resulting from the revolutions and counter-revolutions in Central and Southern America have all, from the point of view of recognition, been treated in the simplest way. When the establishment of a new Government has been satisfactorily proved and its stability has been ascertained to be sufficiently fixed in the will of the people, its recognition has followed by direct instruction to the American Minister on the ground, as a rule, or by a new credence; the reception of a diplomatic agent by the President of the United States or an exequatur to a consul.

Course Toward Revolutions.

Recognition of foreign revolutionary or reactionary governments "is held to be one exclusively for the Executive, and cannot be determined internationally by Congressional action." (Instructions to Adams and Conger, Brazil, 1880 and 1890; instructions to Egan, Chile, 1891-1892.)

The Kingdom of Samoa was recognized by an instruction to the Consul at Apia to recognize Malietoa as King Jan. 20, 1880.

The memorandum concludes with a note that says the facts narrated have been gathered in an examination of the records of the State Department. Other authorities as to methods of recognition have also been consulted. Upon the point of sending a Minister to initiate diplomatic relations with a new State, Hall and Calvo (both eminent authorities) agree that the declaration should be addressed to the new State. No rule has been found requiring that the diplomatic agent of the recognizing power should, to complete recognition, be received officially or formally by the State recognized. No law of Congress exercising a power of recognition by Congress has been found among the rolls deposited in the State Department, notwithstanding the statement of Wharton, repeated by others, that President Jackson on March 3, 1837, signed a resolution of Congress for the recognition of the independence of Texas.

The Diplomatic Appropriation bill of March 3, 1837, contained an item "for the outfit and salary of a diplomatic agent to be sent to the Republic of Texas whenever the President may receive satisfactory evidence that Texas is an independent power, and it shall be deemed expedient to appoint such Minister."

It may have been an act of recognition when this Government on Oct. 19, 1870, directed Mr. Armstrong, our Consul at Rome, who had received an exequatur from the Papal States, to apply for a new one from the King upon the decree of the same date uniting the Roman provinces, but it hardly appears so. While nearly all, if not all, instances of recognition by the United States have been examined, a report, or notes, upon every one has, during this investigation, not proved practicable, and no deviation of method from the rules indicated has been found.

A PRINCESS ON THE STAGE.

Rigo and the Woman Who Eloped with Him Engaged by a Music Hall.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—Newspapers here declare that the uncle of the Princess de Caraman de Chimay, who recently eloped with Janos Rigo, a Hungarian gypsy musician, has stopped her supply of money until her affairs are settled. Her husband, Prince Joseph de Caraman de Chimay, has brought an action for divorce against her at Charleroi, Belgium, and the case promises to be very sensational.

The papers add that Rigo and the Princess have accepted an engagement in a music hall in Buda-Pesth. Rigo, who will play the first violin, will receive a salary of $1,000 a month. The Princess will sing and dance, but the salary she will receive is not stated. The pair will prove great attractions in Buda-Pesth, where much curiosity has been displayed to see them.

Death of Andrew J. Odell.

Andrew J. Odell, for many years a wholesale and retail fish dealer in Tompkins Market, died yesterday morning at his home, in West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street. Mr. Odell had been for fifty years engaged in the fish business, and only a few weeks ago was compelled to resign it to his brother, George W. Odell. He owned a number of houses on First Avenue and in Seventh Street, and property in Tremont. Mr. Odell leaves two married daughters.

"SHAMUS O'BRIEN" GOOD.

Production of a Charming Opera Comique at the Broadway Theatre.

It is many a long day since New York has had anything so artistic in the form of light opera as "Shamus O'Brien." If this delightful work does not attract general and continued attention from the public, the public will be the loser. "Shamus O'Brien" was produced last night at the Broadway Theatre. The house was well filled, and there was every evidence of pleasure on the part of the audience. Demands for repetition of the musical numbers were numerous, and there were plentiful laughter and applause for the dialogue and action.

The libretto of this opera was written by our old friend, George H. Jessop, who used to write for the American stage, but who went back to his native land because some one left him an estate and made a hated "landlord" of him. It seems that as an Irish "squire" he has not been cured of the "cacoethes scribendi," and it is fortunate that he has not. He has taken the good old story of "Shamus O'Brien," familiar to every schoolboy who has had to deliver declamations, and made of it an opera comique book that is absolutely unique in the quality of its excellence.

The story is as pretty a tale of Irish love and patriotism as one could wish to meet. It is of the kind often enough met in cheap Irish melodramas, but set in the delicate garb of poetry and music, it becomes idyllic in its beauty. Mr. Jessop has shown the skill of an experienced dramatist in the development of his simple story, and the manner in which he has alternated comedy with sentiment and quiet pictures with animated tableaus is admirable. His dialogue is excellent always, and the humorous lines have the genuine Irish wit in them. Mr. Jessop must have drawn freely on his acquaintance with the talk of his bright countrymen. The lyrics are well written and the libretto, as a whole, is a really artistic piece of work, which should be delightful to a public weary of coarse jargon and rude horse play.

The music is by Dr. C. Villiers Stanford, far and away the best man who could have been chosen to write it. There is no composer in the British isles who more thoroughly understands the genius of Irish music than Dr. Stanford. His arrangements of Irish songs have commanded critical praise on both sides of the Atlantic, and his Irish symphony has met with much favor. Naturally, he elected to write Irish music for the book. He has composed most of it himself, but here and there he has introduced a bit of familiar melody, such as "Father O'Flynn." His music is the work of an artist. It is always Irish in the contours of its melodies and the color of its harmonies, yet it never becomes monotonous. It is gay, riotous, graceful, pathetic, vigorous, and ever tragic in turn, and it is always ingenious and interesting alike to the casual hearer and to the thoughtful musician. In short, Dr. Stanford has made an opera comique score that is wholly fascinating. The only disappointment in "Shamus O'Brien" will be for those who expect to see and hear one of our unhappily familiar breed of "comic operas."

The performance was commensurate with the excellence of the work. As Mike Murphy, the Harvey Duff of the opera, Joseph O'Mara achieved a unique success. He was uproariously comic at times, and was pathetic and dramatic at other times. And mirabile dictu! he sang well, with a pretty tenor voice and a nice enunciation. Denis O'Sullivan was manly and sympathetic as Shamus, and Reginald Roberts sang charmingly and acted sensibly as Capt. Trevor. A. C. Cunningham was interesting as Father O'Flynn, and his good baritone voice was well used in his songs.

Miss Annie Roberts displayed considerable emotional force and histrionic skill as Nora, wife of Shamus, and as Kitty, her sister, Miss Carr Shaw proved herself to be one of the most competent Irish soubrettes on the stage. The stage management was of the best sort, and the groupings and action of the chorus, which also sang well, were all that could be desired. The scenery was well painted, and there was an efficient orchestra, under careful direction. In every way the production was good, and "Shamus O'Brien" deserves a long and prosperous career.

HOLLANDS' NEW MANAGEMENT.

Will Appear in "Doctor Claudius" at Fifth Avenue Theatre Feb. 1.

E. M. Holland and Joseph Holland, who are at present acting in "A Superfluous Husband" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, have signed a contract with John F. Harley to appear under his management Feb. 1. The Holland brothers will appear at the Fifth Avenue Theatre on that date in F. Marion Crawford's comedy, called "Doctor Claudius," a dramatization of one of his best-liked novels, in which they will be supported by a new company, which will be selected by Mr. Harley.

It is understood that all contracts made by the Hollands for this season will be fully carried out.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—"Lost, Strayed, or Stolen" will be presented next week at the Harlem Opera House, under the direction of Miner and Brooks.

—Arthur Bourchier and Violet Vanbrugh will close their American engagement at the Columbia Theatre, in Washington, next Saturday.

—Mme. Eames, Miss Laura Waller, Campanari, and Plançon will be the soloists at next Sunday's concert at the Metropolitan Opera House.

—Mabel Beardsley, a sister of Aubrey Beardsley, and Henry Wibart of the Bourchier company, will probably join Mr. Mansfield's forces instead of returning to England.

—The one hundredth performance of "Secret Service" at the Garrick Theatre next Monday night will be marked by the gift of a handsome silver souvenir to each seat holder.

—A special matinée performance will be given at Koster & Bial's Music Hall Friday, when special souvenirs and a reception on the stage after the performance by Yvette Guilbert will mark the occasion.

—F. C. Whitney will present "The Great Northwest," of which he is now the owner, at the Murray Hill Theatre Jan. 11. During the Spring a comic opera will be presented at this house, which will be run until the Summer, if successful.

—A report was circulated yesterday that the Harlem Opera House had been sold for $510,000 by Oscar Hammerstein. Mr. Hammerstein, who laughed when he heard of the report, said that so far as he knew the house was still for sale.

—A matinée performance for the benefit of the sick and wounded of the Cuban revolution will be given at the Murray Hill Theatre Jan. 14. "Adèle," a tragedy in five acts, adapted from the French of Alexandre Dumas père, will be presented with Mrs. J. Hoffman Martin in the title rôle.

—The matinée at the Metropolitan Opera House next Saturday will begin at 1:45, instead of 2 P. M., the usual hour. This is necessitated from the fact that a double bill, consisting of "La Traviata" and "Cavalleria Rusticana," will be presented, with Melba as Violetta and Calvé as Santuzza.

—Louis N. Parker, one of the authors of "Rosemary," "Gudgeons," and "Love in Idleness," will arrive in New York on the City of Paris Wednesday. Mr. Parker will be the guest of Daniel Frohman, for whom he has several manuscripts of new plays, one of which is to follow Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett and Constance Fletcher's piece, "The First Gentleman of Europe."

—The annual 11 o'clock Lenten matinées which Augustin Daly has provided at his theatre during the past ten years will be continued this year, commencing March 1. The entertainment, as usual, will be John L. Stoddard's illustrated lectures, comprising six courses of five lectures each, on "Heroic and Romantic Scotland," "Old England," "The Yellowstone National Park," "Old and New Russia," and "Athens and Venice."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PERU, Neb., Jan. 5.—The Dormitory Building at the State Normal School was destroyed by fire yesterday. The Rev. E. Bedell was struck by falling bricks, and severely injured. Loss about $30,000.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 5.—Fire last night in the machine and bicycle repair shop of Barr & Ratcliffe, 353 Third Street, caused a loss of $5,000.

CHURCH RIOT IN BAY CITY

ONE MAN SHOT AND THREE OTHERS SEVERELY BEATEN.

Father Bogacki Besieged in the Parsonage by a Mob of Infuriated Poles—Attempts at Incendiarism Feared.

BAY CITY, Mich., Jan. 5.—The troubles of St. Stanislaus's Polish Church, which have been agitating the communicants for more than a year, broke out afresh to-day, and a riot resulted in which one man was shot and severely injured and several others badly hurt by being beaten with clubs.

The injured are:

BARTKOWIAK, Joseph, shot in neck and breast.

FITZGERALD, policeman, beaten with clubs.

STAZHINSKI, James, beaten into insensibility with clubs.

YONKOWJAK, Alexander, severely beaten with clubs.

The trouble began yesterday, when Father Bogacki, the priest of St. Stanislaus Parish, refused to celebrate mass over the body of a member of St. Michael's Society. He also refused to give up the banner of the society, which was in the church, and a riot was only averted at that time by the priest finally delivering the banner to the infuriated Poles.

The warring faction held a meeting last night and decided to reopen the war. Shortly after 10 o'clock this morning a mob began to gather about the church and parsonage. The members demanded that Father Bogacki and his bodyguard leave the building, which the priest refused to do. Then the mob attacked the parsonage. The handful of policemen who had been stationed about the house were powerless.

A fusillade of stones, bricks, clubs, and other handy missiles was directed against the house. An attempt was made to break in the front door, when Policeman Fitzgerald, who was on duty inside the house, it is claimed, fired at the leader, Joseph Bartkowiak, two bullets striking him, one in the neck and the other in the breast.

James Stazhinski, Joe Sekoki, and Alex. Yonkowiak of Father Bogacki's bodyguard tried to escape by jumping from the windows. Sekoki managed to get away from the mob, but Stazhinski and Yonkowiak were nearly beaten to death before the police could rescue them.

Father Bogacki and the rest of his body guard took refuge in the cellar, where they remained until 1 o'clock this afternoon, when an agreement was reached, whereby safe passage was promised to Father Bogacki and Officer Fitzgerald if they would vacate the house.

When the priest and officer appeared the latter became scared and started to run. He was clubbed several times over the head, but managed to leave the mob behind, and gave himself up to the authorities at the Central Station.

Bogacki was not molested, and was driven to St. James's parsonage. After the priest had vacated the parsonage the crowd slowly dispersed.

During the riot, it is said, dozens of shots were fired. There is fear that the Poles will set fire to the parsonage to-night, and the members of the Fire Department have been armed, to protect the hose from being cut in case a fire is started.

THE ST. PAUL PANIC OVER.

No Further Trouble Expected Among the Financial Institutions.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 5.—Maurice Auerbach, President of the Union Bank, was today appointed receiver of the Allemania Bank, under bond of $200,000. The Board of Directors of the Germania Bank held a special meeting, and appointed a committee of seven stockholders to take measures for the speedy reorganization of the bank. Charles F. Staples was made assignee of the West Side Bank.

Early in the day there were slight runs on a couple of banks, but everything quieted down quickly, and no further trouble is expected among the financial institutions here.

St. Paul still has five National, six State, and three savings banks, with deposits aggregating $20,000,000. Bad business methods wrecked the Bank of Minnesota, and the others were forced to close by panicky depositors.

The report that Senators Davis and Nelson have recommended Henry Gjertsen, a lawyer of that city, for receiver of the failed Columbia National Bank of Minneapolis, has aroused a great commotion among the depositors. They have united in a telegram to Controller Eckels, asking him to delay action in the matter until they can be heard. In the meantime charges of dishonesty in the management of the bank are in circulation.

Deputy Sheriff Mulvaney has received two attachments against the Germania Bank of St. Paul, Minn.—one for $5,000 in favor of Houstoun W. Sadler, Jr., and the other for $9,431 in favor of John M. Gallaway—for the amount due on drafts on the Hanover National Bank of this city. They were secured on the latter bank.

The Sheriff has also received an attachment against the Allemania Bank of St. Paul for $3,000 in favor of the American Exchange National Bank of this city, on a bill of exchange. It was served on the Chase and Mechanics' National Banks, but they had no funds belonging to the Allemania Bank.

AFFAIRS OF CHICAGO BANKS.

A Dividend to the Creditors of the National Bank of Illinois.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The Controller of the Currency has declared a dividend of 50 per cent. to the creditors of the National Bank of Illinois, Chicago. The dividend checks will be delivered on Jan. 20.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—The rule regarding ninety days' notice for the withdrawal of deposits is being relaxed at the Dime Savings Bank for needy depositors, and considerable money was paid out yesterday, for the first time since the suspension of the National Bank of Illinois. The action was the result of the recent strengthening of the institution by the assessment of 50 per cent. on the stockholders. Negotiations for the sale of the Dime Savings Bank are said to be at an end for the time being.

Melville C. Eames, assignee of the Calumet State Bank at Blue Island, filed a report in the County Court this morning on the bank's condition. The assignee says the total assets are $99,806.51, and upon these assets he places a valuation of $74,329.56. The total liabilities are $70,640.53. Attorney Darrow, representing the State Auditor, after the filing of the report, took it before Judge Gibbons to ask for a receiver. He met with opposition from the assignee of the bank on the ground of no jurisdiction. Judge Gibbons said he would give his decision to-morrow. Auditor Gore claims the assignment was fraudulent, and he asks the removal of Eames. The bill also states that the failure is a bad one.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

—7:30 A. M.—137 Hudson Street, Charles Botcher; damage, $220.

—8:45 A. M.—123 Warren Street, White Tar Company; damage, $5.

11 A. M.—500 Eighth Avenue, Ludwig Baumann & Co., furniture; no damage.

—11 A. M.—1,696 East End Avenue, Margaret Felig, dwelling; no damage.

—4:33 P. M.—200 West Sixty-seventh Street, Mary Ryan, dwelling; damage, $25.

—5:20 P. M.—489 Columbus Avenue, Thomas Walet; damage slight.

—6:40 P. M.—464 Eleventh Avenue, James Bryan; no damage.

—6:40 P. M.—93 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, William Lyman; damage trifling.

"RUMP" HOUSE IN DELAWARE.

Addicks Men Set Up for Themselves—Democrats in Control.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 5.—The seven Union Republican (Addicks) candidates for the House of Representatives in Kent County, who were declared not elected by the Board of Canvassers, and the seven Union Republicans who were defeated in Sussex County, met in the State Library this morning and decided to form a "rump" House, to meet at the Hotel Richardson. They repaired to the hotel and organized, with Luther C. Conwell as temporary Chairman.

Thomas C. Moore was elected permanent Speaker, and the oath was administered to him by Mr. Conwell. Mr. Moore then swore in the thirteen other members. Charles S. Hastings was made Clerk, and Thomas E. Brown Recording Clerk.

The regular Senate met and selected Hezekiah Harrington (Dem.) Speaker. The Democrats captured the Senate through the failure of the Republicans to stand together. Meredith (Dem.) of Kent County, was seated, and Allee (Rep.) was rejected.

The regular House organized by making E. B. Riggin (Dem.) Speaker. The House appointed a committee on the contest of W. W. Chears against J. T. Dickey, both Democrats, from New Castle County.

A "rump" Senate seems improbable, and in that case the "rump" House would be able to accomplish nothing.

Gov. Watson's message was read in both houses of the Legislature at noon. The Governor reports the assets of the State as exceeding the liabilities by $304,702; favors a liberal appropriation for the State militia; urges action looking to the building of a State workhouse, and concludes with a dissertation upon bribery and corruption in the conduct of elections. On this subject the Governor says;

"It doubtless has existed in some degree for many years, and has been practiced by members of all parties in the heat of political contests. It has, however, of late, assumed such alarming proportions as to challenge public attention and demand drastic treatment at the hands of the Legislature."

The Executive declares that a "distinct danger threatens us in these times of overgrown fortunes, when the corrupt hand of ambitious wealth is extended to seize upon the great political places which heretofore have been supposed to belong to those whose good citizenship, worth, and attainments have commended them to the electorate of the State," and he hopes that "men of all parties who love their State and recognize a common peril," will unite in eradicating it. He suggests radical amendments to the ballot laws.

THE FORTNIGHTLY DANCES.

The Third in the Series Attended by Many Society People.

A jolly gathering of young people attended the third of the Fortnightly Dances, which was given at Sherry's last evening. The guests were received at the entrance of the larger ballroom by Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield, Mrs. Charles E. Sands, Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, Mrs. William Warner Hoppin, Mrs. John C. Jay, Mrs. H. Lewis Morris, and Mrs. Denning Duer.

The favors consisted of sashes and Empire fans for the ladies and boutonnieres for the men. The dancing was informal until supper was served in the smaller ballroom at midnight. The cotillion which followed was led by Franklin Bartlett.

Among those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, Miss Julia Grant, Mrs. Edward R. Biddle, Miss Biddle, Miss Mabel Shaw, Mrs. E. C. La Montagne, Jr., Miss Helen Beaman, Miss Marie McKeever, Alfred H. Swayne, Charles Pinkerton, Stuart Auchincloss, Miss Ellen Auchincloss, Edgar Auchincloss, Miss Coudert, Miss Mary R. Meredith, Eugene S. Willard, William Voss, Carl S. Petrasch, Alfred M. Goadby, Osgood Pell, E. Bicknell, Lawrence Atterbury, Miss Caroline Green, Mrs. J. W. Miller, Miss Nannie Powell, Mrs. R. Hoe, Miss Ruth Hoe, Miss Evelyn Vanderbilt Sloane, Miss Justine de Peyster, Miss de Peyster, Schuyler Schieffelin, Miss Dorothy Schieffelin, Miss Julia Floyd Delafield, Miss Elizabeth Delafield, Miss Julia Livingston Delafield.

William S. Thorne, Brinckerhoff Thorne, the Misses De Luze, Henry De Peyster, Miss Julia B. De Forest, Miss Maisie Delafield, Miss Jackson, Miss Van Rensselaer Clarkson, Miss Carola Duer, Miss Elizabeth Wells, Miss Louise Du Pont, Miss Marie Du Pont, Miss Marie Tiffany, Miss Whittaker, Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop McKim, Miss Frances Howland, Edgar Duer, Miss Katherine Duer, Miss Anna B. Hegeman, Miss Elizabeth Hare, Montgomery Hare, Miss Cora Randolph, Miss Beekman, Miss Edith Neeser, Miss Helena Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Peckham, Miss Cleveland.

George M. Gray, Edward Hall, Miss Koster, Miss Alice Sands, Miss Sands, the Misses Schwab, Miss Maria Littell, Miss Wallace, James B. Murray, Rudolph Neeser, Benjamin Fischer, Miss Edith Jay, Miss Julia S. Lewis, Edwin A. Lewis, Miss Marion Addoms, Miss Lena Goodridge, J. Searle Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Francke, Grosvenor Atterbury, Miss Sallie Atterbury, Cornelius R. Agnew, Miss Agnew, E. Ellery Anderson, David Banks, Lawrence Atterbury, Samuel Babcock, Rogers H. Bacon, Miss Bacon, Miss Brooks, Miss French, the Misses Brice, and Miss Wyckoff.

TRIAL OF SANTA FE MEN.

Charges of Rate-Cutting Made Against Hanley and Rinehart.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—The trial of John A. Hanley, formerly General Traffic Manager of the Santa Fé Railroad, and J. W. Rinehart of the same line, indicted in the Federal Courts for violating the Inter-State Commerce laws, was begun this morning before Judge Grosscup.

The original indictments against Hanley and Rinehart contained several counts, some of which were of a kind which would mean the penitentiary to both men if found guilty. These indictments related to alleged discriminations in favor of certain parties, and have all been quashed. Other sections of the original indictments have dropped lifeless, so to speak, through the statute of limitations, and all that troubled Messrs. Hanley and Rinehart to-day when they faced Judge Grosscup was a charge of deviation from scheduled rates on livestock shipments—a small offense, punishable only by a fine.

In his opening statement to the jury, Mr. Shields for the prosecution said the Government would prove two deviations from the rate as set forth in the indictments. He coupled the name of Hanley with the proof that would be submitted, but said nothing as to Rinehart's part, except that the latter was at the time of the commission of the two offenses auditor of the road.

The Judge said that Rinehart could not be proved guilty if he was not in the State at the time of the alleged offense. The attorney for the defense said he would prove that Rinehart was absent at that time. The Government case was very badly prepared. Wrong documents were produced and witnesses failed to be on hand. The Court was visibly annoyed and spoke sharply to the attorneys for the prosecution. The case was adjourned till to-morrow.

Dying from an Accidental Shot.

Little Ethel Nonamaker of Haverstraw, who was shot accidentally by Alonzo Beddell last Saturday, is reported dying in Roosevelt Hospital. She is nine years old, and young Beddell is thirteen. The accident occurred while Beddell and some other boys were starting out on a shooting expedition with 22-calibre repeating rifles. Beddell took aim at a bird on the wing, and fired without seeing Ethel, who was sitting on a log near her home. The bullet penetrated the right side just above the hip. The child's condition was such that she was brought to the city last Monday. She was a general favorite, and 800 people gathered at the station to see her start.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William H. Allen.

William H. Allen of Farmington, Conn., died yesterday afternoon at the residence of Prof. F. R. Hutton, 296 Lexington Avenue, of pneumonia. He was visiting his niece, Mrs. Hutton, and was ill since Sunday.

Mr. Allen was born in 1828, in this city. His father was Gilbert Allen, a prominent merchant in the early part of the century. At an early age Mr. Allen went into the insurance business, but owing to the weakness of his eyes he was obliged to give up business and travel. During the war he served on the staff of Col. Marshall Lefferts of the Seventh Regiment. He went with the regiment to Baltimore in 1861, and remained with it during the term of its service.

After the war Mr. Allen was connected with the importing and exporting firm of Henry Trowbridge & Co. He married Harriet, the daughter of the head of the house. From this union two sons survive him, Henry and William B.

In 1870, after the death of his wife, Mr. Allen became Paymaster of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, in which place he continued until 1892, when he retired. After that he moved to Farmington, Conn., where his residence was at the time of his death. Mr. Allen was twice married, his second wife being Mary Hart of Farmington.

The funeral services will be held to-morrow morning, at the residence of Prof. Hutton, and the burial will take place at Farmington.

Anthony Barrett.

Anthony Barrett, a well-known lawyer and Democratic politician, of Brooklyn, died at his home, 21 Breevort Place, in that city, last evening. Mr. Barrett had long been a sufferer from pulmonary trouble. Two weeks ago he returned home from a trip to the West, where he had gone in search of health, and was at once compelled to take to his bed. Mr. Barrett was conscious to the last, and just before he died received the last rites of the church from Father Moran of the Church of the Nativity. There were at his deathbed his wife, two sons, and four daughters.

Mr. Barrett was born in Brooklyn fifty-two years ago. During the war he served as a private in the Fourteenth New York Regiment, and was also in the navy. At the close of the rebellion he returned to Brooklyn and began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar twenty-five years ago and became a member of the regular Democratic organization with Hugh McLaughlin. In 1879 he joined John Kelly in his notable revolt against Gov. Robinson.

Mr. Barrett was at one time counsel to the Brooklyn Police Department, and was also identified with the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company. At various times he served as a Director, Vice President, and General Manager of the company. Mr. Barrett represented 23,000 shares of stock in that road, but it was never discovered who his clients were. He was one of the organizers of the Brooklyn Electric Light Company, and one of the founders of The Brooklyn Citizen. Mr. Barrett owned a country home on Peconic Bay, and was very fond of yachting.

Dr. William H. Pancoast.

Dr. William H. Pancoast, an eminent physician and surgeon of Philadelphia, died yesterday after an illness of several weeks. He was born in Philadelphia in 1835, and was graduated from Haverford College in 1853 with the degree of A. B. He studied medicine, and in 1856 received the degree of M. D. from Jefferson Medical College.

After obtaining his medical degree, he traveled extensively, and studied in the leading colleges of London, Paris, and Vienna. He was elected President of the Medico-Chirurgical College in Philadelphia in 1886, and continued in that position until a year ago, when he resigned. He was a member of learned societies in London and Paris, and was the first President of the International Red Cross Society of Philadelphia. He was a surgeon in the Union Army in the civil war.

Dr. Pancoast attracted considerable attention to himself at the time of the death of the Siamese twins. He secured the bodies of the twins, and demonstrated that if the bond uniting them had been severed in their lifetime death probably would have resulted to both of them.

Edward J. Randall.

Edward J. Randall of 732½ Carroll Street, Brooklyn, died at 9 o'clock yesterday morning from heart failure.

Mr. Randall was born in England in 1832. He had lived in Brooklyn since 1872. Up to Jan. 1, he was transfer agent of the Erie Railroad. He was well known in Wall Street and financial circles. Beginning with the first of this year he became connected with the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co. He was also Vice President of the Little Giant Fire Extinguisher Company,

COACHING CLUB RUFFLED

AN INVASION FEARED OF A SOCIETY WARFARE.

Comment Caused by Recent Changes and the Blackballing of T. Suffern Tailer—Some Talk of Another Club.

There is trouble in Coaching Club circles, and several of the members who have been prominent in club affairs for many years and have held office have been retired and new officers elected. Then, too, T. Suffern Tailer, who was proposed for membership, has been blackballed. All this occurred at a meeting of the club which was held at the Knickerbocker Clubhouse last Saturday night.

Col. William Jay was the President of the club, and that position is now filled by Frederic Bronson. Col. Jay is an enthusiastic coachman. He was one of the founders of the club and has held the position of President for a long time. Frederic Bronson was the Vice President until his promotion. Col. De Lancey Kane has been elected to fill the position of Vice President. Francis T. Underhill has been elected Secretary and Treasurer in place of Reginald W. Rives. As a member of the Executive Committee, Prescott Lawrence is retired in favor of F. K. Sturgis, and Theodore A. Havemeyer and Perry Belmont have been added to the committee.

These changes, together with the blackballing of T. Suffern Tailer, show, it is believed by some of the club members, that the social war in which Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont are the leaders on one side has been carried into the Coaching Club. T. Suffern Tailer, and his wife, who was Miss Maud Lorillard, have recently been guests of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont at all the social functions given by Mrs. Belmont. Mr. Belmont acted as sponsor for Mr. Tailer, having proposed him for membership in the Coaching Club.

This is the second time Mr. Tailer has applied for admission to the club and has been refused. His name was proposed in 1893, and it is said that those members who were anxious for his election last Saturday night were bitterly opposed to him in 1893.

The changes made in the officers and Executive Committee spring, it is said, from the opposition to the O. H. P. Belmont interest. Col. Jay, the retiring President, was Mrs. Belmont's legal adviser when she was Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt. Prescott Lawrence is a Newport resident. He is a close friend of the Belmonts and has sided with them in their Newport social troubles. Reginald W. Rives is a brother-in-law of Prescott Lawrence, and he too has been very friendly with Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont. On the other hand, the gentlemen who have taken their places are from the other social wing. There is some talk by several members of the Coaching Club of resigning and forming another club.

COLUMBIA FIELD TEAM.

That for '97 Will Have Many Good Men.

Among those who enrolled yesterday as candidates for the '97 'Varsity track and field team of Columbia University were Capt. Bijur, who finished first over the hurdles against Princeton and third in the Mott Haven games last Spring, and who has a record of 0:16 for the high sticks; A. E. Schaff, who finished third in the intercollegiate half mile, and C. B. Smith, who finished third in the pole vault at the games last Spring. Bogart and Josepthal, the walkers; Hirschfield and Ehret, the half-milers; Ehrich, the sprinter; Wagner, the quarter-miler; Keppel and Mosenthal, the milers, and Carter, the weight thrower, who rowed No. 4 on last year's 'Varsity crew. Of the new men there are quite a number of "cracks" with records. Mason, the Harvard broad jumper, who clears almost 23 feet; Hildreth, the Harvard quarter-miler, with a record of 0:50 for the distance; Cooper, the Rutgers New England intercollegiate miler, who runs in 4:36; Reynolds, the Pacific coast hurdler, 0:16 1-5; Patterson, the Williams sprinter, who came second in the last intercollegiate 100-yard dash; Ashley Pond, who finished second in the 220-yard dash for Yale in the intercollegiate two years ago; Scranton, a Pacific coast weight thrower, who sends the shot 39 feet and the hammer 118 feet; Leslie, who runs the quarter in 0:51 2-5, and Wallace, who sprints in 0:10 1-5, both from Kentucky, and then the intercollegiate champion for the mile, are some of the more prominent of these additions. The majority of the men who come from the other colleges are taking post-graduate courses either in the College of Physicians and Surgeons or in the Law School. They furnish very strong support to the team, and this coming out proves quite conclusively that there is strong Columbia spirit even in the graduate schools.

The entire team will begin active gymnasium work next Monday afternoon at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. J. J. Mack, the well-known professional sprinter, will have charge of the training in conjunction with Capt. Bijur.

BIG FOX HUNT PLANNED.

Nine Foxes and Probably 500 Hounds to Furnish Sport.

One of the biggest fox hunts ever held in this country is being arranged by the Phoenix Hunt Club of Phoenixville, Penn. It is to be held the latter part of this month, or early in February, and five male foxes will furnish the sport. These foxes have been well cared for, and ought to be in strong condition by the day of the hunt, and fit to give the hounds and horsemen a long chase.

The pack of hounds will aggregate 500, and will be drafted from various kennels of hunt clubs in the East. One of the foxes they will chase was in the hunt last year, and proved a hard runner. At that hunt there were 240 hounds in the complete pack.

The first fox will be turned loose in the morning on a bluff near the Moore mansion, where Washington and his wife were entertained. The second will be liberated in the afternoon at the point Washington was accustomed to ford the Schuylkill when encamped at Valley Forge.

Over 1,000 invitations will be sent out. George Gould and P. F. Collier are expected to be present, and a number of other well-known huntsmen from the clubs near the city. Messrs. Clyde, Fotherall, Bartholomew, Smith, and the Cassatts of the Radnor Hunt, Messrs. Fox, McClure, Borden, and Spencer of the Rose Tree Hunt, Mr. Evans of the Springfield Hunt, and Messrs. Missimer and Smith of the Bellwood Hunt will be present.

From this section the hunts represented will be the Meadowbrook, Rockaway, Country Club, Essex County, Richmond County, Monmouth County, Ocean County, and Genesee Hunts. Clubs from Philadelphia and vicinity which will furnish many riders are the Phoenix, Collegeville, Westchester, Rose Tree, Garber, Radnor, Washington, Zionville, Gulf Mills, Anselma, Birsdborough, and Birchrunville.

St. Nicholas Hockey Club Wins.

Teams from the St. Nicholas Hockey Club of this city beat the Montclair (N. J.) Hockey Club by a score of 3 to 0 at Clermont Avenue Rink, in Brooklyn, last night. The game was characterized by sharp playing on both sides. The teams lined up as follows:

St. Nicholas—R. D. Wrenn, cover point; H. W. Slocum, point; E. Hewitt, goal; B. Wark, J. W. Collender, W. D. Larned, and R. Stevens, forwards.

Montclair—H. Hornfeck, cover point; Emerson, point; A Williams, goal; M. Hornfeck, G. Hornfeck, and Kennedy, forwards.

Shooting Match at Monte Carlo.

MONTE CARLO, Jan. 5.—An exciting pigeon-shooting match was held here to-day between Mr. Robinson, an American, and Mr. Beresford, an Englishman. The match, which was for £100 a side, 100 birds, was won by Mr. Robinson, who killed ninety-five birds. Mr. Beresford killed ninety-one birds.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

Four of the Favorites Win in the Six Contests of the Day.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 5.—Bright, clear weather drew out 3,000 people to-day. The track was slow and lumpy, but four favorites won, and the bookmakers got the worst of the play. A feature of the day was the good running of Jockeys F. Morris and Hirsch on Chugnut and Grafton, respectively.

FIRST RACE—Six furlongs. Gilford Hall, 97 pounds, (Hirsch,) 5 to 2, won by ten lengths; Atalanta, 92, (Dorsey,) 10 to 1, second by a length; Rapalatchie, 106, (Clay,) even, third. Time—1:21¾. Bombard, Hippogriff, Annie Sweet, and Tom Quirk also ran.

SECOND RACE—For maidens; seven furlongs. Fred Graft, 84 pounds, (J. Slack,) even, won by a head; Baal Gad, 97, (White,) 15 to 1, second by two lengths; Kruna, 87, (Songer,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:38. Old Ham, Judge Bryant, and Prince Arthur also ran.

THIRD RACE—Selling; one mile and twenty yards. Rhett Goode, 100 pounds, (Van Dusen,) 4 to 5, won by a neck; Sir Fred, 105, (C. Reiff,) 25 to 1, second by three lengths; St. John, 109, (Corner,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:54¼. Necedah, Pirate, Little Tom, Springtime, and Trixie also ran.

FOURTH RACE—Selling; six furlongs. Pitfall, 104 pounds, (Hirsch,) 2 to 1, won by two lengths; If, 109, (Songer,) 12 to 1, second by a length; Miss Rowett, 102, (C. Reiff,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:21. Domingo, Dr. France, Eleano, Parmesan, Taylor, Banks, and Newhouse also ran.

FIFTH RACE—Selling; one mile. Chugnut, 90 pounds, (F. Morris,) 4 to 5, won by four lengths; Double Dummy, 90, (Clay,) 8 to 1, second by two lengths; Little Billy, 104, (Hirsch,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:51. Harry B., Jack Mayes, Rob Roy II., and Honda also ran.

SIXTH RACE—Seven furlongs; selling. J. H. Grafton, 98 pounds, (Hirsch,) 9 to 2, won by a head; Frank Jaubert, 104, (C. Reiff,) 4 to 5, second by ten lengths; Montell, 101, (T. Burns,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:35¼. Renaud, Albert S., C. C. Rumrill, F. M. B., and Emma T. also ran.

Results at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—The racing at Ingleside to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Meadow Lark, 101 pounds, (Jones,) 9 to 10, won by a head; Scimitar, 101, (H. Martin,) 6 to 1, second by three and a half lengths; Pecksniff, 104, (Bergen,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:17. Banjo, Perhaps, Examiner, Miss Ruth, imp. Fullerton Lass also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs. Good Times, 116 pounds, (W. Martin,) 3 to 2, won by half a length; Estaca, 108, (H. Martin,) 6 to 1, second by two lengths; Miss Baker, 96, (C. Slaughter,) 3½ to 1, third. Time—1:30½. Personne, and M. Cliquot also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Schiller, 99, (Slaughter,) 2 to 1, won by half a length; Alvarado, 103, (H. Martin,) 15 to 1, second by a head; Yankee Doodle, 99, (Clawson, 5 to 1, third. Time—1:42. Imp. Miss Brummell, Rosebud, Preston, and Satsuma also ran. Bright Phoebus, 30 to 1, was left at the post.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Potentate, 107 pounds, (Thorpe,) 7 to 2, won by a nose; Miss Ross, 96, (Baringer,) 50 to 1, second by seven lengths; Bramette, 96, (Slaughter,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:14¾. San Marco, Joan, Olive, Fly, and Miss Cunningham also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Benamela, 108 pounds, (W. Martin,) 9 to 5, won by a length; Kabalaska, 94, (Jones,) 2 to 1, second by one and a half lengths; O'Fleta, 101, (Bergen,) 150 to 1, third. Time—1:29¾. Favory, Daylight, and Two Cheers also ran. Toano was left at the post.

SIXTH RACE.—One and one-eighth miles. St. Leo, 109 pounds, (H. Martin,) 5 to 2, won by half a length; Captive, 102, (T. Isom,) even, second by a head; Ostler Joe, 102, (Brown,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:55¾. Argentina and Monita also ran.

VICTORY FOR GEORGE WORK.

He Beat Julian Davies by a Score of 82 to 78 in a Bird Match.

RIVERTON, N. J., Jan. 5.—George Work and Julian Davies shot a match at 100 birds to-day. Work won by four birds, in a score of 82 to 78. The stakes were $100 a side, the loser to pay for the birds. Each man shot from the thirty-yard line.

George Work was handled by W. Watrous and Frederick Hoey, while Thomas Dando looked after Davies. Davies started off well, and at the end of the first twenty-five birds, led by two. This lead he increased to four in the second twenty-five. Work had had bad luck in drawing birds, and five of his fell dead out of bounds.

In the second half of the race, Work's luck changed, and at the end of the third string he was only one behind Davies. Davies went all to pieces in the last twenty-five, making eight misses, six of which were clean. Davies had six birds fall dead out of bounds, and Work eight.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

—The ball of the Gotham Wheelmen takes place this evening at Lyric Hall, Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street.

—The Harlem Wheelmen intend to have the biggest and best ball in the Lenox Lyceum Jan. 15 that a bicycle club ever held. They are making elaborate preparations to this end.

—Some very fine designs were received for the competition instituted by the National Cycle Board of Trade, by which it was intended to secure something entirely novel and artistic for catalogue covers for the New York and Chicago cycle shows. In all 200 drawings were received, and in addition to the four prize winners ten received honorable mention. The awards made by the judges were as follows: First, New York—E. Stetson Crawford, 1728 North Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia; second, New York—Samuel L. Bushia, Phoenix Building, Springfield, Mass.; first, Chicago—E. W. Girard, 7 West Fourteenth Street, New York City; second, Chicago—E. Stetson Crawford, 1728 North Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia.

—With the approach of the cycle show to be held in the Grand Central Palace the actual cycle business of the year begins. Many important deals of interest to the trade are being made from day to day, however. The organization of the alleged rubber tire trust, to be run on lines similar to that of the Dunlop syndicate in England, has caused some comment in the trade. Whatever has been done has been done quietly, and little positive information can be secured. One deal which was made yesterday may or may not have any bearing on the subject, but the information is authentic. R. L. Coleman, President of the Western Wheel Works, closed a deal, by which the Dunlop tires will be fitted to all Crescent wheels for 1897. Of course customers have an option on other tires if they desire.

Donoghue Defeats Lawson.

A skating race took place last night at the Ice Palace, One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, between Joseph Donoghue of New Jersey and John Lawson, "the terrible Swede," of Minneapolis. Donohue led from the start and beat his opponent by eight laps, making the ten miles in 35 minutes 26 2-5 seconds. Lawson's time was 39:56, and he explained his defeat by stating that he had overtaxed his strength in the recent six-day bicycle race in which he took part in Washington.

Not to Build a Racing Schooner.

Ex-Commodore E. D. Morgan has decided that he will not build a schooner for racing this season. While watching the contests between the Colonia and Emerald and Amorita and Quissetta, Mr. Morgan got the racing fever, and declared he would build a wind jammer. He has now decided to have another season's fun out of his thirty-footer Puck. In the Fall he will go to England for the hunting season.

To be Preserved for Sports.

A report among athletes that Manhattan Field was to be used for a Wild West Show this Summer, is denied by the managers. It is proposed to maintain the grounds for athletics and out-door sports. The running track will be put in order and the field kept in condition for bicycling, baseball, football, lacrosse, shooting, and athletic games.

CANADA AND THIS COUNTRY.

Sir Charles Tupper Thinks There Should Be No Union of the Two.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Sir Charles Tupper, formerly Canadian High Commissioner to Great Britain, and more recently Prime Minister of Canada, which office he resigned on July 8 last; Sir Robert George Wyndham Herbert, who was Permanent Under Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1870 to 1892, and who is now Agent General for Tasmania, and the Hon. Duncan Gillies, Agent General for Victoria, were the guests of honor this evening at a banquet given by the St. George's Club of this city.

In his speech in reference to a toast, Sir Charles said that if the Dominion were isolated from England it must fall into the lap of the United States. Consolidated, it would remain firmly attached to Great Britain. He greatly admired the United States, but was profoundly convinced that union with Great Britain was the only true security for real liberty to all parties.

The United States, he added, desired to absorb Canada. [Cries of "They will never get it!"] The Canadian fisheries were the chief attraction for the United States, and the minerals of the Dominion were another. Canada could give the United States the finest harbors in the world, besides bringing that country 600 miles nearer to Great Britain. He contended that Canada's deep-seated loyalty to Great Britain would always constitute an impassable barrier to absorption. Sir Charles spoke in praise of Sir Donald Smith, his successor in the Canadian Commissionership, who, he said, was highly esteemed by all the political parties in Canada. His reference to Sir Donald was greeted with cheers.

THE NEW PACIFIC CABLE.

The Conference Has Agreed on a Report Which Will Soon Be Signed.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—It is stated here to-day that the Pacific Cable Conference has about completed its labors, nothing now remaining to be done except to sign its report, which will be done at a meeting of the conference that will be held a fortnight hence.

It is stated on good authority that the report will show practical unanimity among the delegates in recommending the construction of a cable, the testimony adduced having shown that the scheme is entirely feasible, and that, commercially and politically copsidered, it is necessary to both Great Britain and Australasia and Canada. Some difference of opinion existed as to the relative share of the expense of construction to be borne by the mother country and the colonies, but the matter was adjusted by the delegates agreeing to recommend that, instead of carrying out the original proposition regarding the expense, Great Britain should pay a less sum than was first allotted as her share, the colonies making up the difference.

Drafts of the report, signed by the Canadian and Australian delegates, will soon be sent to their respective Governments for their approval.

NEW BRITISH CONSUL HERE.

Andrew Percy Bennett Gazetted for the Post Last Evening.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The appointment of Mr. Andrew Percy Bennett as British Consul at New York was officially gazetted this evening.

A Loving Cup for Mr. Bayard.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The United Associated Presses' representative in London is informed that the members of the American colony in London have subscribed for a present to the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, the United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, consisting of a loving cup, upon which will be displayed a bust or medallion of Mr. Bayard. The design of the cup will be the work of a noted American artist.

Police Frightened by the Plague.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Daily Mail will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Bombay saying that the panic there, arising from the plague, has spread to the police, many of whom have abandoned their duties and sought safety in flight. Much valuable property is thus left unguarded. Owing to the scarcity of men willing to accept the duty it is difficult to obtain private watchmen.

Lord Beresford Not Progressing.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Lord William Beresford, husband of the former Duchess of Marlborough, who was injured by the falling of his horse while riding to hounds a few days ago, is not progressing as favorably toward recovery as could be desired, though he does not appear to have grown weaker. He passed a very restless night, and was somewhat feverish this morning.

Ivory Advised to Plead Guilty.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Solicitor Russell, son of Lord Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, who is one of the lawyers defending Edward J. Ivory, alias Edward Bell, the alleged Irish-American dynamiter, is extremely reticent regarding the case. He does not deny, however, that he has advised Ivory to plead guilty.

The Teutonic Could Not Land.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 6.—A heavy southeast gale was prevailing when the White Star line steamer Teutonic arrived off this port this morning from New York, making it impossible for the tender to go out to her to take off her passengers for Ireland and her mails. She proceeded for Liverpool.

Philippine Insurgents Beaten.

MADRID, Jan. 5.—A dispatch from Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands, says that the Spanish troops have defeated and totally routed a force of 4,000 insurgents at Olmansas.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

BELFAST, Jan. 5.—The new White Star Line steamer Delphic was launched from the Belfast yards this afternoon.

MOSCOW, Jan. 5.—Lasker and Steinitz have agreed to an adjournment until next Monday in their match for the chess championship.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Queen has officially approved the appointment of Carlos Villanueva, who has been gazetted Consul General for Venezuela in London.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Marquis of Dufferin has accepted the Presidency of a movement which has been started in Bristol to celebrate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of Newfoundland by John Cabot, on June 24, 1497.

COLON, Colombia, Jan. 5.—Mr. Mange, Director of the works of the Panama Canal Company, sailed to-day for Jamaica for the purpose of engaging 3,000 laborers to carry out the plans of the company for an extension of the work on the canal.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Right Hon. Henry Champlin, M. P., formerly President of the Board of Agriculture, and later President of the Local Government Board, was seriously hurt by being thrown from his horse while fox hunting to-day. Mr. Chaplin is the guest of the Duke of Sutherland at Trentham Hall, Staffordshire. Among the Duke's other guests are the Prince and Princess of Wales.

EDINBURGH, Jan. 5.—The action for breach of promise of marriage brought against Mr. James M. White, formerly Member of Parliament for Forfarshire, and a member of the mercantile house of J. F. White & Co. of New York, by Miss Grant, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Grant, pastor of St. John's Church, Dundee, was called in the Court of Session to-day and adjourned for a month, counsel for Miss Grant informing the Court that he was not prepared to go on with the case.

Cowperthwait's Reliable Carpets. Reflecting their own beauty and ready to reflect your taste. Remnants now at bargain prices. LONG CREDIT, 104 West 14th Street.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Watson—Watson.

A pretty house wedding was that of Miss Eliza G. Watson, daughter of William Watson, to her cousin, G. W. Wesley Watson of Belfast, Ireland, at the residence of Miss Watson's sister, Mrs. William H. Taller, at 14 East Seventy-second Street, yesterday afternoon. The house was decorated with orchids, palms, potted plants, and crushed baskets of roses.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William M. Grosvenor, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street. The bride was given away by her brother, Francis A. Watson. She was attired in a becoming gown of rich white satin, the corsage being tastefully trimmed with old point lace. Her veil was of rare point lace, the gift of her brother, Francis A. Watson.

She wore several diamond ornaments, the gifts of the bridegroom, in her coiffure and corsage. She carrried a small bouquet of lilies of the valley. There were no bridesmaids, maid of honor, or ushers. The best man was Charles F. Watson, brother of the bridegroom. The ceremony was followed by an informal reception and wedding breakfast, only the immediate members of the family and a few intimate friends attending.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Tailer, Gen. and Mrs. J. F. Pierson, Miss Pierson, Judge and Mrs. Charles D. Ingersoll, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jackson, Mrs. Tiffany Dyer, Mrs. Eugene S. Blois, Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Townsend, Miss Gibert, Mr. and Mrs. W. Whitman Farnam of New Haven, Henry R. C. Watson of London, England; Mr. and Mrs. George H. Watson of New London, Conn.; Mrs. John Watson, Miss Laura V. Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. John Hall Watson, Miss Elizabeth Watson, Mr. and Mrs. James Hude Beekman, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Tailer, Miss Mabel Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Peters, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. John Caswell, Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Richardson, Mrs. Henry J. Davison, the Misses Davison, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence B. Davison, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Bayne, Bushrod R. Bayne, Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Beekman, Miss Beekman, Gerard Beekman, Dr. and Mrs. John N. Beekman, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Bayne, Daniel Bayne, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Frederic H. Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. James Benedict, Mrs. Henry Lawrence Burnett, and E. N. Tailer Burnett.

Lorillard—Screven.

Miss Elizabeth Screven, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Screven, was married to Ernest E. Lorillard, son of Jacob Lorillard of Throgg's Neck, N. Y., in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Communion, Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street, yesterday afternoon. The Rev. Dr. Mottet, rector, performed the ceremony. The church and house decorations consisted of festoons of lilies, white roses, and Southern smilax.

The bridal gown was of white satin, trimmed with old point lace. Her veil was of old point lace, and was fastened with a cluster of orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and Bride's roses. She was given away by her father, John H. Screven. Miss Manigault of Charleston, S. C., a cousin of the bride, was the maid of honor. She was attired in cream-colored satin, trimmed with yellow velvet bows.

The bridesmaids were Miss Cornelia Van Rensselaer Delafield and Miss Cornelia Livingston Crooke. They were prettily attired alike in gowns of light canary-colored moire bengaline, lightly trimmed with old lace and chiffon. They wore small yellow velvet picture hats and carried shower bouquets of yellow roses and lilies of the valley. The best man was Charles K. Beekman. The ushers were John H. Hammond, William B. Potts, Robert J. Turnbull, and Oliver De Lancy Coster.

A small wedding breakfast was served for the immediate family at the residence of the bride's parents, 40 West Thirty-ninth Street.

Hopkins—Guy.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 5.—St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church was attractively decorated and comfortably filled with Baltimore's society at noon to-day, when Miss Katherine Guy was married to Mr. Nevil Monroe Hopkins of Washington, D. C. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Frederick W. Clompelt, assisted by the Rev. J. S. B. Hodges of St. Paul's Church.

Miss Lilian Cornthwait Carpenter was maid of honor, and the ushers were Mr. Alfred Johnson of Boston, Mr. Henri De Sipour, Lieut. Harold P. Norton, United States Army; Mr. Edward Campbell, Mr. Joseph Pendleton, and Mr. Marshall Langhorn of Washington. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. D. Dorsey Guy, a well-known newspaper editor.

Smith—Winter.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 5.—The marriage of Miss Edwina Winter, daughter of Edwin W. Winter, President of the Northern Pacific Railroad, to Pemberton Smith of New York, was quietly celebrated at the Winter residence, in Summit Avenue, this evening at 6 o'clock. Dr. Egbert of the House of Hope Church officiated. The bridal attendants were the Misses Evans of Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss Coffin of Lynn, Mass.; Miss Auerbach and Miss Elizabeth Winter. Dr. Chauncey P. Smith of New York was best man. Mr. Smith and his bride left on the evening train for the West.

Kirschbaum—Meyer.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 5.—Miss Florence Meyer, daughter of Mr. I. Meyer of 4,378 Lindell Boulevard, was married this evening to Mr. David Kirschbaum of Philadelphia. A reception followed the ceremony at the Columbia Club, about 300 guests being invited. A number of the bridegroom's relatives from Philadelphia were present.

New Jersey Forestry Association.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 5.—The New Jersey Forestry Association to-day held its annual meeting, in the Supreme Court chamber. The officers elected for 1897 are: President—Mrs. John C. S. Davis of Riverton; Vice Presidents—Capt. A. M. Bradshaw of Lakewood, Francis Bazley Lee of Trenton, and Julius Girtanner of Linden; Secretary and Treasurer—John C. Gifford of Princeton. The new members of the Executive Committee are Franklin Dye of Trenton, John Hall of Atlantic City, Lebeus B. Ward of Jersey City, and Miss Susanne Lippincott of Cinnaminson.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Meeting to Hear an Appeal Relative to Rates to the West.

J. F. Goddard, Garret A. Hobart, and E. F. Leonard, arbitrators of the Joint Traffic Association, have been called to meet Jan. 15 to hear an appeal from a decision of the Board of Managers relative to rates of fare between New York and Chicago. The managers were asked to make a ruling basing the through rates of fare in trunk line territory upon the speed of trains, so that lines sending fast trains through from this city to Chicago should be able to charge a proportionately higher rate of fare than slower lines. The change asked for was independent of the existing rates of differentials, but the managers decided that it was impracticable to base any passenger rates on speed of trains.

The Fort Wayne Company Sold.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 5.—Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland, President of the Detroit Citizens' Street Railway Company, and associates have been negotiating for several days with the Fort Wayne and Belle Island Company, and last night the sale of most of the stock and bonds of the Fort Wayne Company was announced. The buyers are Mr. Johnson and Albert Pack, President of the Detroit Railway, which was recently merged with the Citizens' Company so far as operating its lines is concerned. It is understood that Messrs. Johnson and Pack purchased all but about one-tenth of the stock and bonds of the Fort Wayne Company, paying therefor $1,100,000.

An Electric Railroad Sold.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 5.—The Electric Street Railway property was sold at auction to-day by the United States Marshal for $210,000. The purchasers are Herman Myers of Savannah and J. H. Fall of Nashville, representing a syndicate of New York bondholders. The bonded indebtedness of the company is $600,000. The property will be reorganized at once, and a large amount of money spent for new equipment.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—The Makinaw Railroad was sold at Vanwert, Ohio, yesterday to United States Senator Calvin S. Brice. The consideration was $1,000,000.

—Attila Cox, who, it is surmised, acted for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, has acquired the Kentucky Midland Railway for $150,000.

—Forty locomotives ordered by the Nippon Railway Company of Japan, of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, are required to be shipped not later than the beginning of next month.

—T. L. Johnson of the Citizens' Street Railway Company and H. A. Everett of the Detroit Railway Company have secured control of the Fort Wayne and Belle Isle Railway of Detroit for $1,100,000.

—New York interests will ask the Supreme Court of Arizona for a mandamus to compel the funding of nearly $300,000, the price of county railroad bonds, issued in 1885, on the plea that they were innocent purchasers for a valuable consideration.

—The Grievance Committee of the Order of Railway Conductors is to meet General Manager Dodge of the Missouri Pacific Railway, and discuss the agreement under which they have worked for six years. Chairman W. C. Turner of Cairo, Ill., intimates that a readjustment of the wages scale will be proposed, but says there is nothing looking to a strike in the meeting of the committee.

SOCIETY NOTES.

—Mrs. Charles Scribner of 12 East Thirty-eighth Street will be at home on the afternoon of Wednesday, Jan. 13.

—Mrs. James H. Stebbins of 80 Madison Avenue, has issued cards announcing her next days at home to be Thursdays, Jan. 7 and 14.

—Mr. and Mrs. George R. Blanchard, 1 North Washington Square, gave a small dinner party to a select company of friends last evening.

—The new Society Music Club will meet at the residence of Mrs. Frederic Goodrich, 250 Fifth Avenue, to-morrow evening. Among the artists will be M. Gregorowitsch, violinist, and Victor Beigel, pianist.

—Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Stern gave a large private ball and dinner at their residence, 858 Fifth Avenue, last evening. The music was furnished by the Hungarian Orchestra, and a banquet was served by Delmonico for 300 guests.

—The first dance of a subscription series organized by Mrs. Charles Worthington, Mrs. Ben Ali Haggin, Mrs. D. C. French, Mrs. C. C. Rice, and Mrs. Bainbridge Colby was held last evening in the rooms of the Fencers Club, at 45 West Twenty-second Street. Nearly 100 persons were present.

—A fashionable audience attended Mrs. Witherspoon's first of a course of five lectures at the Waldorf Monday morning at 11 o'clock. Her subject was "Some Prominent Characters in the French Revolution." Among the patronesses were Mrs. Morgan Dix, Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Mrs. J. Mühlenberg Bailey, Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, and Mrs. Samuel Cox.

—Mr. Bagby's morning musicale at the Waldorf was attended by a large and fashionable company Monday. Walter Damrosch's New York Symphony Orchestra, assisted by Miss Marguerite Hall and Evan Williams, with Orton Bradley, pianist, interpreted an interesting programme. Among those present were: Mrs. E. C. La Montagne, Mr. and Mrs. Edward La Montagne, Jr., Mrs. Jefferson Davis, Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, Mrs. C. F. Chickering, Countess Palffy, Mrs. Charles W. Whittier, Mrs. Laurence Hutton, and Mrs. Abraham Lawrence.

—The sixth Metropolitan Opera matinée musicale, at the Waldorf yesterday, was attended by a large and fashionable company. An interesting programme was interpreted. Signor Campanari sang selections from Saar and Minetti. Mlle. Le Gierse rendered Chaminade's "L'Amour Captif" and Holme's "Berceuse" and Mozart's "Crudel Perche Nozzi di Figaro" as a duet with M. Plançon. Mme. Chalia sang Giordano's "Racconto de Maddelena." M. Plançon's selections were Saint-Siens's "Chansonaboire" and Godard's "Je ne veux pas d'autres choses." M. Gregorowitsch, violinist, was well received, and executed Pieme's "Serenade" and Vieuxtemp's "Bouquet Americain."

—A reception and musicale, which was well attended by a representative gathering of up-town society people, was given by Mr. and Mrs. Olin D. Gray at the Hotel Majestic Monday evening. The musical programme was interpreted by several well-known artists, among whom were Kildao, the Hungarian violinist; W. N. Searles, Mme. Clementine De Vere-Sapio, Mlle. Cleary, F. Campbell, and Ericsson Bushnell. Mrs. Gray was assisted in receiving the guests by Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, Mrs. William Gerry Slade, Mrs. Charles H. Brush, Mrs. John T. Douglass, Mrs. Gage E. Tarbell, Mrs. William T. Evans, Mrs. Samuel Q. Brown, Mrs. H. C. King, and Mrs. Frank Treat Southwick. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. John H. Judge, Mr. and Mrs. J. Barker Brown, Mrs. W. C. Carr, Miss Louise Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Root, Miss Maud Stumm, Miss Thomson, Miss Slade, Miss Evans, Mrs. J. Mühlenberg Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Barber, Mr. and Mrs. G. Schroeder, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Hampden Robb. Supper was served at small tables in the banquet hall after the musicale.

THE COMTE DE MAS-LATRIE.

The French Paleographist Died in Paris Yesterday.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—The Comte de Mas-Latrie, the celebrated French paleographist, and member of the Institute, died to-day. He was born in April, 1815, and was the author of a large number of books, letters, reports, brochures, &c., upon historical, geographical, scientific, and other subjects.

Jacques Marie Joseph Louis de Mas-Latrie was born at Castelnaudory, on April 9, 1815. He became a Professor of Diplomacy, after a course of study in L'Ecole des Chartes. He was later appointed head of the judicial and legislative department of the National Records. The Comte de Mas-Latrie was decorated with the Legion of Honor in January, 1851. He published a number of works, including a chronological history of Archbishops and Prelates of France, as well as histories of monasteries. Some of the others were: "A History of Cyprus," "Dictionary of Religious Statistics," "History of France," and a volume concerning the commercial relations between the Christians and Arabs of Northern Africa in the Middle Ages.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BARRY, MARTHA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA L. BARRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William E. Dilholy, No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of July, 1896. HORACE M. BARRY, Executor. WM. E. GILHOOLY, Attorney for Executor, 5 Beekman Street, New York City. jy15-law6mW

BAYARD, WILLIAM A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM A. BAYARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of John Bradley Lord, No. 189 Montague Street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 23d day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of July, 1896. SARAH E. PERINE, Administratrix. JOHN BRADLEY LORD, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. jy22-law6mW

BRITTON, GEORGE F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE F. BRITTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 12 East 133d Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourth day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of September, 1896. JAMES EVERARD, Executor. GRATZ NATHAN, Attorney for Executor, 108 Fulton St. s2-law6mW

COCKS, EDMUND.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND COCKS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 86 Warren Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February next. —Dated New-York, 7th day of July, 1896. CHARLES H. COX, Administrator, &c., &c., 86 Warren Street, N. Y. City. FETTRETCH, SILKMAN & SE

ST. JOHN'S GUILD MEETING.

Trustees Elected and Reports Made—Slum Life Illustrated.

There was a novel entertainment in connection with the annual meeting of St. John's Guild at the Plaza Hotel last night. A large audience was present. Before the business meeting the Mendelssohn Quartet rendered some delightful music.

Secretary John P. Faure read letters of regret from Mayor Strong and other prominent persons. Mayor Strong stated that he considered the St. John's Guild enterprise one of the noblest charities ever organized.

Mr. Faure then read President Stanton's annual report, which showed that the number of persons aided in the thirty years was 699,044. For 1896 the number was 51,027.

The report of the Treasurer, Henry Marquand, showed receipts for the year of $65,383.89, and expenditures of $40,924.86.

The reports of the various committees gave interesting accounts of the work done during the year, particularly in the hottest part of the Summer. Thousands of sick children were given the benefit of sea air, wholesome food, and skilled treatment. Waifs of the slums were helped in hundreds of cases, being provided with homes or other forms of permanent relief. The efficiency of the floating hospital staff was acknowledged in all the reports.

Charles A. Leale, M. D.; Robert H. Greene, J. Henry Fruitnight, Franklin Burdge, and Walter Stanton were elected Trustees.

Prof. Joseph Morrow had charge of a stereopticon exhibition illustrating slum life and the work of the society. The pictures were thrown upon a large canvas at intervals during the meeting. While most of them had a comical aspect, they gave a good idea of the efforts of the guild.

The negatives included views of the floating hospital, which had been in service for twenty-one years; the Seaside Hospital, at New Dorp; the home of a neglected child, and other things of a like nature.

IMPORTANT TOBACCO DECISION.

Justice McAdam upon Goods Purchased in Bond.

Sigmund Ashner recovered a verdict against Max Abenheim and others in the Supreme Court yesterday, which is of importance to merchants buying goods in bond, and especially to tobacco merchants.

In June, 1890, Ashner purchased from the defendants twenty-six bales of Sumatra tobacco, through a broker, and received a "bought" note. The price paid was $6,-864.40. After paying for the tobacco, the plaintiff ascertained that the duty on the tobacco was 35 cents and not 45, as stated in the "bought" note.

Justice McAdam, in handing down his opinion, said:

"Upon the present trial evidence was given by both sides and it is clearly established thereby that the goods had been appraised and the duty actually fixed at 35 cents per pound long before the "bought" and "sold" notes were made; that the plaintiff refused to make the purchase until the broker first ascertained and put in the bought and sold notes the rate of duty, then the broker thereafter went to the defendants to ascertain the precise amount and was referred by them to Mr. Hamburger for the information, and the latter said the duty was 45 cents, whereupon the broker inserted in the notes a statement to that effect. Upon the faith of which the purchase was completed.

"The tax was 35 cents, and the statement that it was 45 cents was known by Hamburger to be untrue. The defendants adopted the representation when their broker inserted it in their contract, and they, as a consequence, are liable.

"It follows that the 10 cents wrongfully exacted from the plaintiff on each pound must be regarded as so much money equitably belonging to him which he is entitled to recover. Judgment for the plaintiff for $622.75."

MOST'S DEAD FRIEND.

Memorial Meeting for John Neve at Clarendon Hall.

The Anarchists turned out in force last evening at Clarendon Hall, where a memorial mass meeting had been called to do honor to the memory of John Neve, one of the most active Anarchists, who recently died in a German prison, where he was serving a fifteen years' term for inciting to treason.

A large red flag draped with crape hung over the platform, and John Most was, as usual, the principal figure and speaker, while William Mertens, who had been his associate in London, presided.

Most bewailed the loss of his friend Neve. "I have had many followers and admirers," he said, "but of friends who stood by me through thick and thin, and when I was persecuted and incarcerated, I have had very few, and John Neve was one of these." Most here pulled out his pocket handkerchief and wiped it across his eyes.

Then he proceeded to eulogize Neve, who, he said, had educated himself so that he could correspond in German, French, and English. Neve spent most of his wages in buying the Freiheit and other revolutionary papers, and distributing them. Finally he went to Belgium on the German frontier, across which he smuggled revolutionary literature inside of reeds that he plugged up at both ends, passing them over as merchandise. The German police persuaded the Belgian Government to expel him, and arrested him as soon as he was driven across the frontier. Then followed his imprisonment.

Shot His Playmate in the Eye.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 5.—Ebert Kane, twelve years of age, and John O'Brien, a companion, of about the same age, were playing this afternoon back of Kane's house, at 56 Downing Street, this city, with a Flobert rifle, when O'Brien accidentally shot Kane in the left eye. The boy was taken by his parents to the Eye and Ear Infirmary, where the doctors, after making an examination, announced that the sight of the eye had been totally destroyed by the bullet. O'Brien was committed to the custody of his parents to appear in court to-morrow.

Robbed a Banker's Show Window.

C. B. Mastrangelo, an Italian banker at 29½ Thompson Street, reported to the police yesterday that he had been robbed of $177.80 in Italian money by a negro, who had entered his bank and taken the money from the show window. Mastrangelo left his bank open and unprotected while he went across the street to get his dinner.

Cigarette Smoking Causes Suicide.

Frederick C. Smith, an upholsterer, twenty-two years old, living with his parents at 68 West One Hundredth Street, committed suicide at his home last night by taking carbolic acid. Excessive smoking of cigarettes had destroyed his health and impaired his reason.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

WEST END AV., 779, CORNER 103D ST.—Large second floor front room; handsomely furnished; also other desirable rooms; location, table, and service first-class.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A HANDSOME PARLOR AND SINGLE ROOMS for gentlemen desiring refined quarters. 100 Madison Av., near 30th St.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—By an insurance broker, desk room in an office between Chambers and Canal Sts. P. W. E., Box 201 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.--By a competent girl as chambermaid and waitress or seamstress; best city reference from last employer. 536 9th Av., near 40th St., ring Campbell's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—Young girl as chambermaid and laundress; first-class references. 105 E. 19th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; first-class references. 26 East 38th St.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two sisters, together; one as cook and laundress; other as chambermaid and waitress; excellent reference; lady can be seen. 453 West 52d St., second floor, front.

COOK.—By a young woman in private family; understands cooking thoroughly; can be highly recommended; three years' best city reference from last employer. 216 East 45th St., Coyne's bell.

COOK.—First-class cook; private family, understands her business thoroughly; unquestionable reference given. M. R., Box 265 Times Up-Town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as experienced cook; seven years' references from last employer. A. B., Box 259 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—Competent girl as cook in private family; reference from last place. M. L., Box 264 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook, in private family; well recommended. 669 Madison Av., basement bell.

COOK or LAUNDRESS.—Competent cook; good laundress; by day, week, or month. Mrs. B. S., 219 2d Av.

COOK, &c.—By a good cook and laundress; last employer can be seen. 348 West 17th St.

COOK.—A competent, good cook; good references; city or country. 258 West 37th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Late with Connelly, 5th Av.; by day; would take work home; makes exquisite street and evening gowns; fancy waists; perfect fitting and designing; remodeling; terms moderate; best references. K. C., Box 324 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—A thoroughly competent dressmaker, takes work home or by day; latest skirts, waists; also remodeling, alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 10th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class dressmaker; by day or at home; first-class city references; fancy waist, street, and evening dresses. Miss McVey, 893 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker; out or home; best of references; ball and walking costumes. 253 West 41st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By refined North German as dressmaker or nursery governess; best reference. B., 251 Columbus Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Sewing by the day. 227 East 45th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By North German as visiting governess; wishes more engagements for morning hours; experienced; patient; native lady; highest city reference. 125 East 24th St., fifth floor. R. R.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—North German; trustworthy; musical; refers to present employer. Fraulein, 76 Highland Av., Orange, N. J.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a thoroughly reliable woman; care for invalid; good seamstress; reference. Address, three days, M. S., 357 West 31st St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—A respectable young girl for housework in private family; strong, willing, and obliging. 122 East 32d St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By German; speaks English and French; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; city reference. G. L., 226 East 40th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent person; excellent hairdresser and seamstress; good packer and traveler; best city reference. M. A., care Mrs. Robertson, 253 West 20th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By thoroughly competent maid and seamstress; accustomed to wait on elderly ladies; understands all kinds family sewing; do light chamberwork; best city reference. C. J., Box 264 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

MAID, &c.—By a Scotch Protestant girl as maid and seamstress; good packer and hairdresser; would assist with chamberwork; personal city reference. A. M., Box 260 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—In private family; would wait on elderly lady or go South for the Winter; good city references. M. C., 308 West 15th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—Young French girl; honest and capable; for growing children; first-class city references. S. B., Parisod, 209 West 26th St.

NURSE.—Thoroughly experienced in the care of children; German; best reference. 602 East 83d St., care Mrs. Santo.

NURSE, &c.—By experienced woman; nurse; do fine sewing for children or make herself useful; references. 200 West 25th St.

NURSE.—Willing to assist with chamberwork or sewing. 355 West 59th St., Conran's bell.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a thoroughly experienced infant's nurse; entire charge; understands sterilizing milk and various kinds of artificial food; best city reference. J. M. J., 217 West 30th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent seamstress, by the day; understands dressmaking and all family sewing; references given; address by letter, Miss K. Driscoll, 183 Lexington Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl; will go out by the day as seamstress; understands dressmaking; good reference; terms moderate. L. McPeck, 206 West 28th St.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a first-class seamstress and maid; can do dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; excellent city reference. S. G., 203 East 48th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a Norwegian; by the day, $1.25; also work home; best references. S. V., 67 West 49th St.

Waitresses.

ASSISTANT WAITRESS.—By a lady for a trustworthy young English Protestant girl (18) as assistant waitress in a private family; two years' reference. Can be seen for two days since 328 6th Av., between the hours of 10 and 12.

WAITRESS.—A thoroughly competent waitress; can be seen from 2 until 4:30 to-day, at 859 6th Av. Ring twice.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a first-class laundress; will go out by day or take work home; best city reference. Christie, 208 West 67th St.

WASHING.—By young Swedish woman; goes out by the day washing; best references. 163 East 53d St.

Miscellaneous.

BY COMPETENT PERSON TO WAIT ON elderly lady and sew, or would assist in light chamberwork; best of city references; no objection to the country. Call from 2 to 5 o'clock at 16 West 32d St., Wednesday.

BY A YOUNG EXPERIENCED WOMAN; first-class references; willing and obliging. 206 West 37th St., ring twice.

TEACHER.—North German; diplomée, desires morning engagement or single private lessons; pure German, Parisian French; English branches; music, Berlin Hochschule; highest references. 405 West 57th St.

YOUNG American Protestant girl desires position with refined family or couple; city or country; is very obliging and very fond of children. Address Orphan, Box 154 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By a French chef, in private family, with first-class city references. B., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By first-class steady, sober, reliable all around man; city driver; thoroughly experienced; perfectly competent; strictly temperate; generally useful; highly recommended; not afraid of work; tend furnace, milk, &c.; single; city or country. T. C., 270 West 34th St.

COACHMAN.—Strictly first-class in every respect; disengaged on account of family going to Europe; good appearance, temperate; long experience in care of fine turnouts; single; ten years' city and personal reference; unusually good driver. T. C. Camp, 28 State St.

COACHMAN—COOK, &c.—By man and wife, colored, in private family; wife as cook and laundress; man as coachman; city or country; good reference. T. H., 234 West 53d St.

COACHMAN.—Single; Englishman; good appearance; absolutely sober; willing and punctual; highest references. W., Glenmore Hotel, Chatham Square.

COACHMAN.—By experienced and thoroughly competent man; married; careful driver; first-class city references; last employer can be seen. T. F., 500 Madison Av.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man in private family; country preferred; best city reference. 109 West 25th St., harness store.

COACHMAN.—By a single man: 11 years' city reference from last employer. M. S., 124 West 54th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Ten years' experience on private places; thoroughly understands the care of greenhouses, vegetable gardens, lawns; single; English; good references. R. H. C., Tarrytown, N. Y.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or BUTLER.—By young man; English; tall, neat appearance, and thoroughly competent; strictly sober and reliable; personal reference, Hay, 125 East 31st St.

SECOND MAN or VALET.—By an experienced young Englishman; thorough valet; competent as butler; willing and obliging; personal reference. S., 909 6th Av., second flat.

Valets.

VALET.—By an Englishman; thoroughly experienced; to three or four gentlemen; good personal character; single; age, 30. G. D., Box 317 Times Up-town office, 1,227 Broadway.

VALET.—By an Englishman to valet gentleman mornings. C. H., Box 212 152, 6th Av.

Miscellaneous.

DRIVER.—By young man; good recommendation. Address Eysel, 65 42d St., South Brooklyn.

FOOTMAN.—By a Scotchman; 24; one year here; willing to be instructed; present employer can be seen. 149 Lenox Av.

FURNACEMAN.—By furnaceman to attend furnaces in neighborhood of 35th, 36th, or 37th St.; no objection to J., Box 373 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WINTER RESORTS.

WHY GO SOUTH?

AN IDEAL WINTER RESORT IS AT YOUR DOORS.

THE LAKEWOOD, AMONG THE PINES.

The finest Winter hotel in the North. Glass enclosed piazzas one-third of a mile long, filled with tropical plants.

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RATES REDUCED | Per week, $21 and upward. Per day, $4 and upward.

T. F. SILLECK, Lessee. Lakewood, N. J.

Of Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach.

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NOW OPEN.

All modern improvements; good roads and drives, bicycle paths, quail shooting, etc. For circular and information address

WM. E. DAVIES, Thomasville, Ga.

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The Laurel House OF Lakewood, New Jersey, David B. Plumer, Manager.

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THE GROSVENOR, 5TH AV. AND 10TH ST.

One of the most luxuriously furnished hotels in the country. Engagements may now be made by the month, year, or transiently. Restaurant open to the public. Write for illustrated booklet. M. J. SHEA.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

LANGUAGES.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, N. Y., and 73 Court St., B'klyn. Best instruction; low fee; term begins now. Free lecture on Saturday at 11 o'clock.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, 13 and 15 West 86th St., New York City. From Kindergarten through College Preparatory. Home and Chaperonage.

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CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH LESSONS, BY Parisian young lady; diplomée; progressive method; terms moderate. VIDERE, 138 West 40th.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

COOPER UNION,

8th St. and 3d Ave., AT NOON

EVERY DAY THIS WEEK, (EXCEPT SAT'Y.)

A. C. DIXON will speak.

IRA D. SANKEY, ASSISTED BY CHORUS, WILL SING.

SUBJECT JAN. 6, "WHAT CAN BE DONE BY FAITH."

DOORS OPEN 11:30. SEATS FREE.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York. First Judicial Department, County of New York, trial desired in New York County.—AUGUSTUS M. BRADHURST, plaintiff, against EDWARD B. CAMP and Augustus Mansell Bradhurst, as administrators with the will annexed of Henry M. Bradhurst, deceased; Henry M. Bradhurst, Augustus M. Bradhurst, Gerald Francis Talbot, and Henrietta Clarissa Talbot, his wife; Margaret Elizabeth Mounsey, Frederic B. Camp, and Hugh N. Camp, Junior, as executors of the last will and testament of Hugh N. Camp, deceased; Christine E. M. E. Bradhurst, Victor A. W. G. Talbot, Bertram W. C. Talbot, Stafford Cecil Talbot, Gerald Francis Talbot, Junior, Louise V. G. Talbot, Margaret Elizabeth Anne Mounsey, George Augustus Mounsey, and Evelyn Isabella Mounsey, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, December 4th, 1896.

CHARLES A. JACKSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and post office address Nos. 16 and 18 Exchange Place, New York City, N. Y., U. S. A.

To the above-named defendants, Augustus M. Bradhurst, individually and as administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Henry M. Bradhurst, deceased, and on behalf of the infant defendant, Christine E. M. E. Bradhurst; Gerald Francis Talbot, individually and on behalf of the infant defendants, Bertram W. C. Talbot, Victor A. W. G. Talbot, Stafford Cecil Talbot, Gerald Francis Talbot, Junior, and Louise V. G. Talbot; Margaret Elizabeth Mounsey, individually and on behalf of the infant defendants, Evelyn Isabella Mounsey, Margaret Elizabeth Anne Mounsey, and George Augustus Mounsey; Henrietta Clarissa Talbot, Bertram W. C. Talbot, Victor A. W. G. Talbot, Stafford Cecil Talbot, Gerald Francis Talbot, Junior, Louise V. G. Talbot, Christine E. M. E. Bradhurst, Evelyn Isabella Mounsey, Margaret Elizabeth Anne Mounsey, and George Augustus Mounsey.

The foregoing summons is served upon you and each of you individually and in your representative capacity respectively as above given, by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Roger A. Pryon, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 28th day of December, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the Court House in the City of New York.—Dated New York, December 29th, 1896.

CHARLES A. JACKSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and post office address Nos. 16 and 18 Exchange Place, New York City, N. Y., U. S. A. d30-law6wW a7f6

LEGAL NOTICES.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

Butte and Boston Mining Company.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to a decree rendered by the United States Circuit Court for the District of Montana, Southern Division, on the 7th day of December, 1896, in a suit pending in said court, wherein the Globe National Bank of Boston and Samuel N. Brown were complainants, and Butte and Boston Mining Company was defendant, as the receiver of the property, business, and effects of said Butte and Boston Mining Company, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders at the front door of the Court House in the City of Butte, Silver Bow County, State of Montana, on the FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1897, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all the property, effects, and assets of said Butte and Boston Mining Company of every kind, name, and description, and all the right, title, interest, and equity of redemption therein of said Butte and Boston Mining Company as an entirety.

The following is a brief description of the property so to be sold:

The parcels of real property situated in Silver Bow County, Montana, known as follows:

The Gray Rock Lode Claim, Lots 46 and 71, in Township 3, North of Ranges 7 and 8 West.

The Josephine Lode Claim, Lot No. 68, in Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Sister Lode Claim, Lot 272, in Township No. 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Midnight Lode Claim, Lots 68 and 132, in Township 3, North of Ranges 7 and 8 West.

The La Plata Lode Claim, Lot 47, in Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Free-for-All Lode Claim, Lot No. 368, in Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Lone Tree Lode Claim, Lot 354, in Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Gabriella Lode Claim, Lot 405, in Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Chicago Lode Claim, Lot 265, A and B Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Del Monte Lode Claim, Lot 89, in Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Buenos Ayres Lode Claim, Lot No. 113, Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Allie Brown Lode Claim, and the Allie Brown Millsite, Lots 37 "A" and 37 "B," in Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Wapello Lode Claim, Lot 62, in Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Alexander Lode Claim, Lots 112 "A" and 112 "B," in Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Silver Bow Lode Claim, Lot No. 66, in Township 3, North of Range 7 West.

The Missoula Lode Claim, Lot No. 90, in Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Flag Lode Claim, Lot No. 67, in Township 3, North of Range 7 West.

That certain Placer Mining Claim, designated as Mineral Entry No. 488, Lot No. 59, Township 3, North Range 7 West.

That certain Placer Mining Claim, designated as Mineral Entry No. 538, and fractional Lots number 4 and 10, in section 18, Township 3, North Range 7 West.

That certain Placer Mining Claim, designated as Mineral Entry 597; the west half of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter, and Lot No. 2, of section 17, Township 3, North Range 7 West, containing 28.85 acres.

Also placer mining claim, designated as Mineral Entry 685, and lots numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23 in Talbott and Jones's addition to the City of Butte, according to the official plat and survey thereof on file in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder of Silver Bow County, Montana; all in Township 3, North Range 7 West.

Also that certain placer mining claim, designated as Lot 211, in Township 3, North Range 7 West, containing 39.01 acres.

Also the Belle of Butte Lode Claim, Lot 145, in Township 3, North Range 8 West.

The Transit Lode Claim, Lot 114, in Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Annie and Ida Lode Claim, Lot No. 59, in Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Atlantic Lode Claim, Lot No. 115, in Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Crotch Lode Claim, Lot No. 500, in Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Baltic Lode Claim, Lot No. 63, in Township 3, North Range 8 West, including all that portion of said claim upon which the old Lexington Mill stood.

The water and water rights of Town Gulch, which Gulch is situated north and northeast of Butte City.

All of the water and water rights of Silver Bow Creek, as used at the Silver Bow Mill, and the ditches, reservoirs, and pipes, conveying the same to said mill from Silver Bow Creek.

Also the Silver Bow Mill on the Silver Bow Lode, above described, with all outbuildings and appurtenances.

That certain ditch known as and called the Park Ditch, or the Noyes and Barnard Ditch, and formerly known as and called the Allison and Humphrey Ditch, which is used to divert water from Summit Creek and Fourth of July Creek, headwaters of the Boulder Creek in Jefferson County, Montana, and from Park Canyon, Dixie and Yankee Doodle Creeks, and tributaries along the line of said ditch in Silver Bow County, and from thence conveying the water from said creeks and tributaries to the placer mines in Butte City and vicinity, with all reservoirs, side ditches, flumes, and other appurtenances belonging to or connected with said ditches, and also the water rights in the said creeks and the waters of the same, and the tributaries thereof along the line of the said ditch which belong to said ditches or are used in connection therewith, or in any wise appertaining to said ditches or said water rights.

The foregoing parcels of land and property are more particularly described in a certain deed of conveyance made by Andrew J. Davis to the Butte and Boston Mining Company on September 6, 1888, and which was recorded in Book N of Deeds at page 136, etc., in the office of the County Recorder of Silver Bow County, Montana.

The Wedge Lode Claim, Lot 4,098, situated in Section 12, Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Michael Davitt Lode Claim, Lot 269, Township 3, North Range 7 West.

The Summit Lode Claim, Lot 297, Township 3, North Range 7 West.

Also that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground, described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point 312 feet north 30 degrees 15 minutes west of the northwest corner of the Harrington Placer Claim, Lot No. 98, Township 3, North Range 7 West, and running thence north 20 degrees 30 minutes east 256 feet, thence north 57 degrees 45 minutes west 237 feet, thence south 20 degrees 30 minutes west 256 feet, thence south 57 degrees 45 minutes east 237 feet, to the place of beginning.

The Emma Lode Claim, adjoining the Silver Bow Millsite on the east and the Harris Tunnel right on the west; located March 23d, 1880, the notice of location of which is recorded in Book L, page 105, of Quartz Locations, records of Deer Lodge County, State of Montana.

Lots 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19, in Block 2, in the Thornton addition to the City of Butte, Silver Bow County, Montana, according to the official plat and survey of said addition in the office of the County Recorder of Silver Bow County, Montana.

Also that portion of the Blue Jay Lode Claim, Lot No. 96, Township 3, North Range 8 West, which lies west of a line drawn north from the northeast corner of the Baltic Lode Claim, Lot No. 63, Township 3, North Range 8 West.

That certain tract of ground, consisting of an area of 1.90 acres, being a portion of the Baltic Lode Claim, Lot No. 63, Township 3, North Range 8 West, lying south of and adjoining the Blue Jay Lode Claim, which is more fully described in a deed from William D. Thornton and others to the Butte and Boston Mining Company dated December 10, 1894, and of record on page 423 of Book 12 of Deeds, records of Silver Bow County, Montana.

The Washington Placer, being the east half of the northeast quarter of section 17, in Township 3, North Range 7 West.

The Ensenada Lode Claim, located April 15, 1880, the notice of location of which is recorded on page 459 of Book G of Quartz Lode Records of Silver Bow County, Montana.

The Smelter Lode Claim, located June 4, 1890, the notice of location of which is recorded on page 458 of Book H of Lode Locations, records of Silver Bow County, Montana.

The Eagle Lode Claim, located January 1st, 1890, notice of location of which is of record on page 144 of Book H of Quartz Lodes, records of Silver Bow County, Montana.

The Millsite Lode Claim, located January 1st, 1890, notice of location of which is of record at page 123 of Book H of Quartz Lodes, records of Silver Bow County, Montana.

The O. C. Fraction Lode Claim, located July 14th, 1890, and recorded on page 566 of Book H, Quartz Lodes, records of Silver Bow County, Montana.

Lot No. 3 in Block 1 of the Parrott addition to the City of Butte, according to the plat and survey thereof filed in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder of Silver Bow County, Montana.

The proposed Lot 24 in Block 4 of the proposed Talbott and Jones addition to the City of Butte; for more full description of which reference is made to a deed from Richard Lloyd and wife to Charles H. Palmer, dated August 7th, 1894, and recorded in Book 12 of Deeds, page 295, records of Silver Bow County, Montana.

The May Lode Claim, located May 21st, 1890, notice of location of which is recorded on page 420 of Book H of Quartz Lodes, records of Silver Bow County, Montana, in Township 3, North Range 7 West.

That portion of Lot 24 in Block 3, Talbott and Jones addition to Butte, lying north of the original plat of the said addition, being the property conveyed in a deed from Duncan McArthur to Charles H. Palmer, dated May 29, 1894, and recorded on page 293 of Book 12 of Deeds, records of Silver Bow County, Montana.

Also an undivided one-half of the Snohomish Lode Claim, Lot No. 192, Township 3, North Range 7 West.

Also an undivided two-thirds of the Tramway Lode Claim, Lot No. 180, Township 3, North Range 7 West.

Also an undivided one-fourth of the Wild Bill Lode Claim, Lot No. 78, Township 3, North Range 7 West.

Also 52-100 acres of land, situated in the northwest quarter of Section 17, Township 3, North Range 7 West, as described in a deed from F. Augustus Heinze to the Butte and Boston Mining Company, dated February 25, 1892, and of record at page 43 of Book 5 of Deeds, records of Silver Bow County, Montana.

Also the surface ground of lots 7 and 8 in Block 2 of the Kemper addition to the City of Butte, and the mineral contained in that portion of said addition lying east and north of a straight line drawn from the northwest corner of Block 3 to the southeast corner of Lot 3 in Block 9 of said Kemper addition.

Also all other lodes and placer claims, lands, water, and water rights belonging to said Butte and Boston Mining Company, or in which it is in any wise interested, either at law or in equity, together with all buildings, fixtures, ditches, reservoirs, pipes, flumes, sluices, and other improvements, on each and every part of the real property and property interests above referred to, and the rights, privileges, and appurtenances belonging or in any wise appertaining to the same or any part thereof, together with all and singular the mines, minerals, ores, rights, liberties, and privileges belonging to or in any wise appertaining unto the said property or property interests belonging to the said Butte and Boston Mining Company, together with the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion, reversions, remainders, tolls, increase, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, and interest, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of said Butte and Boston Mining Company, of, in, and to the said property and each and every part thereof.

Also all the personal property of said Butte and Boston Mining Company, including all boilers, pumps, engines, air-compressors, hoists, ropes, cages, cars, buckets, crushers, rolls, jigs, separators, belting, shafting, pulleys, elevators, trestles, tracks, furnaces, roast furnaces, reverberatory furnaces and blast furnaces, lathes, planers, drills, sampling appliances, laboratory appliances, blacksmith tools, dynamos, switchboards, electric lamps, wires, insulators, carpenter tools, circular saws, clay mill machinery, picks, shovels, air drills, wheelbarrows, timber, steel, hammers, pumps, pump columns, steam columns, air hose, fire hose, and all tools, appliances, apparatus, machinery, and the appurtenances thereof used for mining, raising ore from the mines, concentrating, smelting, sampling, extracting, and converting ores, or used in and about the machine, blacksmith, and carpenter shops, and electric light plant of said company, and all powder, caps, fuse, candles, and other supplies, and all property of every name, nature, kind, and description, whether included in the foregoing description or otherwise belonging to the Butte and Boston Mining Company, or in which said company has any right, title, or interest.

Also the good will appertaining to the business heretofore conducted by the said Butte and Boston Mining Company, and all accounts, contracts, bills receivable, judgments, decrees, causes of action for damages for trespasses on property, or arising or to arise on any and all contracts, bonds, undertakings, or otherwise, and all other choses in action belonging to or in which said Butte and Boston Mining Company is in any wise interested.—Dated at Butte, Montana, December 8th, 1896.

JOHN F. FORBIS, Receiver of the Butte and Boston Mining Company.

CHARLES R. LEONARD, Butte, Montana, Solicitor for Complainant.

SPECIAL MASTER'S SALE.

Butte and Boston Mining Company.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the decree of foreclosure and sale ordered by the United States Circuit Court of the District of Montana, Southern Division, on the 21st day of October, 1896, in a suit brought in said court, wherein the Massachusetts Loan and Trust Company was complainant, and the Butte and Boston Mining Company was defendant, and in accordance with the provisions of said decree, as the Special Master appointed by its terms, and under the authority vested in me, as such I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders on the FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1897, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Butte, Silver Bow County, Montana, all the right, title, and interest belonging to said Butte and Boston Mining Company, which is directed to be sold by the terms of said decree in and to all of the property located in the County of Silver Bow, of which the following is a brief description:

The Gray Rock Lode Claim, Lots 46 and 71, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Seven (7) and Eight (8) West.

The Josephine Lode Claim, Lot No. 68, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

The Sister Lode Claim, Lot 272, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

The Midnight Lode Claim, Lots 68 and 132, in Township Three (3) North of Range Seven (7) and Eight (8) West.

The La Plata Lode Claim, Lot 47, in Township Three (3) North of Range Eight (8) West.

The Free-for-All Lode Claim, Lot No. 368, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

The Lone Tree Lode Claim, Lot 354, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

The Gabriella Lode Claim, Lot 405, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

The Chicago Lode Claim, Lot 265, A and B Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

The Del Monté Lode Claim, Lot 89, in Township Three (3) North of Range Eight (8) West.

The Buenos Ayres Lode Claim, Lot No. 113, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

The Allie Brown Lode Claim, and the Allie Brown Millsite, Lots 37 "A" and 37 "B," in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

The Wapello Lode Claim, Lot 62, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

The Alexander Lode Claim, Lots 112 "A" and 112 "B," in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

The Silver Bow Lode Claim, Lot 66, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Seven (7) West.

The Missoula Lode Claim, Lot No. 90, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

The Flag Lode Claim, Lot No. 67, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

That certain Placer Mining Claim, designated as Mineral Entry No. 491, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Seven (7) West.

The west half of the west half of the northeast quarter; the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter; the east half of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of fractional Lot No. One (1,) and the east half of fractional Lot No. Two (2,) Section Seventeen (17) in Township Three (3) North, of Range Seven (7) West, containing 151.57 acres.

That certain placer mining claim, designated as Mineral Entry 538, Lot No. , in Township Three (3) North, of Range Seven (7) West.

That certain placer mining claim, designated as Mineral Entry 597, the west half of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter, and Lot No. 2 of Section Seventeen (17) in Township Three (3) North, of Range Seven (7) West, containing 28.85 acres.

Also placer mining claim, designated as Mineral Entry 685, and lots numbered 8, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23 in Talbot and Jones's addition to the City of Butte, according to the official plat and survey thereof on file in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder of Silver Bow County, Montana, all in Township Three (3) North, of Range Seven (7) West.

Also that certain placer mining claim, designated as Lot 211 in Township Three (3) North, of Range Seven (7) West, containing 39.01 acres.

Also the Belle of Butte Lode Claim, Lot 145, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

The Transit Lode Claim, Lot 114, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

The Annie and Ida Lode Claim, Lot No. 59, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

The Atlantic Lode Claim, Lot No. 115, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

The Crotch Lode Claim, Lot No. 500, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

The Baltic Lode Claim, Lot No. 63, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West, including all that portion of said claim upon which the old Lexington Mill stood.

The water and water rights of Town Gulch, which gulch is situated east and northeast of Butte City.

All of the water and water rights of Silver Bow Creek, as used at the Silver Bow Mill, and the ditches, reservoirs, and pipes conveying the same to said mill from the Silver Bow Creek.

Also the Silver Bow Mill on the Silver Bow Lode, above described, with all outbuildings and appurtenances.

That certain ditch known as and called the Park Ditch, or the Noyes and Barnard Dit

HASTINGS'S REFORM IDEAS

PENNSYLVANIA'S EXECUTIVE DEPRECATES CORRUPTION.

He Denounces Bossism and the Use of Money to Influence Voters—A Plea for Better Country Schools.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 5.—The Pennsylvania Legislature was organized to-day. H. K. Boyer (Rep.) of Philadelphia was chosen Speaker of the House. Gov. Hastings's message was read in both houses. An interesting portion of the Governor's message refers to the Pennsylvania Election laws. On this subject the Governor says:

"The practice of making wholesale purchase of tax receipts for the poll or occupation taxes assessed against the voters of the State, for the purpose of corruptly influencing such voters in the exercise of their right of franchise, has grown to such proportions as to be a menace to honest elections and should receive legislative attention. The evil can be easily remedied by appropriate legislation, and the duty should not be neglected. The law which provides that the payment of this tax shall be a prerequisite to the right to vote assumes that each voter shall himself make the payment, not that some other person shall make it for him. The citizen who properly estimates and values his privileges as an elector will not refuse to pay the light tax imposed upon him. The passage of a law requiring the voter to make payment of his poll tax either in person or by an agent duly constituted in writing, would probably check this growing and dangerous custom.

Corrupt Use of Money.

"The corrupt use of money in the control of elections, both primary and general, must necessarily undermine the foundations of our form of government, if persisted in and tolerated by the freemen of the Commonwealth. The debauchery of the franchise should not only be stigmatized as a crime, but punished as a crime. The basis of free government must be maintained in purity or the fabric will fall. Let such wise provisions be enacted into law with penalties attached as will drive forever from place and power and from society the spoliator of the highest privilege and dearest right which the American citizen can enjoy.

"The use of official position to which a citizen has been elevated by his fellow-men for the purpose of controlling the public will act against the public advantage, or the use of the power or patronage of office to advance selfish interests or thwart the public judgment is on a level with the crime of the briber and the ballot thief. The office holder should be the people's servant, not the people's master. A law upon our statute books divorcing from official station the use of patronage which perverts the honest judgment of the people is demanded by all right-thinking citizens."

Corporate Legislation.

Referring to the laws for the control of corporations, the Governor points out that foreign corporations have come into the State and that some of them are enjoying broader privileges and larger corporate rights than those conferred by law on domestic corporations.

"The tendency of this condition," the Governor says, "is to still further encourage a resort to other State jurisdictions for corporate charters, and this tendency is growing with marked rapidity. I would suggest for your consideration the question whether companies holding foreign charters, undertaking to do business in this Commonwealth, should not have their powers so restricted by appropriate legislation as to enable our own corporations to compete upon even and equal terms."

Speaking of public roads, the Governor says:

"Attention is again called to the necessity for better public roads. It appears that we have about 80,000 miles of public roads in the various townships of the Commonwealth, not including turnpike roads and those found in the cities and boroughs. These roads are for the most part in a very unsatisfactory condition, although large sums of money, amounting to almost four millions of dollars, have been spent every year on their improvement. Before any further and general effort at improvement can go into effect, it is essential that our road system be simplified so as to be brought under the control of but one or two general laws regulating all the districts in the State and forming the basis of a system for permanent improvement upon which future legislation may be built."

Depletion of the Forests.

The timber lands of the State received considerable attention. The message points out that Pennsylvania used to be the best wooded of the Eastern States. Four-fifths of the timber crop has already been brought to market. "This is discouraging," says the Governor, "but, when coupled with the apprehension that further destruction of the forests will work perpetual harm to our agricultural interests, the situation becomes alarming. It is recognized as a fact that of the waters which fall upon cleared areas, four-fifths are lost because they run immediately out of the country; while four-fifths of the water which falls upon our forest areas are saved, thus proving that if the vast volumes of water which so frequently deluge the State could be retained long enough to soak into the ground destructive floods would be prevented and the consequent loss of property and life averted. Two floods have occurred within the past eight years of unequaled proportions and destructiveness. Large areas of alluvial soil once tilled have been abandoned along the Juniata River because the repeated floods have made it impossible to maintain fences or mature crops. This is true also of other portions of the State. During the past eight years the valleys of the Juniata and the west branch of the Susquehanna have lost more than $1,000,000 in the bridges which were swept away. The recurring floods overflowing the banks of nearly all our rivers and the consequent loss of property, the personal danger, apprehension and fear are quite enough to excite serious solicitude. The great interests involved make it essential that our forests be protected and restored wherever possible."

Education and Farm Life.

On the subject of education and the tendency of young men to leave the farm, Gov. Hastings says:

"Most of the agricultural communities in the State afford instruction only in the common branches, and those living therein who desire their children to advance beyond the common school limit, are compelled to send them away from home to obtain such advantage. This tendency to leave home for a better education is depopulating the country, and is leading to the towns and cities, to engage in other enterprises, many young men who otherwise would live out their lives upon the farm. The time has now come, in my judgment, when the rural districts should be supplied with high school facilities equal to those enjoyed by the towns and smaller cities of the Commonwealth."

Arthur F. Dennett's Insanity.

Arthur F. Dennett, Superintendent of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, who became insane on Monday, and was taken to the Insane Pavilion in Bellevue Hospital, spent a quiet night, but became restless yesterday morning, and asked to be allowed to leave the hospital. He was told that he was not well enough to go out, whereupon he became still more irritated, and grew violent, and the attendants had to strap him down to prevent his doing injury to himself or to others. Later he became quieter, and the straps were removed. As the day wore on his condition improved. In a day or two Dennett will be examined, and it may then be possible to estimate the chances of his recovery.

A constant Cough wears anybody's strength away. A sure remedy is found in Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

NEW YORK GRAIN CHARGES

A Rumor Which Raised Hopes but Proved Incorrect.

A story that a steamship was loading with grain—No. 2 old corn—at the Erie grain elevator, in Jersey City, was read with interest at the Produce Exchange yesterday. If it had been true, it would have been accepted as an indication that the grain-elevator interests of this port had voluntarily cut down port charges. This would mean that influences that had militated against the grain trade here were relenting, and that the step taken was an earnest of conciliation which would in time bring back to the port the trade diverted to Southern ports.

But the story had no foundation in fact. The Edwin is taking a cargo at a transfer shed near, but not at the Erie elevator. On the shed's dock is a small elevator. It is transferring a cargo of corn from some canalboats to the Edwin. The circumstance had no bearing on the issues between the Produce Exchange and the Joint Traffic Association which are to come before the Interstate Commerce Commission. The shippers of the corn in question are to pay 1 cent a bushel for the transfer.

"The discrimination against the Port of New York," said Henry B. Hebert, Chairman of the Produce Exchange Trade Committee on Grain, "is set forth in our complaint against the Joint Traffic Association, and the remedy may come with the sequel of the litigation. What we have been fighting against is the differentiation of 3 cents a hundred pounds in favor of Baltimore, and 2 cents in favor of Philadelphia, and so on, and the tramp steamers. The markets south of New York have had the advantage of the differentiations, on the one hand, and the deeper loadline allowed by insurance regulations at these ports."

At the headquarters of the Joint Traffic Association it was said that the issues at stake must be determined on at Washington.

THEY WANT POOL SELLING.

Horsemen Take Measures to Obtain Relief from the Legislature.

About 100 men interested in the trotting horse met at the Murray Hill Hotel last night, under the auspices of the New York State Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, to see what could be done to secure relief from the anti-pool laws of the State. Dr. J. W. Day, the President of the association, and Secretary Coleman were present, and among others were W. H. Fearing, K. G. Tewksbury, owner of Robert J. and John R. Gentry; H. C. Woodnutt, John Rudd, W. W. Seaman, A. A. Bonner, H. M. Whitehead, F. W. Cole, E. D. Slater, E. R. Bowne, W. G. Leland, Fred Bourne, N. Fancher, George H. Huber, H. Busby, D. B. Herrington, Dr. J. W. Medara, John F. Cornell, H. B. Carroll, and Theodore H. Coleman.

H. M. Whitehead presided. Dr. Day said that the betting laws had killed trotting, as meetings could not be successfully run unless the selling of pools was allowed. He asked support for a bill before the Legislature which will make pool selling a misdemeanor, punishable by a small fine, instead of a felony. Thirty-one of the persons present joined the association and subscribed $5 to the fund.

The following Committee on Legislature was appointed to get signatures to a petition and members and funds for the association: F. R. Watson, C. H. McDonald, F. W. Cole, Charles Moses, A. Newberger, W. W. Seaman, G. T. Chapman, E. S. Hedges, J. F. Cornell, T. L. Arthur, J. Pryor, John Powers, M. S. Gates, and R. L. Davis.

Passengers to and from Europe.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Hamburg-American Line steamship Phoenicia, from Hamburg, were Alexander Beach, F. Conradi, Miss M. S. Forrest, Mr. and Mrs. Carl von Göben, Charles Kaplan, F. Kuhn, and L. Robert.

Among the passengers booked to sail today are the following:

White Star Line Steamship Britannic, for Queenstown and Liverpool—Robert Begg, the Rev. William C. Rogers, N. E. Bolton, R. C. Campbell, J. F. Dendon, Mrs. G. Trevor Hunham, A. C. Johnson, Henry Mote, S. B. Prest, William S. Rogerson, Clarence H. Sells, A. A. Stevenson, and Edward R. Warren.

American Line Steamship St. Louis, for Southampton—John T. Alvord, A. G. Barber, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Bedford, Col. John R. Beam, Mrs. Clarence J. Belden, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Burton, H. R. Chamberlain, Mrs. H. M. Cornell, A. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Farquhar, John A. Griffith, G. S. Hamilton, Alfred Le Ghait, former Belgian Minister to the United States; Robert Lundell, W. J. P. Moore, A. Montague, Mrs. T. R. Price, Miss E. Price, J. P. Page, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Robinson, J. E. Sharp, E. L. Stannard, Samuel Stern, George W. Seaverns, W. G. Weir, and Joseph Zilver.

Bonds Went Astray.

About a week ago a leading financial house of this city notified Postmaster Dayton that $15,000 worth of bonds forwarded to them from Amsterdam, Holland, had not been received. They had been sent in the registered mail. Mr. Dayton instituted an investigation, which resulted in the discovery that by mistake the package of bonds had been sent to Curacoa, British West Indies, and they are now on their way to this city. To-day the Postmaster received a letter from the firm in this city, congratulating him upon the efficiency of the mail service.

Dr. Butler Not So Well.

Dr. Charles Butler of 78 Park Avenue, who is ill at his residence, was not as well yesterday as he was on Monday. He complained of dizziness. His physician, however, did not feel alarmed, as the depression of the patient was caused by the condition of the weather Monday night and yesterday forenoon.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 5.—The Brick Mill, at Hope Valley, started Monday, after a suspension of ten months.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Torpedo Boat No. 4 will be launched at the Columbian Iron Works, Baltimore, to-morrow.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast has appointed Isaac Fonda Handy of Troy as Assistant Adjutant General in his department. This is a new position. Heretofore there has only been one Assistant Adjutant General.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 5.—William Downing and Charles Williams, both colored, and both murderers, were executed to-day. Downing killed a woman with a shot he intended for a man. Williams killed a colored man in a fight aboard a schooner.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Postmaster General Wilson has issued an order establishing, Jan. 18, a mail service twice a week between Miami, Fla., and Nassau, in the Bahama Islands. There will be a mail service between New York and Nassau once in two weeks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—W. G. Stuart, chief clerk of the auditing department of Wells, Fargo & Co., committed suicide yesterday. Mrs. Stuart said her husband sent a letter yesterday from his office, stating that he was short $42, and he had decided to make away with himself.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 5.—Lawrence Wilson, aged eleven years, one of the eight boys who were bitten by a mad dog on Dec. 1, and was the first of the eight to go to the Pasteur Institute, in New York, for treatment, died in convulsions this morning. He was the fourth boy to die from the effect of the dog's bite.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 5.—Judge Kirkpatrick, in the Federal Court, to-day sentenced George Sands, alias Dr. Clark, to seven years, at hard labor, in the State Prison, and Mary Knapp to four years' imprisonment in the Essex County Penitentiary. Both were recently convicted of passing counterfeit coin.

BUFFALO, Jan. 5.—Charles O. Hartwell, thirty years of age, a prisoner at the Erie County Penitentiary, escaped from that institution last night by scaling the yard wall. Hartwell was sentenced from Orleans County on May 9, 1896, to a term of eight months for grand larceny. His term would have expired this morning, but he would have been rearrested on another charge.

LEGAL NOTES.

STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.—Mary J. Balz, as executrix of her deceased husband, brought suit in the Supreme Court against Edward C. Underhill and others, as administrators, for legal services rendered by her husband for the intestate of defendants, for which such intestate received the entire compensation, and also for services rendered by the husband to defendants in the management of the estate after the decease of the intestate. The defense mainly relied on was the statute of limitations, the defendant's intestate having died in 1886, and the plaintiff's husband in 1894. In plaintiff's reply to the defense of the statute of limitations she set up an admission by defendants of the justice of the claim, and a promise to pay. Justice Russell yesterday gave a decision sustaining a demurrer to the reply. He holds that the claim cannot be sustained in this action against the administrators in their representative capacity, because it is a claim against the individuals for services rendered them, and he holds it to be well settled that after a claim is barred by the statute, the executors cannot revive its force.

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CONSTRUCTION OF WILL.—Mrs. Mary F. Westervelt, who died in 1892, by her will gave her husband, D. D. Westervelt, all her property for life, and upon his death gave to an adopted daughter, Sophronia W. Davidson, the house 132 East Thirty-eighth Street, on which was a mortgage for $6,000, "to be her children's after her." If Mrs. Davidson died without children, the house was to go to testatrix's nephews and nieces. By a codicil, the testatrix provided that as the mortgage had since been paid, Mrs. Davidson was directed to pay to each of three nieces $1,500. The testatrix's husband died in June last, and Mrs. Davidson is now in possession of the premises. In a suit by Laura K. Ford and others, the nieces referred to, against Mrs. Davidson, to have the premises charged with the payment of these three legacies, and to have a judgment that the premises be sold in satisfaction, Justice Lawrence, before whom it was tried, holds it to be apparent that the testatrix intended to devise the premises to Mrs. Davidson in fee, and that the words "to her children after her" did not defeat this intention. He holds also that the legacies in question are a charge upon the land.

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CONTINGENT AND VESTED REMAINDERS.—The suit brought by John W. Cochrane and others, as executors, against Sarah Ann Kip and others, for the construction of the will of Adam W. Spies, which was before the Court of Appeals three years ago, was before Justice Beach, in the Supreme Court recently upon a new question arising out of the death of a grandchild, Florence Adele Humbert. The latter left no children, but is survived by her husband, who has been appointed her administrator. Her death having occurred in the lifetime of Sarah Ann Kip, the testator's daughter, the question was presented to the Court by the Trustees as to the disposition by them of her portion of income and principal. The testator directed that at the death of his daughter, Mrs. Kip, his executors transfer all his estate, both real and personal, to such of his grandchildren as should then be living. Justice Beach decides that the question is whether the remainders over to the grandchildren were vested or contingent. He holds that in this case, there being a person in being who would have an immediate right of possession upon the termination of the precedent estate, they were vested, subject to being divested by death before Mrs. Kip, without leaving children. Such divestment had occurred in the instance of Florence Adele Humbert, and consequently her husband and administrator, the Court holds, is without interest in decedent's estate. The income will be divided among the remaining grandchildren, and on the death of Mrs. Kip, thereby ending the trust, they or their issue are entitled to the residuary estate in equal parts, issue taking the parent's share.

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QUESTION OF TITLE TO REALTY.—James Gemmel, Jr., who was entitled to a one-sixth share of certain real estate, under the will of James Gemmel, gave a mortgage upon it on Dec. 11, 1865, to Martha J. Ridabock, who was also a beneficiary under the will; and Gemmel the younger's interest was sold, under foreclosure of this mortgage, in 1879. The referee's deed was dated April 10, two days before the death of the mortgagor, and recorded April 19. In a suit by Samuel T. Peters, as trustee, &c., against John Gemmel, for an accounting, the validity of this mortgage was brought in question. Justice Beach, before whom the case was tried, in Supreme Court, Special Term, has given a decision in favor of the plaintiffs, holding that, as Gemmel the younger took his portion unincumbered by any trust, if the mortgage was a valid instrument. Miss Ridabock took his interest by virtue of the referee's deed. Although the strictly legal title vested in the executors and trustees, still the mortgagor was equitable owner of his share, with full power to mortgage or convey. The equitable conversion worked by the will of Gemmel, the testator, had no bearing upon this mortgage. The mortgagor intended the mortgage to cover his interest in the property, whether classed as real or personal estate. Justice Beach further holds that no successful contention can be based upon the fact that no affidavit of the service of the summons and complaint in the foreclosure suit upon James Gemmel, the younger, appears in the judgment roll, the recital in the decree being prima facie evidence of such service; and, besides, for ten years the mortgagor had acquiesced in the payment of the proceeds of this particular one-sixth to the mortgagee.

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QUESTION OF TITLE ON PARTITION SALE.—The purchaser on the sale in the partition suit of William Casey and others against Mary E. Casey objected to the title on the ground that the evidence before the referee upon the issues raised by the pleadings did not warrant the conclusion that the plaintiffs and defendant were the owners in fee of the whole property as tenants in common. Justice Truax of the Supreme Court has granted a motion to compel the purchaser to take title, holding that every presumption was in favor of the validity of the judgment entered on the report of the referee in the partition suit. The Court had jurisdiction of the subject matter, and of the parties, as far as the subject matter was concerned, and therefore its judgment was conclusive as to whatever was therein adjudicated; and the purchaser's title would not be affected by any irregularity or defects not going to the jurisdiction.

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PRINCIPAL AND AGENT.—In a suit brought by James H. Brady to recover from Christopher Nally for labor performed and materials furnished, the referee before whom the case was tried allowed plaintiff $3,125 on his claim, but allowed the defendant $5,140 on the latter's counter claim, and directed a judgment for the defendant for the difference between these sums. On plaintiff's appeal, the General Term of the late Superior Court reversed the judgment. The Court of Appeals has now reversed that tribunal and affirmed the judgment entered upon the report of the referee, Justice Vann, who gives the opinion, holds, among other things, that evidence received without objection, although not covered by the pleadings, must be considered in the determination of the case. Under such circumstances the facts are to be considered as proved rather than as alleged; that one signing a contract as principal may be shown by the other party to the instrument to have been acting merely as agent, and his principal be held liable as such, although his name does not appear upon the paper. The court holds further that the rule that evidence of what was said between the parties to a valid instrument in writing, either prior to or at the time of its execution, cannot be received to contradict or vary its terms, may be waived by a failure to object to such evidence, or to move to strike it out after the writing has been produced.

Richard Croker Returns to Town.

Richard Croker arrived at the Murray Hill Hotel, from the South, at about 6 o'clock last evening. His only caller was Major J. W. Hinkley, late Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. He went to bed before 10 o'clock.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

THE HALL.

Little money is necessary to make the opening chapter of your house typical of your hospitality.

Our artistic hall furniture, made of the best materials, costs no more than inartistic—much less than showy and perishable pieces. A multitude of styles, sizes and designs, in both light and dark woods.

If you see our picturesque chairs, with spindles, carving, raised nail heads and other decorative devices, now marked below cost, you will be sure to

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST. NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

A long line of little girls, scholars from a near-by school, passed up Lexington Avenue yesterday afternoon with a teacher. They were, it would seem at first sight, children such as might come from any school. There were sounds of laughter and of voices, though one could not distinguish anything that was said. This was explained after a few moments of observation. Most of the conversation was carried on with the hands. The children belonged to the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, at Sixty-seventh Street and Lexington Avenue. The next generation is not going to find so many of these unfortunates, the Superintendent of the institution says. What the rate of decrease is he believes it would be difficult to tell. The census is not to be relied upon. Many people conceal the fact when they have any one so afflicted in the family. "Only about 25 per cent. of the deaf-mutes in the country are born so," says the Superintendent. "The trouble comes to the majority from different diseases—scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, whooping cough, and spinal meningitis. There are three reasons for there being less deafness than formerly. In the first place we have done wonderful things in the way of surgery lately; there has been great progress made in medicine, and, lastly, we have trained nurses now. At one time, if a child was ill, it was cared for by its mother, aunt, or grandmother, who went to sleep, possibly, after caring for the child some time, and let it take cold. Now a man in good circumstances, having a child very sick, will have two trained nurses, one for the day and one for the night. The child is well cared for, and carefully watched, and if there is a symptom of anything abnormal setting in, a specialist is called."

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The general relativeness of things is illustrated at Central Park. Iris, the four weeks' old baby hippopotamus, is the great attraction. "Isn't she cunning!" exclaim the small boys and girls as they catch a glimpse of her lying by the side of her parents. Strictly speaking, Iris is not "cunning." She is about the size of a half-grown pig, and for beauty she cannot compare with the ugliest young swine that ever grew.

It is only when contrasted with her enormous papa and mamma that Iris can be called small in any sense.

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The delicatessen shop keepers and some few other German dealers import a certain delicious kind of confection for the holidays that cannot be found at the regular confectioneries. This is Marzepan, and comes from Lübeck, in Germany. It is the Christmas confection of many German families, and is interesting, as well as extremely good to eat. It comes in the form of fruits and vegetables, which are remarkably natural in appearance. There are little round radishes, with frizzled green tops, mushrooms, peas in the pod, potatoes, cherries, and any number of other things. The candy is made of almonds, sugar, and the white of egg.

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The baby, with her papa and mamma, lives with her grandmother. She is a very active baby, who has reached the age where she spends her time trotting around the house and getting into mischief or asking questions which it is not always easy to answer. The problem which has troubled so many baby minds has come up for her consideration. "Why do you have to go down town every morning, Papa?" she asked the other day. "To get bread and butter for you," answered papa, as every well-regulated papa should. "Well, then," said baby, "you can stay at home, for grandma has plenty down stairs." Baby would miss her bread and butter if she did not have it. In learning the Lord's Prayer she never fails to repeat fervently, "Give us this day our daily bread—and butter, too, mamma."

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Up in Sixty-seventh Street yesterday, near the Third Avenue elevated railroad station, was standing at one side of the road a large set of scales, with a temporary platform in front, over which passed from time to time huge wagons of coal, which were weighed and the results noted by the man in charge of the scales. It seemed to be a curious place for scales, in a public highway, and the passers-by watched the work with considerable interest. There was no mystery in it. The engine house, just across the street, was getting in its Winter supply of coal—110 tons—and the Fire Department, carrying on its household affairs economically, was weighing each load, to see that full weight was given. The scales belong to the department, and they are carried around from place to place, wherever coal is put in at the different engine houses.

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A Union Square jeweler who makes a specialty of the popular articles of silver for the toilet, sewing, and writing table says that "despite the Bryan scare" there was something like a five-thousand-dollar increase in his holiday trade this year. There was a great increase in the number of small purchases, and it took a greater number of purchasers to make up the extra amount. Outside the silver articles there were great numbers of rings and scarfpins sold. The day after Christmas thirty-five rings were returned to this one store to have the size altered. The greater number of scarfpins sold ranged in price from $2 to $5. The holiday season is not the time for the sale of expensive jewels. That comes later in January, when the social season is well opened.

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In speaking of the whirl of activity in which women find themselves nowadays, Mrs. Jacob Hess at Sorosis yesterday said that even the children are affected by it. "Even the babies of six have their circles," she said, "their dancing and gymnastic classes. I asked a little friend of mine, a boy of eight, what he was going to do during the holidays, and he answered that he was to be very busy; his engagement book was full for every day."

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In the ladies' waiting room at the department of the Grand Central Station where the incoming trains arrive, different societies have placed notices where they will be likely to be seen, for the benefit of women and girls coming to the city strangers and needing assistance in securing lodgings. Two of these notices are headed "Protective Work." One of them asks that the policemen, when asked for information of this kind, refer the inquirers to Miss Esther Gunderson of the Bible and Fruit Mission, who may be seen from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. at 41 East Twenty-sixth Street. The other notice is addressed to colored women, and those who are in need of "sympathy and aid when arriving in the city or information about cheap and respectable lodgings" are invited to call at the New York Colored Mission, 135 West Thirtieth Street.

Bargains in *Ladies' Coats.*

Ladies' Melton Coats, lined throughout with brocaded silk,
$16.50, formerly $28.50.
Cheviot and Melton,
$10.50, formerly $16.50 & $18.50.
Jackets, (in broken sizes,)
$7.50, formerly $15.50 & $18.50.
Golf Capes,
$6.50.

Misses' and Children's Cloaks at reduced prices.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

TEACHERS WERE PROMOTED

SUPERINTENDENT JASPER TELLS OF THE TRANSFERS.

Out of 800 Changes Only Three Were to a Less Salary—All Had Been Invited to be Examined—Working of the New Plan.

The largest transfer of school teachers that ever took place in this city was announced to the teachers concerned on Monday, and is to go into effect immediately. The transfer involves the promotion of about 800 teachers, the permanent appointment of about 100 teachers from among the substitutes, and the degrading of three teachers.

These transfers and appointments were made by the Board of School Superintendents on the recommendation of the Committee on Transfers and Promotions, and are the first marked evidence of the practicability of the law which recently abolished the system of School Trustees in each of the city wards.

In speaking of the transfers to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday, Superintendent John Jasper said:

"Under the old system of a Board of Trustees for each ward, teachers were appointed and promoted from among the residents of each ward. If the Trustees of one ward found a vacancy in one of their schools, they promoted some teacher or appointed some substitute from their ward, regardless of the fitness of teachers in other wards. As a consequence, we had teachers in the primary schools who had been teaching for from ten to eighteen years at salaries averaging $550 a year, while in other wards teachers of two and three years' experience were promoted to grammar school positions with salaries of from $800 to $800 a year.

"Since the Trustees were abolished, the Board of Superintendents, acting as a central body for the whole school system of the city, has attended to all transfers, promotions, and appointments.

"The idea that the recent transfers were in any way in the nature of 'a shake up' in the department is ridiculous. In every instance, except three, the transfers were promotions, with higher salaries for the teachers. The teachers who were degraded were put in less important positions and on smaller salaries because they did not come up to the mark in their examinations. There were only three of them out of over 800, which is a very good showing for our system.

"When these promotions and appointments were decided upon we sent to a lot of teachers in primary departments circulars stating that there were numerous vacancies in the position of lowest assistant in the grammar departments. We told them that the annual salaries were for male grammar $623, for mixed grammar $603, and for female grammar $576. We asked for applications for promotions from primary teachers of three years' experience, and received hundreds of them. We made the promotions and transfers according to length of service and proficiency.

"In one or two cases teachers have asked to be transferred to schools nearer their homes on smaller salaries than they would get in the schools we assigned them to."

In speaking of new appointments, Mr. Jasper said that just now there was a lack of applicants for positions as teachers.

"We appoint on an average of 600 new teachers every year," he said. "The Normal College furnishes us about 350 of these, so we have to get the rest from other sources. This year we will need about 800 new teachers. We have use for at least 150 now, but cannot get them. There are not enough applicants who can pass the examinations, and the examinations are not so very difficult. If the applicant passes the first examination, he or she is put on the substitute list to teach for sixty days. The pay is $1.20 per day. At the end of the sixty days, if the teacher is reported as satisfactory by the Principal, he or she is placed on the eligible list and given a two years' license on a salary of $408. After the end of the first year this salary is raised to $504, and, if at the end of the two years the teacher is still considered satisfactory, a permanent license with a higher salary is granted."

New York Historical Society.

The annual meeting of the New York Historical Society took place last evening in its library, at Second Avenue and Eleventh Street. The report of the Executive Committee shows that the membership of the society numbers 1,092.

The following officers were re-elected for the ensuing year: President—John A. King; First Vice President—J. Pierpont Morgan; Second Vice President—John S. Kennedy; Foreign Corresponding Secretary—The Rev. Dr. Eugene A. Hoffman; Domestic Corresponding Secretary—Edward F. De Lancy; Recording Secretary—Andrew Warner; Treasurer—Robert Schell; Librarian—William Kelby.

President King spoke of the proposed new building of the society, to be erected on Central Park West, at Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh Streets, and said the move would help to make the society more permanent and popular. In its present out-of-the-way location, he said, the society is in danger of being overlooked by the very people who in a past generation gave it support.

St. Paul School Alumni.

The alumni of the St. Paul School of Concord, N. H., had their seventh annual dinner last evening at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. About seventy of the graduates and professors were gathered about the table. It was an informal affair, and no set speeches were made. Charles J. Nourse, Jr., presided. Among those present were the Rev. Joseph H. Coit, the present rector of the school; the Rev. W. Stanley Emery, the Rev. A. Wright Saltus, Sherman Evarts, George L. Upsher, Frederick W. Rhinelander, James B. Townsend, Grenville Kane, Edward D. Appleton, and Julian W. Robbins.

Even though you never made a purchase here, we've been of service—we raised the standard "your money back if you want it."

Its worth is proven by imitation, but imitators seldom grasp the full intent of the original.

With us it's an insurmountable bar to anything except the best the market affords at a reasonable price.

The January thaw is just the time to put a mackintosh in one's wardrobe.

Ours are cut after our own overcoat patterns—$10 to $25.

ROGERS, PEET & CO

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The Alumni Association of St. John's College, Fordham, will hold its annual dinner at the Buckingham Hotel on the evening of Jan. 20.

—The condition of Morris Goodhart was reported at his home, 1,148 Park Avenue, yesterday, as greatly improved, and his early recovery is now confidently expected.

—The Midland Railway of England has attached dining cars to its trains running between Liverpool and London, thus adding materially to the comfort of travelers by this line.

—The second annual ball of the Alumni Association of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York will take place Wednesday evening, Jan. 20, at Madison Square Garden Concert Hall.

—The General Society of the United States Daughters of 1812 will celebrate Jackson's Day at the Everett House Friday, Jan. 8, at 11 A. M. Several prominent members of the society from other States will be present.

—The Grand Jury yesterday indicted Charles Benasch for robbery. Benasch, on Dec. 29, snatched a pocketbook from Mrs. J. A. Burden while she was walking on Fifth Avenue, near Seventy-seventh Street. He is now in the Tombs.

—H. Waller, a fireman on the steamship British King, which arrived yesterday at Hoboken from Antwerp, committed suicide Dec. 24 by jumping overboard. He had been subject to melancholia. His home was at Wilhelmshaven, Germany.

—Charles Schrieber and Hannah Morris, both of 344 West Fourth Street, were married by the Mayor in his office at the City Hall yesterday. They had refused to be wedded in the basement of the City Hall, known as "Boss Tweed's Kitchen."

—Charles McEvoy, an actor, recovered a verdict for $200 in the City Court, before Justice McCarthy, against the Broadway Cable Road yesterday for injuries that he received by being thrown from a car of the defendant's line in March, 1894.

—Controller Fitch yesterday received a check for $2,500 from the Bank of Mount Vernon, the amount on credit to the sinking fund of the village of William's Bridge, and which reverts to the city by reason of the annexation of the village to this city.

—The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday referred to the Controller a request from Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring for an issue of $96,000 in bonds for the purchase of equipment for his department, including 200 horses and 150 carts.

—The Health Board has awarded a contract for 500 tons of coal, for use by the department, at $4.03 a ton, delivered at the foot of East Fifth Street, to Meyer, Denker & Hoenig. The board has also appointed Ambrose Lee, Jr., a junior clerk, to succeed Maurice Frank, resigned.

—A jury in Coroner Tuthill's court, yesterday, rendered a verdict of accidental death in the case of John Summers, sixteen years old, who stabbed to death John Gaynor, also sixteen, while playing in front of 235 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street. Summers was discharged.

—The big Tammany ball of the season will be held in the Lexington Avenue Opera House Monday night, when the Pequod Club of the Ninth Assembly District will do the honors. All of the politicians of Tammany will be in attendance, for the Pequod Club is the social wing of the Wigwam.

—The Old Guard ball and reception at the Metropolitan Opera House to-morrow evening promises to be one of the most enjoyable events of the season, and fully up to the standard of past events of this character. Many high naval and military officers will be present and take part in the grand march.

—Before Justice Van Wyck, Charles Nelson brought suit against the Third Avenue road yesterday for injuries received from being thrown from a car. The accident happened on Aug. 17, 1894, at Ninety-first Street and Third Avenue. Nelson had both his legs injured, and the jury gave him $1,000 damages.

—New Stock Exchange copartnerships announced yesterday by Secretary George W. Ely were J. M. Armory & Son, 30 Broad street, J. M. Armory & H. C. A. Armory, and Harvey Fisk & Sons, 24 Nassau Street: Pliny Fisk, Harvey E. Fisk, C. J. Fisk, Alexander G. Fisk, Theodore H. Banks, and Herbert L. Denny.

—Coroner Dobbs issued subpoenas yesterday for witnesses in the James Duffy case, to be present at the inquest which will be held to-morrow. Among those subpoenaed were George Justice, the pugilist, who defeated Duffy; Thomas F. O'Rourke, manager of the Broadway Club, and Referee Richard Roche.

—The Nova Scotia brig Venturer, which arrived yesterday, thirty-eight days out from Maceio, grounded on Romer Shoal while wearing ship at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. There was a dense fog at the time, and she had no pilot. She came off without damage an hour later, assisted by the tug Jacob M. Heath.

—Mrs. Kate H. Hillsheim, twenty-five years old, of 110 West Thirty-fourth Street, was knocked down and run over by a buggy driven by Charles M. Wilkinson of 34 West Fifty-third Street, at Sixty-fourth Street and Columbus Avenue, last night. Her right leg was broken. She was taken to her home in a carriage. Wilkinson was locked up.

—The New York Entomological Society held its annual meeting last night in the library of the Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street and Columbus Avenue, and elected the following officers: President—Charles Palm; Vice President—E. G. Love; Treasurer—C. S. Groth; Corresponding Secretary—H. G. Dyar; Recording Secretary—L. H. Joutel.

—Justice Beekman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, dismissed the action brought by Barbara Ellensohn against the executors of the will of her brother, Dr. Antoine Ruppaner, to have the judgment confirming the probate of his will set aside because of fraud on the part of her attorneys. In dismissing the action, Justice Beekman says that there is no evidence to sustain the plaintiff's allegation of fraud.

—The British steamship Scawsby, which started to leave port yesterday afternoon for Hamburg, grounded at 4:30 P. M., near Buoy 8, in the Ship Channel. She floated two hours later with the rising tide and proceeded. Subsequently she returned and anchored at Quarantine. Though not leaking, it was deemed advisable to make an inspection of her bottom before leaving port.

—About forty guests sat down last night to the dinner of the Walt Whitman Fellowship Society, given at Morello's, 4 West Twenty-ninth Street. J. H. Johnston, President of the Fellowship, presided. Among the guests were Laurens Maynard, President of the Boston Fellowship; John Swinton, the Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, the Rev. Mr. Guthrie of Cincinnati, the Rev. Horace Porter of Brooklyn, Major J. B. Pond, Dr. M. L. Holbrook, and a number of ladies.

Brooklyn.

—The next regular meeting of the Logan Club of the City of Brooklyn will be held at the clubhouse to-morrow evening. The election of officers for the ensuing year will take place at this meeting.

—The first Japanese paper ever printed in the United States has appeared. It is called the "New York Japanese News," and is edited and published by M. S. Matsumoto at 164 Sands Street. The News was issued Jan. 1. It is an eight-page paper, about fourteen by sixteen inches.

—United States Marshal Hayden yesterday sold a quantity of liquors, clothing, and crockery seized in a storehouse on the Lampert & Holt Steamship Company's pier at Martin's Stores on Nov. 10 last. The goods included ninety-nine cases of liquors and forty barrels of ale and porter. The sale brought $1,151 on a valuation of $1,900.

—According to the statement of Henry W. Birkett, receiver of the Birkett Manufacturing Company, the application for a voluntary dissolution was not made from the company's inability to meet obligations, but on account of the illness of ex-Senator Birkett. The receivership was thought best, in order to settle outstanding obligations.

—Judge Tighe yesterday acquitted Adolph Schilling, Robert Nimmo, and Frederick Dellar, the Republicans of the Twenty-eighth Ward who were charged with fraud in connection with the primaries held Dec. 17 last. The charges were brought by the Kalten

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GEN. FRANCIS WALKER DEAD

STRICKEN BY APOPLEXY AND DIED BEFORE HELP ARRIVED.

He Had Enjoyed Good Health Prior to the Fatal Attack—His Funeral Will Be Held on Friday.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—Gen. Francis A. Walker, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and widely known, died this morning. His death was unexpected. He had enjoyed good health up to the time of retiring last evening. Just before midnight he was stricken with apoplexy. Mrs. Walker was awakened by the General's hard breathing. Hastily she summoned several members of the family. Attempts were made to restore him to consciousness, while a messenger went to summon a physician, but they were all in vain. The General died before the physician arrived.

In addition to a wife, Gen. Walker leaves five children, three sons and two daughters. The daughters were at home, but one or more of the sons are away at school.

It is less than two weeks since Gen. Walker journeyed to New York and attended a meeting of an economic society. He made a speech, and appeared to be vigorous and healthy, so much so, in fact, that members of the society congratulated him on his appearance, saying that he seemed to grow younger every day. The news of his death came as a great surprise. At the Massachusetts Institute of Technology the first notification of the General's death was not credited, and a relative of the family was telephoned to for its verification. The funeral of Gen. Walker will be held on Friday, Jan. 8, at Trinity Church.

THE CAREER OF GEN. WALKER.

He Worked in Many Different Fields and Sincerely in All of Them.

Gen. Francis Amasa Walker was distinguished in several fields of thought and action. He was a soldier, statistician, economist, and educator, and achieved distinction in each career. He began as a soldier in the field, and died as an educator and scholar in a retired but active life devoted to the study of science.

He was born at Boston July 2, 1840. His father, Amasa Walker, was a Professor of Political Economy at Oberlin and Amherst Colleges, author of a work entitled "The Science of Wealth," and a successful politician, who represented the Watertown District in Congress.

In 1840, the year of Francis A. Walker's birth, his father removed to North Brookfield, Mass., where the son's boyhood was spent. He was graduated from Amherst College in 1860, and began at once to study law in the office of Devens & Haar, at Worcester. Law was, therefore, the first of eleven distinct occupations to which he devoted himself within the first twenty years of his mature life. It is recorded that he succeeded in nearly all of them.

He was still engaged in the study of law when the civil war began. He entered the Federal service as Sergeant Major in the Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment, under Col. Devens. His promotion was rapid, and he soon rose through the grades of Captain, Major, and Colonel, to that of Brigadier General. He served in the Twentieth Corps under command of Gens. Sedgwick, Warren, and Hancock. In 1863 he was wounded at Chancellorsville, and the next year, at the battle of Reams Station, was taken prisoner and was sent to the famous Libby Prison.

His Educational Work.

After the war, instead of going back to the study of law, Gen. Walker accepted a professorship in Williston Seminary, where he taught the classical languages. In 1868 he essayed journalism, going upon the editorial staff of The Springfield Republican. He soon sought other fields, however, and was appointed in 1869 Chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington. From this post he was promoted to Superintendent of the Ninth Census. In 1871 he was also appointed United States Commissioner upon Indian Affairs. Both offices were resigned in 1873, when he was appointed Professor of Political Economy and History in the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale. He held this post for eight years, during which period, in 1876, he was also Chief of the Bureau of Awards at the Centennial Exposition. In April, 1879, he was asked to organize the tenth census, which he did, while continuing his lectures at Yale University. He was appointed Superintendent of the Tenth Census, and held the position until October, 1881, when he resigned to accept the Presidency of the Institute of Technology at Boston, but edited the census reports in conjunction with his duties as head of this institution.

While lecturer at Yale, Gen. Walker lectured occasionally also at Johns Hopkins University. In 1883 and 1884 he was university lecturer at Harvard. He was sent to Paris in 1878 as United States Commissioner to the International Monetary Conference. He was chosen President of the American Statistical Association in 1882, and of the American Economic Association in 1886.

While Superintendent of the Census Gen. Walker introduced a number of useful reforms, which both expedited and made more accurate the work of enumeration. He completely reorganized the methods in vogue in that office, and made it possible to get up reports within a single month that had formerly taken several months to prepare. In 1874, in addition to his census work, but having close relation thereto, he edited the "Statistical Atlas of the United States," a work which the Government distributed among schools and libraries with a view to promoting a more general knowledge of the political affairs of the country.

His next literary work was contributed to the voluminous publication issued in 1876, called "The First Century of the Republic." Gen. Walker was the author of the paper entitled "Growth and Distribution of Population."

Among his other works are: "The Indian Question," based on his own observations while Commissioner of Indian Affairs; "The Wages Question," "Money," which embodied his lectures at Johns Hopkins University; "Money in Its Relations to Trade and Industry," "Land and Its Rent," "The Manual Laboring Class," "Political Economy," "International Bimetallism," and "History of the Second Army Corps."

Writes on Financial Subjects.

Since 1881 Gen. Walker had devoted most of his time to his duties as President of the Institute of Technology. He confined himself mostly to the executive work of the institution, and succeeded in establishing it upon a firm basis, and saw it grow and expand under his ceaseless care and thought.

He will be best known, however, from his writings on economic subjects. He did most of his study and work along financial lines—wages, money, and rent. For years he was the recognized leader of the bimetallic cause in America. He was not, however, in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and strongly disapproved the financial principles of the platform adopted by the Bryan Democrats at Chicago last year. He found himself, consequently, placed in an embarrassing position. Some of his views on bimetallism were published as campaign literature by the Populists and free silver Democrats, while other of his views were used in the cause of sound money. Bimetallism with him did not mean the coinage of silver at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar. He was not an inflationist, and it was here that he parted company with the so-called "bimetallists" of the West and South. In 1890 he declined President Harrison's invitation to represent this country in the International Bimetallic Conference.

NOT FOR THE WALDORF.

The Electric Plant Ordered by John Jacob Astor Is for His New Hotel.

The electric plant ordered by John Jacob Astor from a Poughkeepsie firm is for the new hotel in course of construction at Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, adjoining the Waldorf. The new building has been leased to Charles C. Boldt, who conducts the Waldorf, for a term of twenty years, and the two hotels will be run on the same lines. Mr. Boldt said yesterday that the lighting plant of the Waldorf is in capital condition, and there is no intention to alter it in any way. No name has yet been selected for the new hotel, but it will not be called the Schermerhorn, as has been generally reported.

GLEASON'S CASE ARGUED.

The Naturalization Matter Taken Up by Justice Wheeler.

Arguments in the action of citizens of Long Island City against Mayor Patrick J. Gleason to set aside the decree of naturalization issued in 1867 were begun in the United States Circuit Court in Brooklyn yesterday morning before Justice Wheeler. United States Attorney Bennett represented the Government and F. H. Van Vechten appeared for Mayor Gleason.

Lawyer Van Vechten argued that the United States had no jurisdiction, not having suffered any pecuniary loss. He claimed also that Mr. Gleason is now a citizen of the United States, and not now an offender against the law.

Mr. Bennett declared that an offense had been committed against the United States, and the fact that nearly thirty years had elapsed, and that Mr. Gleason had since become a citizen, had no bearing upon the case.

Justice Wheeler reserved his decision.

SPECIAL JURORS HARD TO GET.

Commissioner Gray's Discouraging Report of His Efforts.

The report received yesterday by the Controller from Special Commissioner of Jurors Henry Winthrop Gray shows how hard it is to secure competent jurors. The law under which Commissioner Gray was appointed provides for the selection of a special jury list of 3,100 men, from which jurors may be drawn for murder trials or any other important cases where there would ordinarily be great delay in getting a jury. Men selected for this list are exempt from other jury duty.

Mr. Gray's report shows that since he took office, some months ago, he has sent out 4,486 notices and has examined 3,079 men. Of these, only 707 have been placed on the list, while 2,347 have been rejected and 25 held in abeyance. Of the number rejected 598 were rejected because they did not believe in the death penalty, 432 because they were unsatisfactory, 249 because they were under age, 227 because they did not believe in circumstantial evidence, 79 because they had a prejudice against law, and 64 because they could neither read nor write.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S MEETING

Andrew H. Green Resigned as President—New Managers Appointed.

At the annual meeting of the New York Zoological Society yesterday, at 69 Wall Street, Prof. Henry F. Osborn, Chairman of the Executive Committee, presided, in the absence of the President, Andrew H. Green. A letter was read from Mr. Green resigning the office of President on account of ill health.

Prof. Osborn presented the report of the Executive Committee, which shows an increase in membership of twenty-one life members. Director William T. Hornaday told about his tours of investigation abroad, an account of which was given in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Dec. 17, 1896. His report was accompanied by 340 photographs and 135 sketches.

The term of the members of the Board of Managers of the class of 1897 having expired, the following were appointed in the class of 1900; Levi P. Morton, Andrew Carnegie, Morris K. Jesup, John L. Cadwalader, Philip Schuyler, John S. Barnes, Madison Grant, C. Grant La Farge, William A. Stiles, W. W. Niles, Jr., Winthrop Chanler, and Eugene Schieffelin. The name of Henry W. Poor was added to the class of 1899.

MAY CARRY THEIR BUNDLES.

Jersey Central Railroad Not to Interfere with Its Commuters.

The gatemen of the New Jersey Central Railroad Company were instructed yesterday not to interfere with any passengers carrying bundles, unless tney were certain they were agents of the local express company. The trouble between the commuters and the railroad company grew out of a misapprehension of the action of the United States Express Company, which has the express business of the road. The commuters understood that the express company held that they had no right to carry bundles without paying express charges.

Superintendent Topping of the United States Express Company said yesterday that his company had no desire to interfere with the rights of passengers. "The opposition of the few commuters who had interested themselves in the matter," he said, "was originated by the incorrect statements of those interested in the carpet bag express business. Our company has only attempted to prevent illegitimate expressmen from doing the business it has purchased the right to do. We are right on the stand we have taken and shall not change it."

CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY.

A Peculiar Case Comes Before Justice Schuchman.

Justice Schuchman of the City Court granted an order for the substitution of the name of Benjamin Levine in place of the State Bank, in the City Court yesterday in a suit brought by Mrs. Betsy Chimovitch to recover $388 on deposit in the name of Levine.

Mrs. Chimovitch befriended a woman named Annie Gordon, who died in Bellevue Hospital. Before dying she told Mrs. Chimovitch, in the presence of Sarah Levine, that she had no living relatives and wanted to leave her money to Mrs. Chimovitch as payment for her kindness. Mrs. Chimovitch secured the money after Annie Gordon's death. Then Max Eller and Benjamin Levine turned up, claiming to be the next of kin to Mrs. Gordon. They got a warrant for the arrest of Mrs. Chimovitch and her husband, charging them with conspiracy to defraud the heirs of the Gordon woman.

Later Mrs. Chimovitch claims that Eller, Joe Merber, and William Lane O'Neill, a lawyer, broke into her apartments at 11 o'clock at night and were put out by the janitor. A son of Mrs. Chimovitch made affidavit that he paid Levine $568 under threats to settle the case. The State Bank was made the original defendant because Levine deposited the $588 there, but subsequently withdrew $180. The bank did not oppose the motion to substitute Levine as defendant and the order was granted.

MINING EXCHANGE OPENED

NEW INSTITUTION STARTED WITH NINETY-SEVEN MEMBERS.

Colorado Springs List of Stocks Called Yesterday—Chairman John Gray, "Deacon" White, and Others Speak—Stock Exchange Mentioned.

The Mining Exchange of New York, at 38 and 40 New Street, was auspiciously opened yesterday.

Chairman John Gray introduced President W. C. Dornin to nearly all the members, who last night numbered ninety-seven, and several hundred visitors outside the rail. Mr. Dornin's address dealt at length with the gold production of the United States and modern mining methods in contrast with old methods. Speaking of the general prejudice which existed against industrial and railroad stocks, but which is disappearing, he said that mining securities are not a great deal worse. He insisted that success lay in transacting business fairly and legally, and predicted that the new Exchange had come to stay.

"Deacon" S. V. White was vociferously cheered when he went to the rostrum. He made some characteristically pleasing remarks on the prospects of the organization, and called attention to the great increase in the output of the mining States. Of the deposits in the First National Bank of Denver, he said, 50 per cent. were in gold. This was a result of the development of mining in Colorado. "Deacon" White wished the Mining Exchange every success, and said he believed that it would prosper.

Mr. Gray, who is known as "Old John," and who was identified a generation back with the California Exchange, warmly thanked the newspapers for kind treatment of the project, and said it would prove worthy of their support. He deprecated any idea that the Exchange would be in rivalry with the Stock Exchange. Many of the members of the Mining Exchange are members of the Stock Exchange, he said.

Col. James R. Branch, Secretary of the American Bankers' Association, expressed a hope that the new exchange would have a "footwall" of prosperity and a "hanging wall" of success, and was applauded.

The first call was at 2 o'clock by Chairman Gray. The list was of stocks dealt in at Colorado Springs. It included Argentum, Anaconda, Eagle, Gold Exploration, Capitol, Golden Fleece, Golden and Globe, Isabella, Mollie Gibson, Mount Rosa, Mercur, Portland, Pharmacist, Union Work Company, Elkton, Gold Cliff, Red Mountain, Russell, Victor, and Gold Coin.

Applications for the listing of a score of other stocks are under consideration, and the Exchange may list Kaffirs, the London specialty.

The officers of the Exchange are: President—W. C. Dornin, a former member of the New York Stock Exchange; Vice President—Louis Ross, formerly manager for E. L. Oppenheim & Co.; Treasurer—Charles M. Stead, formerly a member of the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange; Secretary—M. E. Wooster of the firm of Wooster, Barrett & Rogers.

The Directors are Ironmaster C. Stump, representative of the Hearst estate; S. V. White, C. L. Lancon, son of George Lancon of L. Von Hoffman & Co.; F. L. Underwood, Vice President of the Tom Boy Mining Company; William Brandreth, Mayor of Sing Sing; Benjamin T. Marten of the New York Stock Exchange, James R. Branch, and Emery N. Downs.

Asked if there was a likelihood of friction between the two exchanges, President Francis L. Eames of the Stock Exchange said that the subject had not been brought to the attention of the Governing Committee. If, however, stocks listed on the Stock Exchange are listed on the Mining Exchange, or stocks listed on the Mining Exchange are presently listed on the Stock Exchange, an issue will be presented. In such a case members of the Stock Exchange who are also members of the Mining Exchange must elect to which exchange they will belong.

BAY STATE GAS LITIGATION.

Disclosures About the Receivership Brought Before the Court.

The Bay State Gas Company of Delaware, whose legal complications have of late been the subject of much comment in financial circles, is again before the public.

Richard V. Harnett & Co., the auctioneers, yesterday advertised for sale $103,000 of the income bonds and 5,000 shares of the stock of the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware. Before the time set for the sale, however, the Stock Exchange firm of Lawson, Weidenfeld & Co. appeared before Judge Lawrence of the Supreme Court, and obtained an order enjoining the sale.

The story leading up to this action is that some time ago suit was brought against J. Edward Addicks in the United States Circuit Court at Wilmington by William Buchanan of this city, in which application was made for a receiver for the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware on the ground of mismanagement. Dwight Braman of Boston was appointed. After a few days it was stated that the receivership matter had been arranged, and that Mr. Braman was to be discharged.

It is now asserted that Addicks, through Lawson, Weidenfeld & Co., arranged with Buchanan to take from him certain bonds of the Bay State Gas Company, of which he was owner, at a premium, and also to pay him a sum of money—the whole transaction amounting to $175,000 to Buchanan's profit. Buchanan was to have the receiver discharged before Oct. 31. Through the receiver Lawson, Weidenfeld & Co. made their payments to Buchanan.

One of the payments was made in the form of a sixty-day note of Lawson, Weidenfeld & Co. for $50,000. All the other payments, it is understood, were made in cash. When the note was placed in Braman's hands, income bonds of the Bay State Gas Company to the amount of $103,000 and 5,000 shares of the stock were also given as security. According to Mr. Weidenfeld, Buchanan did not carry out his agreement. The receiver was not discharged, and is still acting in that capacity. Consequently Lawson, Weidenfeld & Co. did not meet the note when it came due, on Dec. 20. Buchanan brought suit for $50,001.33, the amount of the note and protest charges. He then offered the collateral for sale through Harnett & Co.

Lawson, Weidenfeld & Co., through their counsel, Evarts, Choate & Beaman, secured an order restraining the sale from Judge Lawrence just before noon yesterday. The order not only restrains the sale of the securities, but Buchanan is also prevented from going on with his action to secure the payment of the note until after the disposition of this injunction suit.

There is at present pending in the United States Circuit Court at Wilmington, Del., another suit for a receiver for the Bay State Gas Company. In this suit one of the principle contentions of the plaintiffs is that the former receiver of the company was gotten rid of by means of bribery. Mr. Weidenfeld's statement that the Bay State Gas Company is still in the hands of a receiver is a surprise to Wall Street. It was generally believed that Braman had been discharged.

The Height of Buildings.

It is probable that several bills regulating the height of buildings in this city will be submitted to the Legislature this year. An informal draft of such a bill was recently sent to Superintendent Constable of the Building Department by a firm of architects, and yesterday Mr. Constable talked the matter over with the Mayor. This bill proposed to place the maximum height at 190 feet. Mr. Constable, himself, favors a maximum height of about 175 feet.

SCHOOLBOYS ARRESTED.

Fourteen Truant Pupils in Brooklyn Caught Near Theatres.

Seven truant officers of the Brooklyn Board of Education and six policemen in citizens' clothes yesterday afternoon arrested fourteen schoolboys, who ran away from school to go to the theatre.

The boys were arrested in the vicinity of the Star and Bijou Theatres, as they were standing in line, waiting for the doors to open. There were many other truants around the theatres, but they escaped, and some of them jeered at the officers.

The truants arrested were all under fourteen years of age. They were taken to the office of William H. Maxwell, Superintendent of Instruction, and severely questioned. All acknowledged that they had run away from school. One boy was sent to the Truant Home and the others were sent home in charge of officers.

The raid was the result of an agreement made between the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Chief of Police during the holidays. Other raids will follow until truancy is discouraged.

AN UNSAFE BUILDING.

Building Department Condemns That at 3 Park Row.

The Building Department yesterday posted a notice on the door of 3 Park Row informing the National Life Association of Hartford, Conn., the owner of these premises, that extend back to 5 Ann Street, and James Gordon Bennett and John Schiff, the lessees, that the building is unsafe and dangerous. The front of the building facing on Ann Street, the notice says, is cracked, broken, and defective, as are the lintels and sills, and the tank on the roof is unsafe, the supporting walls being cracked and out of plumb.

The notice further says that the front of the building should be torn down to the first story. An official examination of the building is to be made by three experts on Jan. 7, and a decision made as to whether the building is to be torn down or repaired.

The first floor of the building is occupied as the down-town office of The Herald, but the tenants in the upper part have moved. The employes of The Herald in the office said they had not received any notice from the up-town office of The Herald, and all they knew about the matter was from reading the notice that was pinned on by the Building Department.

OFFICE FOR JULIUS M. MAYER.

Mayor Strong Hesitated About Swearing Him In.

John V. Dahlgren, counsel to the Building Department, has resigned, and yesterday Superintendent Constable named Julius M. Mayer as his successor. The salary is $5,000 per year. Mr. Dahlgren gives ill health as his reason for resigning. Mr. Mayer went to Mayor Strong's office, in company with Mr. Dahlgren, to be sworn in. The Mayor hesitated a moment, and then declined to swear Mr. Mayer in until he had seen Mr. Constable. This surprised Mr. Mayer very much, and started a small City Hall sensation. Later in the day Mr. Constable came in and had a talk with the Mayor, and the latter said afterward that he would swear Mr. Mayer in to-day.

The incident started the politicians to speculating whether the Mayor objected to Mr. Mayer's selection because he is now an out-and-out Platt man. During the early part of Mayor Strong's administration Mr. Mayer was a Brookfield Republican, and was appointed as counsel to the old Excise Board. He held that office until the Raines law abolished the Excise Board. For some months he has been an ardent Platt man. The Mayor simply said that he wanted to know why the change of attorney was being made in the Building Department. It is not thought that he was consulted before Mr. Constable selected Mr. Mayer.

RAINES HOTELS MENACED.

Steps to be Taken to Test the Corporation Counsel's Ruling.

Superintendent Constable is of the opinion that the decision of Corporation Counsel Scott, rendered on Monday, and which, in effect, holds that all buildings altered so as to be made into hotels must be fireproof below the second story, will wipe out almost all of the Raines law hotels in the city if it is sustained. Former Attorney Dahlgren of the Building Department held some time ago that Section 16, Chapter 275, of the Laws of 1892, which made this provision about fireproof arrangements, only applied to such buildings as are five stories in height. Mr. Scott ruled otherwise. Superintendnt Constable will have the ruling tested.

"I will notify the owners of some few of these Raines law hotels," he said, "that within ten days they must comply with the law providing that their buildings must be made fireproof below the second story. If the notice is not complied with, and the matter is not taken into the courts, the places will have to be closed up. Of course, it will be impossible to make such changes in ten days, but what I am anxious for is the institution of friendly suits, so that the question can be immediately taken to the courts and definitely decided."

TO ABATE A NUISANCE.

Ladies' Health Protective Association Discusses Spitting in Public Places.

The Ladies' Health Protective Association held its regular meeting yesterday morning at 11 o'clock in the Academy of Music. Mrs. M. E. Trautman, President, was in the chair.

The chief topic of discussion was the nuisance of spitting in street cars and other public places. It was asserted that the present ordinance of the Board of Health against this nuisance is not enforced. In some of the cars the companies have not posted the ordinance. Other companies seem to make no effort to have their employes enforce it. Very often when conductors have been told that pasengers were violating the ordinance they have refused to do anything to put a stop to the nuisance. The ladies say the public notices do not state that a neglect to obey it is a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment.

It was decided yesterday that the association will try to have a city ordinance passed calling attention to the action of the Health Board, and providing for a strict enforcement of the law.

Other nuisances, alike injurious to public health, were the subjects of disoussion. Among them was the daily cleansing of livery and private stables. The present act, the association asserts, is not enforced. It will endeavor to have the enforcement of the law placed in the hands of a single contractor, who can be held responsible.

Mrs. Trautman, the President, said she had attended the meeting of the County Medical Society on Dec. 28, and that a movement was then started to have Congress set aside a tract of land on the Atlantic coast on which the 585 lepers now in this country, and others that may come, can be isolated and made comfortable.

The association, Mrs. Trautman said, is contemplating the organization of a National body. For this purpose a conference will be held in this city next week with the branches of the association from Boston, Philadelphia, and Pittsburg.

THE EDUCATIONAL CHAPTER

SCHOOL BOARDS ARE GETTING THEIR SUGGESTIONS READY.

Meeting of the Board of Education To-day and of the Board of Superintendents To-morrow—The Port Chapter.

The Board of Superintendents of Schools held a meeting yesterday afternoon at which the chapter on education of the Greater New York charter was read and discussed.

Early in the proceedings it was seen that an attempt to consider every point of the chapter would be useless, in view of the fact that none of the Superintendents had had time to read it carefully. So it was decided, after the reading of the main points of the chapter by the Secretary, to defer action until to-morrow, when, after a discussion, a committee will be appointed to recommend to the commission whatever changes in the chapter the Superintendents consider necessary.

Yesterday's meeting was presided over by Assistant Superintendent Godwin, and Assistant Superintendent Hunt acted as Secretary.

In appearing before the Greater New York Commission, the Board of Superintendents will act independently of the Board of Education.

A special meeting of the latter body will be held at 4 o'clock this afternoon for the purpose of considering the educational chapter of the charter, and a committee will be appointed to lay before the commission whatever suggestions or revisions may be decided upon by the board as beneficial to the school system.

Secretary Hunt said yesterday in the meeting that the Secretary of the Greater New York Commission had suggested to him that he impress upon the members of the board the necessity of presenting its views in writing.

"The time limit for hearings," said Mr. Hunt, "is limited to a few minutes for each person, and I have been told that if we wished our views to receive the proper consideration we should put them in writing and appoint one of our members to present them."

At the meeting of the Board of Education this afternoon there will undoubtedly be a lengthy discussion of the educational chapter of the charter. The meeting is to be a special one, called by President Maclay, in response to many letters and personal suggestions made to him by members of the Board of Education since the educational chapter was made public last Friday. Every member of the Board of Education is expected to be present, and a very comprehensive discussion of the educational chapter of the charter is anticipated.

THE PORT CHAPTER.

Harbor Laws for Greater New York Similar to the Present.

Chapter 16 of the charter for Greater New York has emerged from the hands of the printer in the form of a pamphlet of forty-eight pages. It is devoted to docks, piers, harbor, port, and waters, and its provisions are about the same as those now in force, except that they are amended and amplified so as to apply to the proposed increase of territory. A few entirely new sections of minor importance have been introduced.

In Section 8 of Title 2 there is a provision that "it shall be unlawful for any person to use a fike or setnet, or any other net, for the purpose of taking fish in the waters of the Harlem River or of the East River, or of the adjacent waters, or of the confluent brooks within five miles, in any direction, from the middle gate, so called, in the East River." Conviction of fishing with nets in any of the waters named is made punishable by fine or imprisonment.

Appreciation of the fact that Long Island City is to become a part of the Greater New York is indicated by the following provision of Section 19 of Title 2: "It shall not be lawful for the manufacturers of gas, nor for any other person, to throw or deposit any gas-tar or refuse of the gas-houses or factories in the City of New York as constituted by this act into any sewer or stream running or emptying into such public waters, river, or stream."

Any person found guilty of obstructing the harbor shall be liable to six months' imprisonment or a heavy fine, and such offender may be arrested by the authorities of either of the counties of New York, Kings, Queens, Westchester, or Richmond. The extent of the harbor is described in Section 29 of Title 2 as follows: "The port and harbor of New York shall, for the purposes of the three preceding sections, be deemed and held to extend and cover the water of New York Bay to and including Quarantine, East River and Harlem River to Harlem Bridge, and the waters of Long Island Sound to Flushing Bay; the North or Hudson River to the City of Yonkers, and the Kill Von Kull to Shuter's Island, so far as the same are within the jurisdiction of the State of New York."

A clause is contained in Title 3 of this chapter stating that the erection of booths or shops on the top of pier sheds is not authorized.

Mayoralty Chapter Hearing To-day.

The Draft Committee was at work again yesterday in Mayor Strong's private office. Some of the criticisms made at Monday's hearing on the Police chapter were discussed, but no changes were given out for publication, if any were determined upon. The hearing on the Mayoralty will begin in the Council Chamber at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

Cooper Union Revival Meetings.

A large number of people, including many women, were present at the second of the noonday revival meetings at Cooper Union yesterday, conducted by the Rev. A. C. Dixon. The meeting opened with a half hour's song service, led by Ira D. Sankey. "What Can be Done by Faith" was the subject chosen by Mr. Dixon. He said it is easier to believe in the word of God than in the vagaries of science. People are more prone to believe in the vagaries than they are in the Word of God.

After the regular service a short service of prayer was held.

The Aldermen Looked Glum.

Mayor Strong believes that City Surveyors should not be appointed without first passing a civil service examination. At present they are appointed by the Board of Aldermen, with the approval of the Mayor. A resolution appointing Albert Carr a City Surveyor was recently adopted by the board on motion of Alderman Brown. Yesterday the Mayor returned this resolution to the board with his veto. The Aldermen looked glum over this, but laid the veto on the table for a week without discussing it.

Mr. Olcott's Vacant Place.

No successor to Alderman Olcott, now District Attorney, was selected at yesterday's meeting of the board. Alderman Burke is ill and neither the Republicans nor Tammany have the necessary 16 votes to elect as yet. President Jeroloman, State Democrat, has now a candidate of his own, and that helps to complicate matters. Alderman Oakley, Tammany, now seems to have the best chance of succeeding Mr. Olcott as a member of the Sinking Fund Commission. Alderman Goodwin and Muh are willing to withdraw in his favor.

FUNERAL OF MRS. HARRIS.

Aged Descendant of the Dudleys Buried Last Evening.

Funeral services for Mrs. Dorothy Scribner Harris, who died on Monday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Andrew McFeeters, 457 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, took place at the residence last evening.

Mrs. Harris died after an illness of a week. She was born Oct. 3, 1800, at Exeter, N. H., and was a descendant of the Dudley family of England. One of her ancestors was Thomas Dudley, Governor of Massachusetts in the seventeenth century. In 1820 Mrs. Harris, then Miss Hopkinson, married Hiram Harris, a prominent business man of Boston. A few years later they moved to New York. Mr. Harris died in 1836.

Mrs. McFeeters is the only surviving child. Mrs. Harris left nine grandchildren and six great-grandchildren.

TO ERECT A SKY SCRAPER.

George Crocker Acquires Broadway Property for This Purpose.

Lower Broadway is to have another big modern, fire-proof office building. George Crocker, a member of the California family, has purchased the property at 70, 72, and 74 Broadway and 9, 11, and 13 New Street from Peter Marié and William Alexand Smith. The purchase price is said to have been $1,600,000. The purchase was made through Price, McCormick & Co. The property is at present covered by four and five story brownstone buildings. It is probable that the new structure will be commenced in the Spring. The property has a frontage of 71.3 feet on Broadway, 67.11 feet on New Street, and contains about 7,000 square feet. The amount per square foot is something over $228, which is an advance over recent purchases in the adjoining territory, with two exceptions. These were the purchase of 508 square feet of property at the corner of Wall and Broad Streets at $330.70 per square foot, and the property at the corner of Broadway and Pine Street, which was purchased by the American Surety Company at $267.87 per square foot.

SALVATION ARMY AFFAIRS.

Review of the Past and Programme for the Ensuing Year.

The Salvation Army has compiled a review of its work during the eight months ending Nov. 30 last, and has issued a programme of its plans for the ensuing year.

According to the review, the number of corps were increased from 603 to 629 and the officers from 2,024 to 2,153. More than 32,000 persons professed religion at the army meetings, and 800 applications to join the army were received. Of those, 431 were accepted and 350 are pending examination. No mention is made of the other 19. In spite of the special circumstances tending to disrupt the army, the report says the actual loss of officers was less than during 1895.

Referring to the landing of the 300 Armenian refugees, the report congratulates the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, The Christian Herald, and several churches for their hearty co-operation with the army. A specially cheering feature is said to have been the generous response to appeals for financial aid. Among the contributions were two for $5,000 each, besides $5,000 and $2,000 donated for a special purpose.

The plan of campaign for 1897, in the picturesque language of the printed circular, includes "the capture of 75,000 souls, the addition of 5,000 soldiers, the formation of a brigade of 1,000 wheelmen, the establishment of a pension fund for disabled officers and widows, an insurance department for soldiers, vacant-lot farms for 1,000 families, farm colonies for 100 families, an inter-State labor agency with 500 branches, and the mammoth Fall campaign of our father and founder, Gen. William Booth, with dedication of twenty-five American officers as missionaries to the heathen."

POST GRADUATE HOSPITAL.

Celebration of the Twelfth Anniversary of that Institution.

The twelfth anniversary of the New York Post Graduate Hospital was celebrated yesterday afternoon at the hospital, Second Avenue and Twentieth Street, and was largely attended. The entertainment provided consisted of music by A. Victor Benham, pianist, with the assistance of Mme. J. Grau-Maier, soprano, and Claude J. Holding, violinist. Mr. Benham gave four selections from Chopin and the Rhapsodie of Liszt. Mme. Grau-Maier sang the aria from "Carmen" and songs by Raff and Goddard, and Mr. Holding played a concerto by Mendelssohn.

Following the music a meeting of the Faculty was held, with Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa, President, in the chair. The Rev. Dr. J. L. Parks of Calvary Episcopal Church opened with prayer. Dr. Bache McE. Emmet, Treasurer of the hospital, read a statement, showing the financial condition of the institution and giving an account of the work done there. Dr. Emmet pointed out the benefits derived by a great many young physicians, both in this city and in the State, from the lectures held at the hospital, and the good work done by the Auxiliary Ladies' Committees in helping to secure funds toward cancellation of the debts incurred by the institution at its inception. So far over $560,000 has been expended, and the debt now amounts to about $100,000. He also announced that by next May a training school for nurses would be erected that would furnish the hospital with competent nurses, especially in the babies' and orthopedic wards. This will involve the expenditure of a great deal of money, and the public is called upon to assist in the undertaking.

Dr. Henry Chapin read a paper on the babies' and orthopedic wards. William W. Hoppin made an address on the advantages of free hospitals, and the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke of the Brick Church, Thirty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, also spoke.

Announcement was made of the first annual concert to be given by the New York Post Graduate Hospital under the direction of Anton Seidl on the evening of Jan. 28 at Carnegie Music Hall. By permission of Walter Damrosch, Emil Fischer and Mme. Gadski will take part, and an excellent programme is promised. The proceeds of this concert will be devoted to the hospital.

Retreat at the Paulists' Church.

A retreat for men is now in progress at the Church of the Paulist Fathers, at Sixtieth Street and Columbus Avenue, conducted by the Rev. Walter Elliott, with the assistance of missionary priests, and will be continued morning and evening through the week. This retreat, which is exclusively for men, will be followed by a mission to non-Catholics, to be begun next Sunday evening. The mission to non-Catholics will be continued for one week, and during its continuance Father Elliott and his associates will explain the Catholic doctrine and religion to those who attend. The system of asking questions of the preacher through the medium of the "question box," which Father Elliott introduced at the inception of his missionary tour through the West, will be made use of.

Encountred Gales at Sea.

Incoming vessels yesterday reported rough weather at sea. The steamship Sophie Rickmers, from Hamburg Dec. 15, reported encountering a gale Dec. 25. Heavy seas boarded the vessel, smashing ventilators and deck fittings, injuring the funnel, and disabling the steering gear. The gale came first out of the southwest. Then it veered to northwest, chasing around the compass. Capt. Brunst put the steamer before the gale, running for six hours away from his destination.

DR. POTTER IS BESIEGED

A SELF-MADE CAPTIVE IN HIS CHURCH RESIDENCE.

The New Owners of the Tabernacle Baptist Church Have Watchmen to Try to Get Him Out and Keep Him Out.

The Rev. Dr. Daniel C. Potter, pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, has not yet vacated the church premises, despite the foreclosure of the mortgage on the property and the abandonment of religious services in the edifice. With his two sons Dr. Potter is installed in his old rooms in the church annex, at 162 Second Avenue, refusing to obey all requests to leave, while four watchmen are stationed around the doors, with instructions not to allow the doctor to return if he does leave.

The first intimation of this state of affairs came out yesterday morning before Justice Beekman, in the Supreme Court, when a suit in relation to the $51,000 of Northern Pacific 5 per cent. bonds, which John D. Rockefeller gave for the lease of the premises at 160 Second Avenue, came up for trial. Dr. Potter's presence was essential, but in lieu of his appearance there came a sworn affidavit which said that he was unable to leave his home, as he was virtually imprisoned there, and would never be able to return if he left. On Peter Henderson's suit for $100 the doctor was also to have been examined yesterday in supplementary proceedings. The same message covered both cases.

Dr. Potter sent this message out by a friend yesterday morning:

"I did not go down town this morning to appear in court, but sent word to Justice Beekman that I was practically a prisoner in my own house; that if I went out I would not be able to return, and that all my papers and property were at the mercy of my enemies, the Baptist City Mission Society. It was the meanest trick ever conceived by a white man, that of trying to get me to appear in Justice Beekman's court this morning."

Four Men on Watch.

When a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES tried to converse with Dr. Potter concerning this message, he found the premises guarded by four men. A robust elderly man stood at the entrance of the door at 162 Second Avenue. He referred the reporter to the janitor, who appeared at a basement window, and the janitor called in his assistant, who had been watching the rear of the premises. After a conference between the three, the janitor, who gave his name as John Rogers, made this statement:

"I was sent here last Saturday to take the place of the former janitor, who was discharged for letting people pass in and out of the building against orders. The two of us (the other being John Murphy, their assistant,) have been keeping a close lookout on the doors since. For the life of me I cannot tell how Dr. Potter ever got out on Sunday to preach his sermon in the Welsh church, or how he ever got back again. My instructions are to keep him out when he leaves.

"Mr. Clinch sent the man who is now on watch at the front door this morning, and we are all under orders not to allow anybody to go into the house. Yesterday we let the grocery people in. To-day nobody gets in. One of the doctor's boys went out this morning, and when he came back we told him that he must go to stay the next time."

The janitor said further that an officer in citizen's clothes was patrolling the opposite side of the street. The house is a tall red brick structure, with many irregularly placed stained-glass windows in the front. They were all tightly closed and the place looked deserted. After much persuasion the janitor agreed to take a request for an audience to Dr. Potter. The doctor sent back word to "come in by the front door."

A few minutes later a window high up the front of the building was opened, and Dr. Potter stuck his head out.

"Why don't you come in?" he called, cheerily. "Won't they let you?"

Talking from a Window.

The doctor then shook his head at the watchman and made a gesture to indicate his helplessness. He started to explain his situation from the window, but could not make himself heard on account of the noise in the street. He finally disappeared for a moment, and when he returned dropped an envelope. It was diverted by the wind and fell on a projection of the wall fifteen feet above the ground. When it was eventually secured it was found to contain this message:

Will you gentlemen kindly give me your names as witnesses of this outrage? Yours respectfully,
D. C. POTTER.

Dr. Potter charges John D. Rockefeller and the Baptist City Mission Society with his present troubles. By legal process his congregation was obliged to leave the Tabernacle last week, and the doctor preached his Sunday sermon in the Welsh Congregational Church. In this sermon he gave his version of the troubles that have been besetting his church, laying the responsibility entirely upon Mr

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
17 AND 19 BROAD STREET,
EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
AND DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES

WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. R. B. DODSON.
(Member of New York Stock Exchange.)
FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
2 Wall Street, N. Y.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts. Act as Fiscal Agents for corporations.
Branch offices, 202 Fifth Ave., 87 Hudson St., 487 Broadway, and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Union Pacific Railway Co.
6 Per Cent.
Gold Collateral Trust Notes

At the request of a large proportion of the holders of the Notes above named, the undersigned have organized as a Committee for the purposes of a Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, copies of which will be furnished at the office of THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., No. 120 Broadway, New York, and the AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST CO., Boston.

On and after this date and until the expiration of such time as shall be limited by the Committee, deposits of the Notes mentioned, subject to the terms of the Plan and Agreement, may be made at the office of the Trust Companies, which will issue temporary receipts exchangeable as soon as may be for engraved receipts to be listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

JOHN G. MOORE,
JAMES W. ALEXANDER,
EDWIN F. ATKINS,
} Committee.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.
New York, December 14, 1896.

Zimmermann & Forshay
9 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
Bullion, Specie, and Foreign Exchange
Issue Letters of Credit
ON ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
ALSO DEAL IN
Investment Securities.

NOW OFFER
City of Boston, Mass.,
3½% 40-Year
Rapid Transit Bonds,
DUE 1936.
INTEREST APRIL AND OCTOBER.
Price and full particulars on application.

Manhattan Trust Co.,
NO. 10 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
Authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Receiver, or Trustee, and is
A Legal Depository for Money.
Trustee of Mortgages of Corporations, and Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stocks and Bonds.
Interest Allowed on Deposits,
subject to check through New York Clearing-house. JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
John Kean, } Vice-Presidents.
Chas. H. Smith, Sec'y. W. Pierson Hamilton, Treas.
Thos. L. Greene, Auditor.
Directors, 1896.
August Belmont, John Kean,
H. W. Cannon, John Howard Latham,
A. J. Cassatt, John G. Moore,
R. J. Cross, E. D. Randolph,
Rudolph Ellis, James O. Sheldon,
Amos T. French, Samuel Thomas,
John N. A. Griswold, Edward Tuck,
H. L. Higginson, John I. Waterbury,
W. P. Hamilton, R. T. Wilson.

FINAL NOTICE.
CHATTANOOGA, ROME & COLUMBUS
First Mtge. Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Holders of the above bonds who desire to participate in the purchase of the property are requested to execute the agreement and deposit their bonds with the Central Trust Company of New York on or before the seventh day of January, 1897, after which date no bonds will be received on deposit.
SIMON BORG & CO., Committee.

Indiana Block Coal Railroad Co.
In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the sinking fund, viz.:
Nos. 6 and 61 for $1,000 each.
No. 198 for $500.
The principal and accrued interest of the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William St., New York.
The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after July 1, 1897.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Trustee,
By F. G. ROLSTON, President.
New York, January 2, 1897.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market dull and featureless. Money on call, 1½ to 2 per cent.

Nobody seems disposed to do anything in Wall Street at the moment. While there is no liquidation caused by the Western bank failures, there is, nevertheless, a tendency created by those failures influencing the whole Street to defer everything like a buying movement.

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It is not believed in any quarter that the Western snarls are likely to cause financial embarrassments here, but the average observer of the situation is inclined, however, to await ultimate developments before undertaking any transactions that might be involved, however remotely, by such influences.

***

Thus it is that the one tendency in Wall Street just now is to wait. If there could be immediate confidence that the Western bank troubles, direct or indirect, were at an end, this waiting disposition would probably change. Nobody any longer professes to be much concerned over Congress. If there be further foolishness at Washington its influence will be found much diminished.

***

In yesterday's market a half of total transactions came from four stocks—Sugar Trust, Burlington, St. Paul, and Union Pacific. They advanced, but only fractionally. A few professional traders were responsible for such activity as appeared in even these stocks. The public showed no disposition to touch any part of the market in any way.

***

Though activity is absent, rumors are plenty. Most of them are intended to help the bear speculators who invent them.

***

Government bonds were a shade lower. The 4s, 1907, registered, declined ¼, and the 4s, 1925, and the 5s, ⅛. There were sales of $40,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 120¼@120½, and $3,500 4s, 1907, coupon, at 111½.

***

In State bonds, $48,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 61@61¼.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil	1	Lake Shore	⅞
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	½	Long Island	1
Am. Express.	1	Louis. & Nash.	⅞
Bay State Gas	1	Manhattan	1½
C., B. & Q.	⅞	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Chicago Gas	⅝	Mo. Pacific	⅝
Chi., & M. & St. P.	⅞	St. P. & Omaha	1
Chi. & Northern.	½	South. Ry. pf.	½
Ch., R. I. & Pac.	¾	Tenn. C. & I.	⅝
Consol. Gas	⅝	Union Pacific	½
Del. & Hudson	2	West. Union Tel.	¾
Gen. Electric	¾		

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	½	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	1
N. Y. Central	⅝		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Ann Arbor 1st	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st, t.r.	2
C. & O. Series A	1	W. N. Y. & Pa. gen.	1¼
Detroit Gas 5s	1	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1
N. Y. Cent. deb. 5s.	1		

BONDS DECLINED.

Clev., L. & W. 1st.	1	P. & R. 3d pf. inc.	1
Peoria & East. 1st.	1½		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days to four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months, and 4 per cent. for seven to eight months. Commercial paper rates, 4 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4¼@5 per cent. for first-class single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $185,512,278; balances, $11,382,692; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $2,041,986.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.; discount rate in open market, 3 per cent., closing at 3@3¼ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange very quiet and a shade firmer. Posted rates unchanged, at $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual rates were $4.83½@$4.83⅝ for sixty-day bills, $4.86½ for demand, $4.87 for cable transfers, and $4.82½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.20 for long and 5.18¾ for short, reichsmarks at 94¾ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-3c discount; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—Par @25c premium.

***

Prospects of higher rates for money seem most remote. Even a period of speculative activity would hardly disturb the existing state of affairs. Immense supplies are waiting for a market, and accumulating daily. Some little money has been sent to the Northwest during the past few days, but has been only a drop from the bucket.

When the January disbursements have all been made it is not unlikely that there will be a further yielding in rates. A release of the money now tied up in exchange will be another easing factor.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally a fraction lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 57⅝, and Illinois Central, ⅛, to 94¾. Declined—Erie, ¼, to 15⅛; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 34¾; Reading, ⅛, to 13⅜; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 48⅝, and New York Central, ⅛, to 99⅛. St. Paul sold at 75, and Atchison at 14⅝. British consols declined 7-16, to 111⅝, for money, and 111⅝ for the account.

***

London is now receiving daily opinions in the financial columns of its own papers to the effect that no gold may be expected from America for some time to come unless it be for loaning purposes. It is pointed out by the most important financial writers there that the balance of trade is so largely in favor of the United States, the merchandise exports from this country continue so extensive and productive of such high prices, and such a large amount of long exchange is held in New York, that exports of gold from America in the near future are out of all probability.

Patriotically, this may not suit London. But it must certainly have the effect of showing Europe the excellent condition in which the United States stands to-day, and it must tend to make London's financial circles appreciative of American securities. The exports of gold some months ago were powerful bear factors till our vast imports offset them. The ability to go through the interest-paying period of the year without sending a dollar of gold abroad will be more than correspondingly bullish.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64¾@65¼. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 64¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50¾@51¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 550,094.11 ounces of silver bullion, against which 550 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 540 green.

Bar silver in London 29¾d per ounce.

***

On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Kingston and Pembroke sold at .024 and 700 Phenix at .05. On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares Creede and Cripple Creek sold at .07, 200 Ophir at 1.00; 500 Prix Arizona at .05, and 200 Sierra Nevada at .55.

PATIENCE MUST BE PRACTICED.

Mr. Henry W. Poor of the Stock Exchange house of Poor & Greenough said yesterday to a NEW YORK TIMES representative in discussing the financial outlook:

"There is no reason why any one should expect to see immediate and marked improvement, either in business or in security values. Because people have had great expectations for 1897, it does not follow that their expectations should be realized all on Jan. 1.

"There is at present only one bad factor left in the situation—Congress. It is the possibility of the National Legislature doing unwarranted and disastrous things that is keeping the business community in a state of uncertainty. If the present Congress would only stop talking and go home and the coming one meet, pass the necessary revenue laws, and then adjourn, the whole country would breath easier. With the possibility of diplomatic controversies, and of a long-drawn-out tariff discussion staring business men in the face, there is reason for the hesitation now so apparent.

"Otherwise conditions are all favorable. Railroad earnings in many cases are showing improvement, and before long statements generally will be recording increases. That is a most influential factor in the stock market. Increasing railroad earnings are indicative of improving business conditions. And that is what we are awaiting to see.

"A feeling of business confidence is to be found everywhere. The security markets show it plainly by their firmness and strength. The uncertainty reflected in the waiting disposition is engendered by distrust of Washington; but there is no distrust of the future if natural conditions are once allowed to exert their influence unhampered by such artificial ones as the Congressmen are creating.

"We stand in about the same position as on the day after election. There has been some business improvement, although it has not been marked; there has been a restoration of confidence; there has been a release of millions of dollars formerly locked up, and there has been a great liquidating movement in the stock market that now seems to have run itself out. But there is still hesitancy. New barriers to improvement have sprung up, and are temporarily staying progress.

"The tendency is upward. The advance will be slow but sure. One by one the problems of government now vexing us will have to be solved, and with the settlement of each, a fresh impetus will be given to business and trade. Prosperity will not come in a day or a week. But in a short time, I believe, we will be well on our road toward it."

MR. ARMOUR CONFIDENT.

P. D. Armour says: "In my opinion, the commercial situation ought to greatly improve. The present indications all point to a better condition of affairs, and, for one, I feel certain that there will be a marked improvement in business in 1897. That things will be better I am quite certain."

PROSPECTIVE INTEREST RATES.

In discussing the probability that we shall have long-continued cheapness of money, the New York News Bureau says:

"It is interesting to note that within the next four years enormous amounts of railway bonds issued at 5, 6, 7, and even 8 per cent. will reach maturity. Opportunity will be offered for extensive refunding operations, which, it seems fair to assume, in view of the monetary outlook, will be effected at certainly not higher than a 4 per cent. interest rate. It is even possible, in the case of exceptionally strong properties, that some mortgage issues may be extended or refunded at a somewhat lower rate.

"There is little doubt that a favorable influence will be exerted upon the financial situation for the next few years by these refunding operations. From 1897 to 1900, both years inclusive, there will fall due, alone among the securities listed at the Stock Exchange, $234,873,500 bonds, which were issued at rates ranging from 2 to 4 per cent. above a 4 per cent. basis. On this vast mass of securities interest is now paid, or is chargeable, to the amount of $15,309,673. Were these securities to be refunded on a 4 per cent. basis, the interest charges would amount to $9,395,316, or $5,914,357 less than the present charges. Even a hasty analysis will show how important such refunding operations would be to stockholders in the different companies. On the maturing bonds of the Lake Shore Company the saving in interest charges would be $570,000, or more than 1 per cent. upon the company's capital stock. On Louisville and Nashville maturing bonds the saving would be $289,100, or over ½ per cent. on the stock. Missouri Pacific would save $268,500, or more than ¼ per cent.; Jersey Central would have $288,300, or over ½ per cent., to the good. The saving for Denver and Rio Grande would equal $191,475, or more than ¾ per cent. on the amount of its preferred stock outstanding. Even the comparatively small amount of savings in interest on some of the great systems would by no means be despised, as they would amount to three-tenths of 1 per cent. on the outstanding stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad, four-tenths of 1 per cent. on New York Central, and over one-tenth of 1 per cent. on Illinois Central."

WALL STREET TALK.

The new Stock Exchange house of Bell & Co. is already showing its influence. Yesterday's revival in Union Pacific stock was due wholly to that firm.

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Long-looked-for signs of improved railway earnings begin to appear. Out of eight roads reporting yesterday for the fourth week of December five showed increases aggregating over $275,000, while the three decreases amounted to but $65,000.

***

It is understood that Mr. Mortimer Hendricks, profiting by his experience with the Attorney General, will elaborate his arguments when they come to be heard by the Railroad Commission. In the previous case Mr. Hendricks did nothing but put in evidence the company's reports to the commission. To do this with the commission itself might be somewhat ill-advised.

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The Atlantic and Pacific sale comes off the latter part of this month. It is rumored that the Southern Pacific representatives will be in evidence as bidders—to an extent greater than has been generally looked for.

***

The Bay State Gas disclosures yesterday were, to say the least, amusing. Judge Lawrence's restraining order recites the story of how, by means of a note and some collateral, the receiver of the company was induced to bargain to have himself discharged. Receiver Braman is entitled to be heard fully before any judgment is rendered, however.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday, at the Liberty Street Real Estate Exchange, the following securities:

30 shares New York and Long Island Railroad Company, $100 each, (hypothecated,) 50 per cent.

422 shares Delaware and New England Company, $100 each, (hypothecated;) $5,000 income bonds of Lake Erie, Alliance, and Southern Railway Company, with coupons of January, 1888, and subsequent coupons attached, (hypothecated;) $7,500 New York Arcade Railway Company first mortgage income bonds, (hypothecated;) 56 shares Railway Tunnel and Improvement Company, $100 each, (hypothecated;) 15 shares Long Island Construction Company, $100 each, (hypothecated;) 20 shares Black Automatic Railway Block Signal Company, $100 each, (hypothecated;) $5 lot.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $8,087,090, against $5,270,605 in the preceding week, and $7,227,728 in the corresponding week of last year.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	315	Mechanics'	185
American Exchange	171	Mech. & Traders'	130
Broadway	230	Mercantile	170
Butchers & Drovers'	125	Merchants'	182
Central National	125	Merchants' Ex.	110
Chatham	230	Metropolis	425
Chemical	4000	Nassau	153
City	500	National Union	105
Citizens'	125	New Amsterdam	190
Columbia	175	New York	230
Commerce	200	New York County	650
Continental	130	Ninth National	110
Corn Exchange	200	Nat. Bank N. A.	130
East River	125	Pacific	170
Fifth Avenue	2800	Park	255
First Nat. of S. I.	120	Phenix	104
Fourth National	175	Republic	145
Gallatin National	300	Seaboard National	168
German-American	108	Second National	425
Germania	350	Seventh National	100
Greenwich	165	Shoe & Leather	90
Hanover	310	State of New York	108
Import. & Traders'	525	Third National	100
Irving	140	Tradesmen's	93
Leather Manufact.	170	U. S. National	175
Lincoln National	750	West Side	275
Manhattan	205	Western National	114
Market & Fulton	215		

There was a sale of twenty-two shares of Chatham at 295.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1896.	1895.	1894.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
4th week Dec.	$48,426	$51,968	$47,831
Month	161,381	179,378	172,361
From July 1	855,627	953,064	841,456
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,444	6,346	6,327
4th week Dec.	$89,645	$645,645	$490,000
Month	1,923,645	1,921,645	1,548,000
From Jan. 1	20,689,037	18,960,040	18,712,988
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	521	521	518
4th week Dec.	$87,500	$77,200	$81,800
Month	393,336	385,209	385,607
From July 1	2,009,416	2,129,258	1,931,672
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,686	1,666	1,657
4th week Dec.	$164,700	$187,900	$170,700
Month	550,300	607,500	582,100
From July 1	3,752,194	4,067,066	3,595,400
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	776	776	825
4th week Dec.	$129,501	$87,417	$151,084
Month	421,141	325,187	485,991
From July 1	2,160,809	1,750,270	2,371,159
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF—			
Mileage	236	236	236
4th week Dec.	$53,882	$13,543	$11,004
Month	100,196	47,134	42,244
From Jan. 1	809,021	532,335	419,531
KANSAS CITY SUBURBAN BELT—			
Mileage	35	35	35
4th week Dec.	$13,072	$8,780	$4,299
Month	29,240	20,829	14,162
From Jan. 1	340,660	277,769	248,918
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	2,955	2,955	2,955
4th week Dec.	$549,490	$466,850	$445,049
Month	1,838,765	1,757,855	1,716,404
From July 1	10,576,710	10,720,081	10,186,879
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	1,860	1,860	1,840
4th week Dec.	$356,909	$280,459	$248,402
Month	1,010,908	899,986	753,935
From Jan. 1	10,252,172	9,485,825	8,382,486
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,219	1,219	1,219
4th week Dec.	$180,131	$186,879	$116,966
Month	489,496	398,551	302,701
From Jan. 1	5,173,660	4,420,478	4,255,230
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,197	2,060	1,723
4th week Dec.	$329,602	$250,115	$388,314
Month	1,141,065	953,374	1,063,756
From July 1	6,649,021	5,839,769	6,328,992
MOBILE & OHIO—			
Mileage	687	687	687
Month December.	$368,281	$371,858	$330,882
From July 1	1,977,479	1,893,836	1,671,500
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—			
Mileage	477	477	477
4th week Dec.	$88,709	$91,790	$69,215
Month	270,803	298,955	263,290
From July 1	2,093,901	2,035,945	1,981,714
OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION—			
Month December.	401,161	359,387	.....
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	365	365	365
4th week Dec.	$56,957	$74,847	$66,334
Month	199,673	224,541	215,587
From July 1	1,408,072	1,637,746	1,397,416
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,168	6,168	6,140
4th week Dec.	$815,442	$790,652	$576,906
Month	2,569,877	2,764,653	2,203,524
From July 1	16,737,282	18,067,722	14,795,084
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY—			
Mileage	4,752	4,588	4,494
4th week Dec.	$497,108	$532,734	$506,450
Month	1,677,576	1,836,571	1,677,181
From July 1	9,816,370	10,418,168	9,640,604
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	247	247	247
4th week Dec.	$32,825	$38,925	$34,105
Month	107,634	125,443	118,063
From July 1	658,869	764,964	720,826
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	892	892	892
4th week Dec.	$82,983	$77,725	$72,310
Month	303,389	289,554	283,948
From July 1	2,231,801	2,381,624	2,187,261
MEXICAN NATIONAL for November—			
Gross	$474,515	$392,432	$371,670
Operating exp.	284,899	208,497	197,780
Net	289,616	185,935	173,890
Charges, &c.	114,473	84,883	87,697
Surplus	125,143	101,052	86,193
From Jan. 1, 1896, to Nov. 30—			
Gross	4,725,757	4,067,773	3,900,856
Operating exp.	2,516,642	2,208,064	2,238,342
Net	2,209,115	1,859,709	1,662,514
Charges, &c.	983,976	879,958	821,486
Surplus	1,223,139	979,751	841,028
Mexican currency.			

OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION for November, 1896: Gross earnings, $474,886; operating expenses, $238,535; net earnings $241,331; other income, $1,083; total net, $242,414.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—There was excellent demand for West Chicago Street Railroad stock for investment account, around 80. North Chicago was also in very good demand, at bids 3 to 4 points above yesterday's sales, with none offered below 186. Otherwise the market was very dull and without feature.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New York, report closing prices received as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
American Strawboard	33	34½	32½	34
Chi. & Chi. C. & D.	60	61	60	61
Chi. Brew. & Malt	10½	13½	12½	14
Chi. Brew. & Malt pf.	32½	34	32½	34
Chi., P. & P. Co.	39½	40	37	39½
Chi. P. & P. Co. pf.	49	50	49	50
C. S. S. R. T. (Alley L.)	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Chi. City Railway	214	216	213	216
Chicago Telephone	165	170	165	170
Diamond M. of Ill.	114	115	114	115
Lake St. Elev. Ry.	17¾	18	17⅛	17⅝
Metropolitan Elevated	11	12	11½	12
Mil. & Chi. Brew.	10½	12	12½	14
Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf.	32½	35	32½	34
New York Biscuit	49	50	49¼	50
N. Chi. St. R. R., ex div.	182	184	181	182½
National Railway	.....	.....	105	108
Street's West. St. C. L.	13	14½	13	14½
West Chi. St. R. R.	80½	81½	81	81½
BONDS.				
Cass Av. & F. G. R. 5s.	99	99½	99	99½
Chi. Pack. & Prov. 6s.	106	108	106	108½
Chi. City Ry. 4½s.	100	100½	101	102½
Chi. Board of Trade 5s.	102	105	101½	102½
Chi. Gas L. & Coke 5s.	92½	92⅝	92½	92⅞
Consumers' Gas L. 5s.	83½	84	83	84
Lake St. Elev. deb. 5s.	69	70	68	70
Metropolitan El. 5s.	56	58	56	57½
N. Chi. City R. R. 4½s.	99	99½	99	99½
N. Chi. St. R. R. 1st 6s.	102	104	102½	104
W. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s.	100	100⅜	100	100½
W. C. St. R. R. deb. 6s.	94	95	94	95
Chicago Edison 6s.	115	117	115	116

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Central Railroad of New Jersey has declared a dividend of 1¼ per cent., payable Feb. 1 to stockholders of record Jan. 15.

—The Washington Trust Company increased its surplus during last year $100,000, its capital and surplus now amounting to $1,000,000.

—The Henderson Bridge Company has declared a dividend of 2 per cent., payable Feb. 1. Transfer books will close Jan. 22 and reopen Feb. 2.

—The John B. Stetson Company of Philadelphia, during the past year, has earned, in addition to the regular 8 per cent dividend upon the preferred stock, over 6 per cent. upon the common stock. An annual dividend of 4 per cent. has been declared upon the latter and over $20,000 added to the reserve fund.

—The Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company has declared a dividend of 6 per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on demand; 5 per cent. interest upon the outstanding scrip, payable on or after Feb. 16, and 30 per cent. in scrip upon the participating policies expired in 1896, certificates for which will be issued on or after May 18.

—Holders of the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds are informed by Simon Borg & Co., committee, that if they desire to participate in the purchase of the property they must execute the agreement and deposit their bonds with the Central Trust Company on or before the 7th of this month, after which no bonds will be received on deposit.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s.	94	..
Alb. & Chesapeake Canal 7s.	108	..
American Bank Note.	39	41
American Typefounders' Company.	32	34
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip.	106½	..
Barney & Smith common.	10	12
Boston & New York Air Line pf.	102	105
*Broadway & Seventh Avenue.	190	200
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st.	104	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d.	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	112	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d.	104	..
B'lyn City & Newtown R. R. 1st 5s.	107½	..
Brooklyn City Railroad.	174	175½
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s.	66	69
Brooklyn Elevated.	5	7½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s.	100	105
‡Buffalo Cross-town 5s.	..	105
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st.	107	108½
*Buffalo Street Railway stock.	74	76
Celluloid Company stock.	60	64
*Central & South American Telegraph.	116	119
Central Cross-Town.	200	..
Central Park, North & East River.	150	160
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s.	110½	..
Chicago & Northern Pac. R. R. stock.	..	1
Columbus Gas.	67	70
Commercial Cable Company stock.	163	168
Coney Island Jockey Club stock.	70	..
Consolidated Car Heating stock.	23	30
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey.	..	15
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	72	85
Consolidated Ice pf.	70	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock.	71	77
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds.	100	104
‡Cramps' Shipyard stock.	45	55
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	98	..
Dry Dock, B. Broadway & B. R. R.	163½	163¾
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. 1st 5s.	113	..
‡D. D., E. B. & B. 5 per cent. scrip.	100	102½
*Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn.	96	98
Eighth Avenue Railroad.	330	350
Ensley Land Company.	¾	1
Equitable Gas Company of New York.	190	200
Fort Wayne Gas stock.	83	86
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 5s.	85	88
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	..	55
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d.	55	60
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st.	113	..
Georgia State 4½s, 1915.	112	114
Gold & Stock Telegraph.	105	..
Goodyear Shoe Machinery stock.	3½	3⅝
Grand Rapids Gas stock.	59	62
Grand Rapids Gas 1st.	89	91½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	73½	76½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds.	97½	100
Herring-Hall-Marvin.	2	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	..	30
‡Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s.	102	..
Hoboken Ferry stock.	53	56
Hoboken Ferry 5s.	93½	95½
Hudson River Telephone stock.	128	135
‡Indianapolis Gas stock.	102½	103½
Indianapolis Gas 1st.	65	69
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas stock.	70	75
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s.	..	7
International Ocean Telegraph.	103	105
‡Iron Steamboat.	..	2
‡Iron Steamboat 6s.	00	3
Journeay & Burnham.	..	36
Journeay & Burnham pf.	..	90
Kings County Elevated R. R. stock.	..	3½
Kings County Traction.	38	41
Knickerbocker Ice Company.	90	..
Lafayette Gas stock.	86	89
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s.	85	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock.	62	65
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s.	72	75
Lorillard Company pf.	100	103
Louisville, N. A. & Chi., C. & I. 6s.	105	..
‡Madison Square Garden stock.	..	12
‡Madison Square Garden 2d.	70	80
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907.	108	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915.	108	..
Metropolitan Ferry 5s.	108	..
Met. W. S. Construction (of Chicago).	..	45
Met. West Side 1st 5s (of Chicago).	56	58
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company pf.	50	53½
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company.	10	13
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds.	85	90
Mutual Gas Company of New York.	..	230
National Wall Paper stock.	..	80
*New Orleans Pacific 1 p. stubs.	¾	2
New Orleans Pacific 1. g. bonds.	20	..
North Carolina State 4s.	103	104
N. J. & N. Y. R. R.	2½	5
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock.	41¾	43
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	..	71
*N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st.	101¾	103½
*N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols.	91½	93½
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock.	43	46
N. Y. & N

FINANCIAL.

January Investments.

$100,000
Lex. Ave. & Pav. Ferry R.R. Co.
1st Mortgage Gold 5s.
$100,000

Columbus & 9th Avé. R. R. Co.
1st Mortgage Guar. Gold 5s.
$400,000

N. Y., Brook. & Man. B. Ry. Co.
1st Mortgage Guar. Gold 5s.
$100,000

Spring Brook Water Supply Co.
1st Mortgage Gold 5s.
$100,000

Wilkes-Barre & East. R. R. Co.
1st Mortgage Guar. Gold 5s.
$100,000

Chic. & East Illinois R. R. Co.
Gen'l Cons. & 1st Mortgage 5s.
$100,000

Cin., Dayton & Ironton R. R. Co.
1st Mortgage Gold 5s.
$100,000

Steinway Railway Company
1st Mortgage Gold 6s.
$50,000

Lehigh Val. Terminal Ry. Co.
1st Mortgage Guar. Gold 5s.
$20,000

Iowa Falls & Sioux City R. R. Co.
1st Mortgage 7s.
$130,000

City of Yonkers, New York, 4s.
$150,000

County of Bradford, Pa.,
"Court House" Gold 4s.
And Other High-Grade Bonds,
FOR SALE BY

Redmond, Kerr & Co.,
BANKERS AND BOND DEALERS,
41 Wall St., N. Y. 429 Chestnut St., Phila.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE
BUREAU OF CANAL AFFAIRS.
ALBANY, December 19, 1896.

Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 79 of the Laws of 1895, proposals will be received at this office until Tuesday, the 12th day of January, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day for a loan of

FOUR MILLION DOLLARS,

for which transferable certificates of stock, registered, or coupon bonds at the option of the proposer.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund established by said act, bearing interest at the rate of three per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of January, 1912.

Proposals may be for the whole or any part of the loan not less than $1,000, and should state whether registered or coupon bonds are desired.

Payments for the loan will be required to be made on the acceptance of the proposal by deposit in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New York to the credit of "Treasurer of the State of New York, on account of Canal Fund" of the amount of the award, together with premium and accrued interest from Jan. 1, 1897.

The Controller reserves the right to reject all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.

Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of January next, and will be payable at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New York.

All proposals must be sealed and indorsed "Loan for Canal Improvements," and directed to the Controller of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y.

JAMES A. ROBERTS, Controller.

NEW YORK, December 10th, 1896.

To the Holders of

Union Pacific Railway Company Collateral Trust Notes:

At a meeting of the Committee held this day, the Chairman submitted to the Committee a letter received by him inclosing a copy of a proposed plan of reorganization of the Union Pacific Notes.

After a full discussion it was resolved that in the opinion of this Committee the proposed plan of reorganization is undesirable; that this Committee are proceeding with all possible dispatch to liquidate the trust, with a view to paying the outstanding notes and retaining any equity in the securities for the benefit of the Union Pacific Railway Company or its legal successors, and that, in their opinion, the interests of the noteholders are sufficiently and adequately protected by the course they are pursuing for the liquidation of the trust.

The Committee reaffirm the statement already made in their circular of April 4, 1895, to the noteholders, that, in their opinion, the securities held under the Collateral Trust are more than adequate for the ultimate redemption of the outstanding notes, with interest at 6 per cent. until date of payment.

In making this statement the Committee desire to add that while, of course, they would personally welcome any plan satisfactory to all concerned which might result in relieving them from the responsibility and labor of their trust, they must, while those duties continue, proceed with the liquidation of the trust, as their discretion shall dictate, under the absolute powers conferred upon them and as they deem most likely to yield the best possible results.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
JOHN A. STEWART,
EDWARD KING,
ALEXANDER E. ORR,
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Trustees.
Of Committee under Trust Indenture of Union Pacific Railway Company, dated September 4, 1891.

PROPOSALS

TO ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for furnishing materials and performing the labor required for the installation of the electric wiring and fixtures in the following structures:

Brick building for workshops in the first story and rooms for employees in the second story at Ward's Island, New York City;

Kitchen building connecting with the Verplanck Building at Ward's Island, New York City;

Laundry building at Ward's Island, New York City;

Brick building for female employes at Ward's Island, New York City;

Frame building for male employes at Central Islip, L. I., for the Manhattan State Hospital, may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 3:30 P. M. Monday, January 11th, 1897, to HENRY E. HOWLAND, President of the Board of Managers of the Manhattan State Hospital, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.

Parties bidding on this work must be persons or firms actually engaged in the electric wiring business and be able to refer to work of a similar character performed by them elsewhere.

Proposals must be for the whole work and be accompanied by a bond of an approved surety company guaranteeing the faithful execution of the offer, if accepted.

Drawings and specifications may be seen and forms of proposals obtained at the office of I. G. Perry, architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y., and at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City.

The Board of Managers reserve the right to reject any or all bids as they may deem for the best interests of the State.

HENRY E. HOWLAND,
President Board of Managers.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 366 MILWAUKEE St., Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 17, 1896.—Sealed proposals for 1,600 feet, more or less, of breakwater extension, cribs on stone foundation, at Harbor of Refuge, Milwaukee, Wis., will be received here until 12 o'clock noon Jan. 9, 1897, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. GEORGE A. ZINN, Capt., Engrs.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks--Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1897.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
111	125	3	American Coal	125	125	125	125	.....
13¾	14½	400	American Cotton Oil..	13¼	14	13¼	14	.....
55¼	56	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	55½	55½	55½	55½	+1
109	111	110	American Express....	110	110	110	110	+1
12	12⅝	895	American Spirits Mfg.	11⅝	12⅛	11⅝	12⅛	+ ⅝
26	27	110	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf..	26	26	26	26	- ½
110¾	111	18,415	American Sugar Refs.	110⅝	111⅝	110	110⅝	+ ⅝
100	101⅛	237	Am. Sugar Refs. pf....	101	101	101	101	+ ¼
85	..	24	Am. Tel. & Cable Co..	90	90	90	90	.....
77⅞	78	5,238	American Tobacco.....	78	78	76¾	77⅞	- ⅛
103	105	50	Am. Tobacco pf.....	104	104	104	104	.....
21	23	10	Ann Arbor pf.....	23½	23½	23½	23½	.....
14¼	14½	225	At., T. & S.F. all in.pd.	14	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
23⅞	23½	1,125	At., T. & S. F. pf....	23	23½	23	23⅜	+ ⅛
12⅞	13	6,288	Bay State Gas.....	12	13	12	13	+ ¼
19	19¼	210	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	19	19	19	19	- ¼
14¾	14⅝	100	Central Pacific.....	15	15	15	15	.....
16⅜	16⅝	325	Chesapeake & Ohio...	16¼	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
70⅝	70¾	15,465	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	69½	70⅞	69⅝	70⅝	+ ⅛
74¼	74½	2,715	Chicago Gas.....	73⅜	74¼	73¼	74¼	+ ⅛
73⅝	73¾	12,198	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	72¾	73⅞	72⅝	73⅞	+ ⅛
130½	131¾	75	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	131	131½	131	131½	+ ⅛
103¼	103½	500	Chicago & Northw....	102¼	103⅜	102¼	103⅜	+ ⅛
66⅜	66¾	1,842	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	65⅞	67	65⅞	66⅜	+ ⅜
4¼	5	100	C. & H. C., all in. pd.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
142½	143	600	Consolidated Gas Co..	139⅞	142¾	139⅞	142¾	+ ⅜
120¼	121	1,593	Delaware & Hudson..	118½	120	118½	120	+2
11¼	12⅛	10	Denver & R. G.....	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	.....
19⅞	..	1,060	Detroit Gas	20	20⅛	20	20⅛	.....
102	104	6	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y..	104	104	104	104	.....
34	..	1	Erie 1st pf.....	34	34	34	34	.....
33½	33¾	2,716	General Electric.....	32¾	33¾	32¾	33⅝	+ ⅜
35	40	50	Homestake.....	40	40	40	40	.....
91½	93	49	Illinois Central.....	92	93½	92	93½	.....
35	39	100	Illinois Steel Co.....	39	39	39	39	.....
7½	7¾	100	Iowa Central.....	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	.....
24½	24⅞	50	Iowa Central pf.....	25	25	25	25	.....
24¼	24⅜	220	Laclede Gas.....	24¼	24½	24¼	24½	- ⅛
67⅝	69	20	Lake Erie & West. pf.	69½	69½	69¼	69½	+ ⅛
152¼	153	495	Lake Shore.....	152	152⅝	152	152⅞	+ ⅛
49	52	726	Long Island.....	48	48	48	48	+1
47⅜	48¾	4,400	Louisville & Nashvil..	47⅝	48¾	47⅝	48¾	+ ⅛
9	9⅛	918	Manhattan Con.....	8⅞	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
110¼	110¾	303	Metropolitan Traction.	110½	111½	110½	111½	+ 1⅛
12¾	13½	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
29⅜	29½	980	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	28¾	29⅜	28¾	29⅜	+ ⅝
20⅜	20⅞	397	Missouri Pacific.....	20⅜	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅛
21¼	22½	100	Mobile & Ohio.....	20⅝	22	20⅝	22	+ ⅝
161	167	13	Morris & Essex.....	22	22	22	22	.....
23¼	24¼	110	National Lead Co....	164	164	164	164	.....
101½	102	10	New Jersey Central...	23¼	23¼	23¼	25¼	+ ¼
92¾	93½	*233	New York Central....	101	101	101	101	.....
177½	178	10	N. Y. N. H. & H.....	92¾	92¾	92¼	92¾	- ⅝
11½	12¾	150	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	178	178	178	178	.....
119	..	75	N. Y., Lack. & West..	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
9½	10	14	N. Y., Sus. & West...	119½	119	119	119	.....
13¼	14	12	Northern Pacific.....	8⅞	9	8⅞	9	.....
32½	33	961	Northern Pacific pf...	13½	13½	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
14⅞	15¼	100	Ontario & Western...	32¼	32⅝	32¼	32¾	+ ⅛
36	38	27	O. & Nav. pf.....	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
24¼	24½	100	Pacific Mail.....	37	37	36	36	.....
26⅜	26⅞	5,750	P. & R., all in. pd....	24¼	24¼	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
117½	118½	250	R., W. & Ogdens.....	26⅜	27	26¼	26⅞	+ ⅛
34	36	7	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf..	118	118	118	118	.....
48¾	49	2,600	St. Paul & Omaha....	35	35	35	35	.....
10⅝	10¼	805	Standard R. & T.....	48¼	49	48¼	48¾	+1
9⅝	10	900	Southern Railway....	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
26⅜	26¾	375	Southern Railway pf..	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
25⅞	26	200	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	26½	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
9⅛	9¼	300	Texas Pacific.....	25⅜	25⅝	25⅜	25⅞	+ ⅛
9⅜	9⅝	8,656	Union Pacific.....	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	9¼	100	United States Leather.	8⅞	10	8¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
60⅜	60¾	350	U. S. Leather pf.....	9	9	9	9	.....
24½	24⅝	414	United States Rubber.	60	60½	60	60¼	+ ⅛
25	26⅜	250	U. S. Rubber pf.....	24	24½	24	24½	- ⅛
6¼	6⅝	100	Wabash	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼	+ ¼
15½	15⅞	400	Wabash pf.....	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	.....
83¼	83½	1,145	Western Union Tel....	15½	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
6	6½	3,570	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	83	83⅜	83	83½	+ ⅜
27	29	300	Wheeling & L. E. pf..	6¼	6⅝	6	6⅝	+ ⅛
				29	29	28	28⅝	-1

Sales.....109,961

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip
500..... 72
5,000..... 70

Ann Arbor 1st 4s
10,000..... 74½
2,000..... 74¾

At. & S F gen 4s
1,000..... 79⅝
5,000..... 79½
13,000..... 79⅜
3,000..... 79⅝
36,000..... 79¾

Adjustment 4s
6,000..... 43½
10,000..... 43½
10,000..... 43⅝
10,000..... 43½
5,000..... 43⅝
10,000..... 43⅝

Atlantic & Pacific inc
5,000..... 1

Austin & N W 1st
5,000..... 82
5,000..... 82¼

Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s
1,000..... 116½
5,000..... 117

Brooklyn R T 5s
5,000..... 78¾
3,000..... 78½

Brooklyn Un Gas 5s
1,000..... 106¾

Canada So 1st gtd
3,000..... 108⅞
2,000..... 108½
2,000..... 108¼

Canada Southern 2d
5,000..... 105

Cent Pac 6s, 1898
4,000..... 100⅝

Ches & Ohio 1st, Series A
12,000..... 119

Ches & Ohio 6s, 1911
10,000..... 118½

Ches & Ohio con 5s
1,000..... 107¾

Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st consol 4s
2,000..... 97

Chi, B & Q deb 5s
3,000..... 97

Chi & N W cons 7s
10,000..... 140

Chi & N W coup gold 7s
2,000..... 116

Chi, R I & P ext 5s
4,000..... 102½
3,000..... 101⅞
1,000..... 102

Chi & W Ind G M
2,000..... 117

Cin, Ham & Day 4½s
5,000..... 102
5,000..... 102¼

Clev, Lor & Whl 1st
1,000..... 102

Col & Ninth Av 1st
2,000..... 117

Detroit Gas Co 5s
5,000..... 76
3,000..... 76¼
2,000..... 76½
5,000..... 76¾
5,000..... 77

Det, Mac & Mar L G
1,000..... 19

Dul, S S & A 5s
1,000..... 100

East Tenn, Va & Ga cons gold 5s
2,000..... 107½

Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s
5,000..... 105
1,000..... 105¼

Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s
4,000..... 110¼

Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chicago 1st
3,000..... 95
3,000..... 96¼

Erie gen lien 3-4s
2,000..... 63
10,000..... 62⅞

Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s
10,000..... 89½

Total sales.....

Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge
5,000..... 73½
2,000..... 108

Kan Pac 6s, 1895

Kan Pac 6s, 1896
5,000..... 111½

Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs
2,000..... 67
5,000..... 68
5,000..... 68½

Kentucky Cent 1st 4s
2,000..... 88

Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st
5,000..... 116¾
5,000..... 117

Long Dock 6s
5,000..... 133½
3,000..... 134

Louis & Nash unified gold 4s
4,000..... 78¼

Louis & Nash G M 6s
1,000..... 116

Louis & Nash N O & Mob 1st
25,000..... 116

Mil, L S & W ext 5s
3,000..... 112½

Mil & St Paul, Chi & Pac West 5s
1,000..... 112¼
15,000..... 112

South Minn Div
8,000..... 116½

Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A
2,000s20F..... 95½

M & St Paul 7 3-10
1,000..... 129
2,000..... 128⅝

Mo, K & T 1st 4s
1,000..... 82
25,000..... 82½

Mo, K & T 2d
5,000..... 59¾
2,000..... 60
5,000..... 59¾
3,000..... 60
2,000..... 60½
5,000..... 60¾
10,000..... 60¼
20,000..... 60⅜

Mob & Ohio G M 4s
5,500..... 67
3,000..... 67½

Morris & Essex 1st
2,000..... 140½

N Y Cent deb 5s
1,000..... 106¼
1,000..... 106⅜
10,000..... 106¼

Nash, C & St L con
2,000..... 100

N Y Cent & H ext 4s
4,000..... 102
2,000..... 101⅞

N Y, C & St L 4s
4,000..... 104
1,000..... 103⅞
35,000..... 104

N Y, O & W refdg 4s
5,000..... 88⅜

Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
6,000..... 85½
1,000..... 85⅝
25,000..... 85¾
7,000..... 85⅝
9,000..... 85½
15,000..... 85⅝

Nor Pac gen lien 3s, when issued
5,000..... 52
5,000..... 51¾
25,000..... 51⅝
8,000..... 52

Nor Pac cons 5s, Trust Co certfs, assented
23,000..... 54⅜
3,000..... 54½
20,000..... 55
6,000..... 54⅜

Nor Pac Term 1st
3,000..... 104½
19,000..... 104¾

Nor Pac & Mon 1st, Tr Co certfs
2,000..... 41½

N Y, S & W 1st refdg 5s
11,000..... 100

Oregon R & N 4s
9,000..... 80

Oregon S L & U N con, Trust Co certfs
1,000..... 64
10,000..... 65

People's G & C of Chi 2d gtd 6s
6,000..... 104
9,000..... 104½

Peo & Eastern 1st
2,000..... 73½

Phil & Read 3d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
2,000..... 32¼

Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented
20,000..... 80½
3,000b3..... 80¾
22,000..... 80⅝
47,000..... 80
15,000..... 80½
9,000..... 80¼

Rich & Dan 6s
10,000s5F..... 117½
2,000..... 117¾

Rio Grande West 1st
6,000..... 73½

Rome, W & Og cons
2,000..... 117¾

St Jo & Grand Isl 1st, Trust Co certfs
5,000..... 48
10,000..... 49
5,000..... 49⅛

St L & Iron Mount 2d
1,000..... 101½

St L & S F G M 5s
5,000..... 94½

St L & S F gen 6s
3,000..... 108¼

St Paul & Duluth 2d
1,000..... 103½

San An & Ar Pass 4s
4,000..... 55½

So Pac of Ariz 1st
11,000..... 93

So Pac of Cal 5s consld
10,000..... 85¼

Southern Ry 1st 5s
11,000..... 89¾
11,000..... 89½

Standard R & T inc
2,000..... 25

Tex & Pac 2d inc
10,000..... 19¾
10,000..... 20

Union Pac 6s, 1897, Tr Co certfs, ex matured coups
1,000..... 99½

Union Pac gold 6s col trust notes
4,000..... 100

U P, D & G 1st
3,000..... 35

U S Leather Co 6s
3,000..... 111¾

Virginia Mid G M guarantee stamped
3,000..... 100½

Wabash 1st 5s
30,000..... 106
1,000..... 106¼
4,000..... 106

Wabash 1st 5s, Det & Chi ext
2,000..... 95
1,000..... 96

Wabash 2d mtge 5s
2,000..... 70½
3,000..... 71
3,000..... 71½
2,000..... 71½
1,000..... 71¾
2,000..... 71½

West Shore gtd 4s
2,000..... 105½
1,000..... 106
4,000..... 105¾

Registered
1,000..... 104¼
2,000..... 104

Wis Cent Co 1st, trust
5,000..... 38

$1,100,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	.....	95½
4s, r., 1907	.....	110½
4s, c., 1907	.....	111
4s, r., 1925	.....	120
4s, c., 1925	.....	120
5s, r., 1904	.....	114
5s, c., 1904	.....	114
Currency, 6s, 1898	102¾	..
Currency 6s, 1899	105¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	102½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	102½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	102½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102½	..
Adams Express	150	155
Alb. & Sus.	172	..
Alton & T. H.	56	62
Ann Arbor	9	11
At. & Pac.	.....	½
Balt. & Ohio	16¼	17
B. & O. S.-W. pf., new	3	6
Boston A. L. pf.	103	105
Bklyn Union Gas.	84½	88
Brunswick Co.	½	¾
Buff., R. & P.	16¾	22
Buff., R. & P. pf.	.....	65
Canada Southern.	44	46½
Canadian Pac.	56	56½
Chi. & Alton.	160	..
Chi. & Alt. pf.	172	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	40	50
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	95	101
Chicago G. W.	4½	5
Chi. & N. W. pf.	152½	153
C. C. C. & St. L.	26	28
Cleve. & Pitts.	160	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	½	..
Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf.	2	..
Col. F. & Iron.	23¾	24½
Col. H. V. & T.	17¾	18
Col. H. V. & T. pf.	50	57
Com. Cable	156	172
Consol. Coal.	35	40
D., L. & W., ex d.	155½	158
D. & R. G. pf.	41½	43
D. M. & Ft. D.	8	9
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	50	..
D., S. S. & A.	3½	5
D., S. S. & A. pf.	..	10
Erie	.....	15½
Erie Tel. & Tel.	64¾	65
Ev. & T. H.	27	31
Ev. & T. H. pf.	35	45
Gt. Northern pf.	118	123
Harlem	200	..
Joliet & Chicago	155	..
Kan. & Mich.	4	6
Keokuk & Des M.	2	3
K. & D. M. pf.	13	15
Keokuk & W.	30	40
Laclede G. pf.	75	80
L. E. & W.	17	18½
L., N. A. & C.	..	¼
L. N. A. & C. pf.	..	1¼
Mah. Coal R.	.....	100
Mah. C. R. pf.	.....	100
Man. Beach.	5	10
Md. Coal pf.	40	50
Mexican Central.	7½	8⅛
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1¼	1½
Mich. Central.	88	92
Minn. & St. L.	18	20
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	74	80
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	46	48
Minn. Iron.	52	56
Nat. Load pf.	85½	87½
Nat. Lin. Oil.	12½	14½
National Starch.	5	7
Nat. St. 1st pf.	55	65
Nat. St. 2d pf.	20	25
New Cent. Coal.	6	8
New England.	.....	45
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	.....	80
N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	26½	28
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	23½	24
Nor. & West., all in. paid.	.....	11⅜
Nor. & West. pf., all in. paid.	16¼	17¼
North American.	4¾	5
Ohio Southern.	.....	5
Ont. Mining.	10	10½
Ore. R. & N.	14	24
Ore. Ry. & N. pf.	.....	53
N., all in. paid.	13½	14½
Penn. Coal.	300	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	2	2½
Peo. & East.	5	8
P., C., C. & St. L.	12½	13¼
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	.....	53
P. F. W. & C.	162	155
Pull. P. C. Co.	152	155
Quicksilver	1¼	1¾
Quicksilver pf.	12	13
Rens. & Sar.	181½	186
St. L. & S. F.	4½	5¼
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	12	13
St. L. S. W.	3¾	4¼
St. L. S. W. pf.	9	10
St. P. & Duluth.	20	25
St. P. & D. pf.	90	95
St. P., M. & M.	112	116
St. P. & O. pf.	130	137
Sil. bull. certfs.	64¾	65¼
Southern Pacific.	13½	15
Third Avenue.	161	163
Tol. & Ohio Cent.	20	35
Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
U. P., D. & G.	2¼	2½
U. S. Express.	39	45
Wells-F. Express.	95	99
West. Union Beef.	6	8
Wis. Central.	2	3

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CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am. Sp. Mfg.	12	12	12	12
14,190	Am. Sug. Ref.	110	111⅝	109⅞	111
370	Am. Tobacco	78	78	76⅝	77¼
10	At., T. & S. F.	14½	14½	14¼	14¼
10	A., T. & S. F. pf.	23½	23½	23½	23½
220	Bay State Gas.	12⅝	13	12⅝	13
390	Chicago Gas.	73¼	74¼	73⅝	74
940	Chi., R. I. & P.	68	67	65⅞	66⅞
8,650	Chi., Bur. & Qy.	69½	70⅝	69½	70⅝
14,550	C., Mil. & St. P.	73	74	72¾	73⅞
510	Gen. Electric.	32¼	33⅜	32⅛	33⅝
470	Louis. & Nash.	47⅞	48⅝	47⅞	48⅝
260	Manhattan	88½	89¼	88½	89¼
4,580	Phil. & Rdg.	26½	27	26⅜	26⅞
190	Tenn. Coal & I.	25⅞	26	25¼	26
1,220	Union Pac.	9½	10¼	9½	10
30	U. S. Leather pf.	60½	60½	60⅜	60½
170	West. Union	83	83¾	83	83⅝
46,760					

Bonds.

$10,000	A., T. & S.F.gen.	79½	79¾	79½	79¾
2,000	Brook. R. T. 5s.	78⅝	78¾	78⅝	78⅝
2,000	Nor. Pac. con. 5s.	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼
$14,000					

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.04	.04
Belcher	.52	.54
Best & Belcher	.51	.57
Challar	.97	1.00
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	*1.10	1.10
Crown Point	.79	.86
Gould & Curry	.25	.26
Hale & Norcross	1.00	1.10
Mexican	.44	.46
Ophir	.97	1.00
Potosi	.52	.56
Savage	.27	.30
Sierra Nevada	.44	.49
Union Consolidated	.40	.44
Utah	.97	.09
Yellow Jacket	.35	.47
Standard	*1.35	....

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 5.—Gardiner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alamo	.05	.05
Anaconda	.93	.92½
Argentum	.44½	.44
Blue Bell	.06½	.06
Consolidated	.13	.13½
Grouse	.08½	.07¾
Elkton	1.25	1.22
Gibson	.63	.65
Golden Fleece	.85	.95
Isabella	.47	.45
Jefferson	.14½	.15
Pharmacist	.14¼	.14½
Portland	1.36	1.32
Rosa	.12¾	.12¾
Union	.31	.31¼
Work	.08¾	.07¾

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5.—The local market was dull and featureless up to noon, after which there was increased activity and slightly higher prices. The feature of the forenoon was Union Traction, $10 paid stock, which declined to 8⅞, the lowest price ever touched. The weakness was due to the fact that within at least thirty days the stockholders will be called upon to make a payment of $2.50 per share, making the stock $12.50 paid in par $50. In the last hour the price rallied to 9⅛. The other traction stocks were steady, without change, except Metropolitan, which closed ¾ higher, at 110¾. The industrial shares were without special feature. Storage common sold down to 27½, but rallied to 28, at which it closed. The preferred sold at 30, and Welsbach Light, after selling at 42¾, closed at 42, unchanged from yesterday. Welsbach Commercial preferred was bid up 2 points, to 64, at which seven shares changed hands. Pennsylvania Heat stocks were fractionally stronger on meagre trading. The close was steady without any particular tendency.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New York, report closing prices as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Acetylene	..	8½	..	..
Baltimore Traction	17⅛	18⅜	17⅛	17⅜
Cambria	42	42	42	43
Choctaw	7⅜	7½	7¾	..
Con. Trac. stock	..	25½	..	25½
Electric Storage	27⅜	28¼	27⅜	28¼
Electric Storage pf.	30	31	30	31
Electro-Pneumatic	..	½	..	½
Hestonville	51	..	..	52
Hestonville pf.	60	..	60	..
Hunt. & B. T.	..	25	..	25
Hunt. & B. T. pf.	51	..	51	..
Indianapolis	20	22	20	22
Ins. Co. of N. A.	21¾	22	21¾	22
Lehigh Navigation	41	41¼	41	42
Lehigh Valley	30½	30⅝	30¾	31
Met. Traction	110⅝	110⅞	110	110¼
Northern Central	65	..	65	..
Northern Pacific	13½	13⅞	13	13⅞
Northern Pacific pf.	32¾	33⅛	..	..
Pennsylvania	51⅝	51⅞	51¾	51⅞
Penn. L., H. & P.	13½	14	13⅜	13¾
Penn. L., H. & P. pf.	25⅜	25¾	25	25½
Penn. Steel	30	..	30	..
*Penn. Steel pf.	..	70	..	70
Phila. Traction	66¾	67	66¾	67
Phila. & Erie	..	17	..	17
Reading	13 7-16	13½	13⅜	13 7-16
Rochester Ry.	..	20	..	18
Union Traction	9⅛	9⅜	9⅜	9½
United Cos. of N. J.	241	..	240½	..
United Gas Imp.

regulars and machines. Tar and pitch unchanged and quoted: Tar, regulars, $1.75@$1.80; oil, barrels, $3.50; pitch, $1.80@$1.85.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 5.—Resin firm; strained, $1.45; good strained, $1.50. Spirits of turpentine steady; machine, 25c; irregular, 24½c. Tar quiet at $1. Crude turpentine dull; hard, $1.40; soft, $1.90; virgin, $1.80.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 5.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 25¾c; sales, 280 bbls. Resin firm at $1.45.

SUGAR.

The London sugar cable market reports cane quiet; no change. Beet opened firm but now quiet, with present month quoted at 9s 3d and next month quoted at 9s 4½d. The local market is firm, and old prices are freely bid, but importers insist on getting more money, and they are asking at least 1-16c above the prices. The demand for refined sugar was very good to-day, and Nos. 4 and 5 were advanced 1-16c in price, but all other grades were unchanged.

METALS.

TIN—The market showed a firm tone, with spot quotations here showing an advance of 5 points, closing at 13.10c. COPPER—Was firm at New York, closing at 11.50c. London was easy. LEAD—Closed steady, with spot unchanged at 3.05c. St. Louis closed quiet at 3.05c. IRON—The market was steady at 13¾@14c for spot.

LIVE STOCK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.

BEEVES—Receipts, 3 cars, or 54 head, of which 1 car for the market. No trading. Feeling firm. City-dressed native beef sides firm at 7@8½c per lb. No later cable advices from the cattle markets of Great Britain. Exports to-day, on the Nomadic, 225 cattle and 1,010 sheep for J. Shamberg & Son; 225 cattle for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, and 2,440 quarters of beef for N. Morris. To-morrow the Britannic will take out 1,800 quarters of beef for Eastmans' Company, the St. Louis 2,460 quarters for Eastman Company, and 565 quarters for D. H. Sherman.

CALVES—Receipts, 93 head, and about 150 head on sale. Market quiet and prices weak for veals and barnyard calves. All sold, however, at $5@$7.25 per 100 lb for common to prime veals, $3 for barnyard calves, $2.50@$2.62½ for yearlings, and $3.50@$4 for Western calves. Dressed calves dull at 7½@11c for city-dressed veals, 6@9½c for country dressed, 4½@5½c for little calves, and 4@6c for dressed barnyard calves.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 6 cars, or 1,191 head, and 1½ cars were held over yesterday. Sheep were in demand at an advance of 15@25c on desirable stock; lambs were also firm and a shade higher, and the limited offerings were quickly disposed of. Medium to choice sheep sold at $3.50@$4.25 per 100 lb; good to prime lambs at $5.60@$5.80. No Canadian lambs were offered. Dressed mutton firm at 6@8c per lb; dressed lambs higher at 8½@10c, with general sales at 9@10c.

HOGS—Receipts, 28 cars, or 4,701 head, including 1½ cars for sale. Market quoted firm to 10c higher at $3.70@$4.10 per 100 lb for good heavy to light hogs, and $4.15@$4.40 for pigs. A deck of fancy State pigs sold at $4.50. Country dressed a trifle weak, and heavy hogs easier. Quotations are 3¾@4¼c for heavy, 4½@5½c for medium, and 6@6½c for light.

LOTTERY TRAFFIC SECURE.

It Cannot Be Stopped Under the Interstate Commerce Act.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The efforts of counsel to secure a judgment from the Supreme Court of the United States upon the constitutionality of the law for the suppression of lottery traffic through the National and Inter-State Commerce act, in the prosecution of Albert L. France and others, indicted for conspiracy to violate the act by trafficking in lottery slips and drawings between Cincinnati and Covington, Ky., have come to naught. The Court for the Southern District of Ohio found the defendants guilty, and they appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The case was argued by Mr. James C. Carter for the defendants and by Assistant Attorney General Whitney for the Government, their arguments being largely devoted to the question of the constitutionality of the law. "But," said Mr. Justice Peckham, disposing of the case yesterday, "the Court did not find it necessary to pass upon the constitutionality of the law, for, in the opinion of the Court, the acts complained of, the carrying of papers and books used in the lottery drawings, did not, within the meaning of the statute, constitute an offense prohibited by the statute. The lottery," said the Justice, "had already been drawn; the papers carried by the messengers were not then dependent upon the event of any lottery. The language as used in the statute looks to the future. The statute does not cover the transaction, and however reprehensible the acts of the defendants may be, we cannot sustain a conviction on that ground."

The judgment of conviction was reversed and the discharge of the defendants ordered. Mr. Justice Harlan dissented. The Assistant Attorney General says that, in view of the decision, it will be necessary to amend the statute before it can be made effective, irrespective of the question of its constitutionality.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—Orange Shirt Company of Troy, to manufacture collars, cuffs, shirts, and other garments; capital, $50,000. Directors—C. F. Crosby, F. T. Platt, F. M. Becker, and T. H. Magill of Troy.

—York Manufacturing Company of New York City, to deal in buttons and notions; capital, $5,000. Directors—Joseph Veit of New York, and Heyman Mayer and Eugenie M. Veit of New York.

—Burton Brothers & Co. of Mount Vernon, to deal in lumber, coal, wood, structural iron, and steel; capital, $30,000. Directors—James D. Burton, John K. Burton of Mount Vernon, and Edgar A. Kelsey of Wakefield. Office, New York City.

—The Mohawk Valley Co-operative Company of Fort Plain, to deal in general merchandise; capital, $8,000. Directors—F. R. Zimerman, J. Wisley Moyer, M. W. Morey, Romane Sallsman, Will C. House of Fort Plain, Martin Shultz, John Sallsman, and G. C. Meyer of Stone Arabia, F. W. Bander of Freys Bush.

—The Cooper Land Company of Albany, to deal in real estate; capital, $150,000. Directors—Charles C. Nolt of Washington, Charles D. Nolt of High Bridge, New York City; George D. Krumbhoar of Cazenovia, J. V. Henry Nolt of Katrine, Ulster County; Albion Ransom, and A. Douw Lansing of Albany, and Francis A. Nolt of 337 West Street, New York City.

—The Chauncey Realty Company of the town of Greenburgh, Westchester County, to deal in Westchester County real estate; capital, $500,000. Directors—Horace Russell, Herman O. Armour, Joel B. Erhardt, Cornelius N. Bliss, John R. Voorhis, Thomas C. Dunham of New York City, and Frank Waller of Morristown, N. J.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—The resignation of Major Allan H. Jackson, Paymaster, of his commission as Captain, Seventh Infantry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect Dec. 22, 1896.

—Commander Andrew J. Iverson, lately on duty at the Boston Navy Yard, and before that Lighthouse Inspector at Memphis, Tenn., has been placed on the retired list, having reached the age limit.

—A board of officers, to consist of Lieut. Col. James Gilliss, Deputy Quartermaster General; Major Henry M. Adams, Corps of Engineers; and Major John D. Hall, Surgeon, is appointed to meet at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., to select a site for the hospital to be erected at that post.

Navy.

—Lieut. Commander F. S. Prime has been transferred from South Bethlehem, Penn., to steel inspection duty at Harrisburg, Reading, and Steelton.

—The complement of officers for the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, to be commissioned at Philadelphia Jan. 12, for filibuster patrol duty on the Florida coast, has been completed by the assignment to that vessel of Passed Assistant Engineer F. W. Bartlett, who is detached from the battleship Massachusetts on being relieved by Assistant Engineer C. R. Emrich, who [illegible] from the cruiser Montgomery.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales at Auction and by Private Contract.

Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager have bought from Sarah B. Anderson a vacant lot on the south side of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 140 feet west of Park Avenue, 35 by 100.11, for improvement.

Herman Wronkow has, through Charles B. Redhead of 203 Broadway, sold his new six-story building at the southeast corner of Mercer and Third Streets, to James A. Townsend, for $175,000, taking in part payment the Prospect Park Hotel, at Catskill on the Hudson, at $100,000.

At auction, at the Trinity Building Salesroom, Mr. William Kennelly sold yesterday, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, John Rietinger, at $19,000, the five-story stone-front flat 1,642 Park Avenue, 25.5 by 90.

To-day's Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Charles K. Beekman, referee, 134 Third Street, south side, 100 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 25.3 by 80 by 23.5 by 80, two-story, attic, and basement brick dwelling, with stable in rear. Due on judgment, $9,684.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, David Mitchell, referee, 78 Forsyth Street, east side, 176 feet south of Grand Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $28,347.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John Vincent, referee, 140 Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 371 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 17 by 94.5 by 17 by 94.1, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,293.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Adam Wiener, referee, 309 and 311 Eleventh Avenue, west side, 49.4½ feet south of Thirtieth Street, 49.4½ by 100, lumber yard. Due on judgment, $15,045.

By William W. Fogg, trustee's sale, 294, 294½, and 296 Grand Street, north side, 50 feet east of Eldridge Street, 50 by 87.6, two two-story and attic brick-front frame buildings and one five-story stone-front tenement, with store.

Long Beach Hotel Leased.

A. E. Dick, former proprietor of the Pavilion Hotel, Staten Island, The Edgemere, Edgemere, L. I., and the present manager of Hotel Seminole, Winter Park, Fla., of the Plant System, has leased Long Beach Hotel, Long Beach, L. I., for a long term of years. The transfer was made through Matthew J. Ward of this city.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Mulberry Street, northeast corner of Park Street, for a five-story brick flat and store, 25.5 by 85.7, by George R. Schiefflin of 8 East Forty-fifth Street, owner; Franklin Bayles, Bible House, architect; cost, $26,000.

One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, southwest corner of Seventh Avenue, for two five-story brick flats and stores, 25 by 61 by 24.11 by 70, by Charles Kervan of 400 West One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, owner; Henry Anderson, architect; cost, $47,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, north side, 215 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for three two-story and basement brick dwellings, 16 by 48, by Union Real Estate Company of 40 Wall Street, owner; Alfred Kehoe of 243 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, architect; Charles Martin of 303 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, builder; cost, $18,000.

No. 225 Green Street, for a six-story brick store, 20.3 by 83.4, by Alexander Brown, Jr., of 24 West Fifty-fourth Street and Denison P. Chesbro of Sixty-fourth Street and First Avenue, owners; Buchanan & Deisler of 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $25,000.

St. Ann's Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, for four five-story brick flats and stores, 25 by 95 by 80; by John Roth of Brooklyn and another, owners and architects; cost, $78,000.

Twentieth Street, southwest corner of Sixth Avenue, alterations to a six-story brick store and lofts, by the William C. Rhinelander estate, 155 West Fourteenth Street, owner; A. J. Cammeyer, lessee; Charles Rentz, architect; cost, $400.

No. 45 Greene Street and 42 and 44 Wooster Street, alterations to two six-story brick stores, by E. N. Taller of 11 Washington Square, owner; Trowbridge, Colt & Livingston, 287 Fourth Avenue, architects; cost, $1,200.

Nos. 56 and 58 West Eighteenth Street, alterations to two three-story and basement brick dwellings and stores, by Winthrop A. Chanler, owner; Henry Morgenthau of 33 West Seventy-fourth Street, lessee; Buchanan & Deisler, architects; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 4 and 6 Hague Street, alterations to two three-story and attic brick workshops, by Daniel F. and Michael J. Mahoney of 52 New Bowery, owners; Samuel Sass of 25 Chambers Street, architect; Mahoney Brothers, builders; cost, $2,500.

No. 174 East Eighty-second Street, alterations to a four-story and basement brick tenement and store, by Clemens Muller of 204 East Sixty-first Street, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl of Seventy-first Street and Third Avenue, architects; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 12 and 14 Pell Street, alterations to a five-story brick hotel, by Ernest Plath of 31 Rivington Street, owner; Nathan Sanger, architect; cost, $1,000.

Franklin Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, alterations to a two-story and attic frame dwelling, by William Coogan of 1,412 Franklin Avenue, owner; William Stauffer, architect; cost, $500.

No. 3,495 Third Avenue, alterations to a five-story brick tenement, by Charles V. Lord of 844 East One Hundred and Seventieth Street, owner; F. J. Miller, architect; cost, $50.

Jennings Street, north side, 105 feet west of Bristow Street, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling, by Charles Frey of 1,059 Jennings Street, owner; C. F. Miller, architect; cost, $400.

No. 481 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, alterations to a one-story frame shop, by Generoso Cerullo of 471 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, owner; C. F. Miller, architect; cost, $151.

MORE CONCISE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Suggestions of the Real Estate Exchange About Legal Sales.

The Board of Directors of the Real Estate Exchange has prepared an address, which it is proposed to present to the Justices of the Supreme Court, asking them to change the present methods of advertising legal sales of real estate. It is claimed that the present system of advertising is calculated to discourage prospective buyers, on account of the advertisement being too complicated. The board says that the advertisements should contain concisely and clearly the descriptions of the property to be sold, the buildings on it, if any, and the amount of the rental.

The board also adopted resolutions, to be presented to the Mayor, recommending that property in course of improvement be exempted from taxation on the cost of the improvement for a period of one year from the time the plans are accepted by the Building Department. It was also recommended that the City Government be requested not to give any franchise to an individual or corporation without full compensation, the sales to be subject to the approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Jan. 5.

CAULDWELL AV, e s, 100 ft n of 161st St, 18.8x100; the New York Building-Loan Banking Company to Hannah Becker $1

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 800.4 ft n of 141st St, 25x90; William C. Oesting and wife to Jacob Plaut and wife 100

LOT 15, map of subdivided property of Henry D. Tiffany, 23d Ward, part of Poe estate; William H. Gray to Mary L. Gra. 1

LOT 35, same map; same to same 1

INTERVALE AV, n w s, 306.6 ft n e of 169th St, 25x184.11; same to same 1

HOME ST, s s, 277.11 ft e of Stebbins Av, 25x irregular; same to same 1

167TH ST, n s, 52.10 ft w of Kelly St, 50x76; same to same 1

BATHGATE AV, n w s, 153 ft s w of 3d Av, 55x100; Samuel Casey to Ellen Casey 1

JACOB ST, s w corner of Camperling Av, 25x100; Charles Welde and wife to Chechina I. Carucci 1,050

VANDERBILT AV WEST, w s, Lot 65, map of Village of Upper Morrisania, 24th Ward; Lewis Knierim, Jr., to Lizzie Knierim 1

RYER AV, w s, 520.1 ft n of Burnside Av, 22.11x123.0x25.11x119.3; Nathan B. Levin to Margaret M. Brown 5,500

HULL AV, e s, 150 ft s of Scott Av, 25x110; James Duane and wife to Margaret Lynch 1,000

120TH ST, s s, 283 ft w of 1st Av, 21.6x100.10; Leonard J. Langbein and wife to George H. Beinhauer 1

171ST ST, s s, 103.11 ft w of Fort Washington Av, 125x97.6; Abraham Van Santvoord, referee, to Catherine C. Carroll 5,250

120TH ST, n s, 241 ft w of 2d Av, 19x100.11; Annie Schwarz and another to Bertha Smith 1

82D ST, s s, 250 ft w of 10th Av, 50x102.2; Samuel D. Sloan to William E. D. Vincent and another 1

50TH ST, n s, 50 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.5; William K. Aston and wife to James E. Martin 100

71ST ST, n s, 185 ft e of 3d Av, 20.11x102.2; Martin E. Goldberg to Caroline Elkann 10

50TH ST, n s, 321 ft w of 1st Av, 16x100.5; Harry Fischel and wife to Morris Weiss 1

114TH ST, n s, 395 ft w of 5th Av, 100x100.11; Edward Morrison and wife to Henry H. Wood 100

SAME PROPERTY; Henry H. Wood and wife to Eugene C. Potter 1

119TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 100x100.11; Margaret A. Frahsloll to Ernest C. Kerl 1

2D AV, e s, 75.9 ft n of 106th St, 25x75; Flora Lang to Victor A. Levor 1

123D ST, n s, 280 ft e of 4th Av, 15x100.11; William Johnston and wife to William N. Beers 8,000

98TH ST, s e corner of 4th Av, 100x100.11; Garret Dreier and wife to J. C. Raymond 1

PARK AV, s e corner of 98th St, 100.11x100; C. Raymond and wife to William Johnston 45,000

119TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Pleasant Av, 38x100.10; Edward V. Loew and wife to Gussie B. Raymond 43,000

84TH ST, n s, 74 ft e of 1st Av, 20x51.1; Tobias Greenebaum to Maurice Rosenswalke 13,500

75TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 25x102.2; George H. Beinhausen and wife to Leonard J. Langbein 1

71ST ST, s s, 141.8 ft w of 3d Av, 16.8x100.5; Thomas J. Rundel and another, executors, to Eugene T. Hawkins 12,500

81ST ST, 425 East; Katherina Bloch and another to Augusta Kraus 4,000

MADISON AV, w s, 100 ft n of 3d St, 75x100; Irving Washburn and wife to Morgan Washburn, ½ part 3,000

3D ST, 188 West; Daniel S. Decker and wife to Joseph A. Spratt 1

11TH ST, 73 West; Wallace Stuart to John H. Dye 1

7TH ST, 75, s s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x97.6; J. Allen Townsend and others to Harry Mack 1

SAME PROPERTY; Harry Mack to Joseph Buttenwieser 1

AVENUE O, 97; Adolph Simon and wife to Rosie Grossmann 1

107H ST, n s, 248.9 ft e of University Place, 0.1x94.9; Richard Flanagan and others to Louis Sachs and another 130

2D AV, e s, 75.9 ft n of 106th St, 25x75; John A. Doerfler and others to Flora Lang 16,000

AVENUE A, w s, 60.11 ft n of 119th St, 20x75; Winifred C. Tate to Mary Manning 7,300

106TH ST, n s, 100 ft w corner of Park Av, 27.6x100.11; Julia Fleischmann and another to Peter Karsten 10

SAME to John J. Collins; n s of 179th St, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years 3,000

MARKS, Rebecca, to Charles Koffelt; s s of 58th St, 184.6 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year 500

MARKS, Bertha, to John Bade; e s of 2d Av, 20 ft s of 78th St, 2 years 2,500

McWHIRTER, Mary, to Adam Geib; s s of 99th St, 175 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year 4,000

SAME to Henry Stevens, Jr.; s s of 99th St, 200 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year 4,000

MULLER, Franziska, to Charles Lob; n s of 14th St, 119 ft w of Avenue A, (lease,) 5 years 3,500

MUNRI, John, to Lucy A. Sandford; s w corner of Front and Fulton Sts, 3 years 6,000

SAME to Mary L. Brewer; same property, 3 years 4,000

MACK, Harry, to J. Allen Townsend and another; n s of 7th St, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 2 years 10,000

MUSLER, Betsie, to Ray Celler; w s of Suffolk St, 40 ft s of Stanton St, 2 years. 1,500

O'CONNOR, Thomas, and wife to Mary A. and Katharine Murphy; n s of 126th St, 90 ft w of 4th Av, 4 years 2,000

OTTEN, Caroline, and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; w s of Columbus Av, 25.11 ft s of 102d St, 5 years 16,000

PATTERSON, Ella J. and Jacob D., to Isaac N. Mills; Stowen Place, Lots 8 to 10, map of Vernon Park, 2 years 250

PLANT, Jacob, and wife to William C. Oesting; e s of St. Ann's Av, 300.4 ft n of 141st St, 5 years 9,500

ROSENTHAL, Abraham S., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 29 West 86th St, 3 years 20,000

RATKOWSKY, Bernard, to Leon Tuchman; 84 East Broadway, 1 year 5,000

SCHERVICK, Edward J., to Bohemian Benevolent and Literary Association; n s of 102d St, 77 ft e of 4th Av, 5 months 1,000

SEIBEL, Heinrich, to Malinda G. Mace; Lot 871, map Laconia Park, 24th Ward, 3 years 400

SCHURER, George, to same; Lot 870, same map, 3 years 350

SCHERFF, Rosina, to Andrew Koch; 171 Allen St, 3 years 500

STONEBRIDGE, Charles H., and wife to Christian S. E. Spoerl; e s of Kirkside Av, 107 ft n of King's Bridge Road, 5 years 6,000

STURZ, Anna, to Samuel Campbell; w s of Fordham Av, as widened, &c, 75 ft n of 164th St, 3 years 2,500

SPRATT, Joseph A., to Louis Kendal; 138 West 3d St, 1 year 1,200

TABER, Margaret S., to Thomas Carroll; 169 East 127th St, 5 years 19,000

THEURER, John, and wife to Elizabeth Scroll; s s of Tinton Av, 133.6 ft n of 161st St, 3 years 2,000

VOLKER, Lenore, to Adolph G. Hupfel; e s of Jackson Av, 255.6 ft n of Home St, 1 year 350

WHEELER, Ward, and wife to Mary G. Ferrall and others; n s of 152d St, 635.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 9,000

WARNKEN, Sophie M., to Henry Prigge; 266 West 131st St, 5 years 15,000

WALKER, John, to John H. Oeters; s w corner of 141st St and Edgecombe Av, 1 year 10,000

WASHBURN, Morgan, and wife to Irving Washburn; Lots 177 to 179 of map of Westchester Village, 5 years 800

WOOD, Henry H., to Edward Morrison; n s of 114th St, 445 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years 13,500

SAME to same; n s of 114th St, 395 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years 13,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

COOKE, Maria J. K., to Allan W. Cooke. $1,785

CARROLL, Richard, to Horatio D. Mould 1

DARROW, H. Frank, to Rudolph F. Rabe. 1

DE WITT, William G., as committee of John T. Housman, to trustees of Sarah A. Housman 2,000

SAME and others, trustees of Sarah A. Housman, to Cornelia H. Coffin 2,000

EIDLITZ, Mathilde and others, executors of Marc Eidlitz to E. F. Eidlitz 12,000

EIDLITZ, Ernest F., to Otto M. Eidlitz. 12,000

FRANK, Christian and William Doell 2,000

GIEFERS, John, to Mary Giefers, (two assignments) 2

GOLDENBERG, Simon, to Samuel L. and Julius Goldenberg and others 1

HOUGHTON, Frank B., to Mary S. Tinsen, (ten assignments) 10,150

HARTWIG, Mary, to Augusta F. Fueller 2,000

INGRAHAM, Elizabeth P., to Frances A. Ingraham 5,300

GUGGENHEIMER, Randolph, to Max Katzenberg 13,000

REINSCHMIDT, John, to Chattie De Hart 500

STARR, Florence, to Terrence Jacobson.. 10,000

SCHMIDT, Martha I., to Hugo L. Metz..omitted

STANTON, Henry, and G. Smith to Elizabeth C. Stanton, (three assignments) 3

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to the German Society of New York 16,000

WERNER, Hattie, to Henry Arnold 3,084

WALKER, Henry F., to Alfred R. Whitney, executor 3,000

WRIGHT, Mary R., and others, trustees, &c., of James H. Wright to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 25,000

Lis Pendens.

122D ST, 419 East; William Weismann against Lena and Moreson Jacobowitz, (to foreclose mortgage.)

97TH ST, n s, 154 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 14x100.11; the Society for Ethical Culture in City of New York against Sanford B. Stifter and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

WOOSTER ST, 179 to 183; David E. Oppenheimer against Flora Sawyer and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

BROOK AV, w s, 125.1 ft n of 149th St, 24.11x123.0 irregular; Emilio Vela De La Torre against Sanford B. Stifter and others, (amended action to foreclose mortgage.)

122D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 19.3x100.11; Ida Bockover against Drs. Beekman and Pixley Company and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

FORSYTH ST, 78; Benjamin Polansky against Wolf, Davis and others, (to recover sum.)

BARKER AV, e s, 206.8 ft n of Elizabeth St, 33.4x125x33x125; Jacob Ruppert against Laura M. Parsons and George Hayner, (to foreclose mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

109TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Boulevard; 50x100; Yellow Pine Company against Aaron Canter, owner; Louis Ratner, contractor $132

BOWERY, 226 and 226½; Horenburger & Straub against John Hayes, owner; Salomon Prudowsky, contractor 5

BURNSIDE AV, s s, between New Aqueduct and Aqueduct Av or Macomb's Dam Road, adjoining land of H. N. Camp, containing 140 lots, (Berkeley Oval;) Howland and Lein against John S. White, owner and contractor 979

SAME PROPERTY; same against same... 193

118TH ST, 74 and 76 East; John B. Eggleston against Guidetta Cavinato, owner and contractor 122

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, corner of 144th St, 72x100; Absalom P. Bachman against Giacoma Pisciotta, owner and contractor 500

73D ST, 218 East; Frederick Turkowsky against Solomon Willinsky, owner and contractor 50

81ST ST, s s, 70 ft e of Lexington Av, 22x100.4; Francis M. and Frank White against Arthur Gorsch, owner and contractor 233

Orders under Chapter 915, Laws of 1896.

MATILDA ST, w s, 145 ft n of Kossuth Av, 45x100; Salvator Lasparges on Mrs. Emma Rheinish to Bernard Gries, (two orders) 338

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 144th St, 50x100; Giacoma Pisciotta on German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company to Raritan Hollow and Porous Brick Company 300

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 31—Rufus E. Graves, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Argument continued by Assistant Attorney General Whitney for the defendant, and concluded by Mr. C. C. Cole for the plaintiff.

No. 66—Katerine Husamann, executrix, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. William H. Durham.—Argued by Mr. C. C. Cole for the plaintiff and submitted by Mr. C. C. Nourse for the defendant.

No. 78—Augusta P. Glover and others, appellants, vs. Mary E. Patten and others.—Argument commenced by Mr. Charles J. Bonaparte for the appellants and continued by Mr. Henry E. Davis for the appellees.

Call for to-day: Nos. 78, 98, 33, 24, 127, 45, 12, 111, 108, 146.

Calendar for Wednesday, Jan. 6.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Calendar called by Lacombe, J., in Room 122 Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

Jury Calendar.—103—Dickerman vs. Bagg. 101—Hewit vs. Manhattan Railway. 18—United States ex rel. Morrison vs. New York and Texas Steamship Company. 57—Mooney vs. Concordia T. & L. Company. 58—Carey vs. Porter. 158—Carey vs. Fearing. 159—Sigua Iron Company vs. Greene. 33—Davis vs. Bowers. 34—Davis vs. Mullenhauer. 47—Pennefether vs. Texas and Pacific Railroad Company. 48—Noyes vs. Sun Printing and Publishing Company. 49—United States vs. North American Com. Company. 52—Heeninger vs. Booth. 53—Porteous vs. Walker. 58—United States vs. Van Wezel. 59—Same vs. same. 60—Same vs. same. 61—Same vs. same. 62—Same vs. same. 64—Hunt vs. Western Union Telegraph Company. 67—Nally vs. New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 81—Bull vs. Pullman's Palace Car Company. 86—Sayles vs. New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 88—Weisse vs. Williams. 90—People's Fire Insurance Company vs. Fidelity and Casualty Company. 92—Standard vs. Seaboard National Bank. 94—Falk vs. Leslie.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 64, P. O. Building, at 11 A. M.

20—Kief vs. schooner Gypsum Queen. 23—Clark vs. Steamship St. Paul. 36—Meyers vs. tug Vigilant. 39—R. T. Ferry Company vs. lighter Leader. 40—Green vs. Comp General Italiana, &c. 41—Thomas vs. schooner Mad Anthony. 42—McBride vs. Allen. 43—Baibach Smelting, &c., Company vs. Ferryboat Middletown. 44—Standard Oil Company vs. Canadian John J. McCullom. 45—Newtown Creek Tow Company vs. same. 46—American Express Coal Company vs. steamship Maine. 47—Potter vs. tug Robert Lockhart. 48—Burke vs. Merchants' Express and Transportation Company. 49—Providence Washington Insurance Company vs. same.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J., Barrett, Rumsey, Williams, and Patterson, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Enumerated Motions.—Matthews vs. De Groff. 11—De Peyster vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company. 12—Arthur vs. Dalton. 22—Bernard vs. United Life Insurance Association. 25—Gilbertson vs. Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company. 25—Burnham vs. Edison Electric Illuminating Company. 27—Brady vs. The Mayor, &c. 28—Stephens vs. Meriden Brittannia Company. 29—Colwell vs. Colwell. 31—Ware vs. Dos Passos. 31—Powers vs. McLean. 32—Price vs. Ohio Falls Car Company. 33—Myers vs. Paine. 34—Milborne vs. Royal Benefit Society. 35—West vs. Bacon.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Part I.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Pucciarelli vs. Lopard. 2—People, &c., vs. Bashwick Chemical Works. 3—Van Bokkelen vs. Van Bokkelen. 4—Piza vs. Batler. 5—Stetson vs. Stetson. 6—Matter of Widmayer. 7—Thomas vs. Lennon. 8—Berger vs. Thomas. 9—Higgins vs. Higgins. 10—Kaufman vs. Gutman. 11—De La Cour vs. De La Cour. 12—Newberger vs. Mayor, 13—Bulkey vs. Halligan. 14—Matter of East One Hundred and Ninety-second St. 15—Matter of East Two Hundred and Third Street. 16—Matter of East One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street. 17—Matter of Anthony Avenue. 18—Davidson vs. Weed. 19—Starr vs. Ledwick. 20—Heutz vs. Havemyer. 21—Deyo vs. Neinsteld. 22—Middleton vs. Crow. 24—Heilbrown vs. Herzog. 24—People, &c., vs. Family Fund Society. 25—Third Avenue Railroad Company vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 26—Danenhauer vs. Brooke. 27—Lawson vs. Tuttle. 28—Rosenberg vs. Rosenberg. 29—Lloyd vs. Ballantyne. 30—Stock vs. Stock. 31—Jacobs vs. Mayer. 32—Lowe vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 33—Butterick Publishing Company vs. King. 34—Schlolohm vs. Naderman. 35—Vogel vs. Martin. 36—Schloss vs. Donohue. 37—Lehmaier vs. Buchner. 38—Davis and Starr Lumber Company vs. Daniell. 39—Buchanan vs. Linwood. 40—Smith vs. National Bank of Roundout. 41—Remis vs. Huntington. 42—Spielmann vs. Ross & Baker Company. 43—Nutz vs. Mallander. 44—Jareshof vs. Manhattan Railway. 45—Everett vs. same. 46—Walker vs. Eriner. 47—Otto Huber Brewery vs. Rosenfeld. 48—Fosdick vs. Hennessey. 49—Bank of America vs. East River Silk Company. 50—People ex rel. Martin vs. Fitch. 51—Matter of Rumsey. 52—Wandell vs. Cunningham. 53—People, &c., vs. Zucker. 54—Rapalyea vs. Anderson. 55—Petterson vs. Dowd. 56—Austen vs. Bradley Salt Company. 57—Matter of Lapp. 58—Henry Zeltner Brewing Company vs. Krause. 59—Quintana vs. Schmer. 60—Murphy vs. Reddy. 61—Warnock vs. Beach. 62—Buchanan vs. Tournor. 63—Lesser vs. Gifuni. 64—Ginsberg vs. Grundman. 65—Katz vs. Washkowitz.

Personal Tax Calendar.—Austen as receiver of taxes upon: 1—Allmayer. 2—Bishop. 3—Bloodgood. 4—Brown. 5—Curtis. 6—Early. 7—Fine. 8—Friedman. 9—Harland. 10—Harris. 11—Howes. 12—Keller. 13—Kirstein. 14—Kleslus. 15—Koeing. 16—Kritnow. 17—Lipman. 18—McCarthy. 19—McGarry. 20—McGoldrick. 21—McKeon. 22—Matthews. 23—Meehan. 24—Middlekoop. 25—Mills. 26—Mitchell. 27—Morgan. 28—Murphy. 29—O'Brien. 30—O'Reilly. 31—Ornstein. 32—Oswald. 33—Packard. 34—Pape. 35—Parke. 36—Pelken. 37—Plass. 38—Popper. 39—Potter. 40—Quinn. 41—Redington. 42—Reckersdroes. 43—Roosevelt. 44—Rosenfeld. 45—Rosenweig. 46—Ruhle. 47—Rutman. 48—Ryan. 49—Sangmeister. 50—Sherwood. 51—Schuck. 52—Slevin. 53—Smith. 54—Stewart. 55—Swartz. 56—Tenbrock. 57—Tennant. 58—Tew. 59—Thornton. 60—Waveleaf. 61—Vermilye. 62—Von Raven. 63—Wagner. 64—Wood. 65—Wood. 66—Wielfers.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Motion.—1—Matter of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street.

Divorces.—3940—Klipper vs. Klipper. 3991—Roth vs. Roth. 3592—Phillips vs. Phillips. 3602—Colborn vs. Colbern. 3546—Lustig vs. Lustig. 2957—Hollenstein vs. Hollenstein. 3986—Reisinger vs. Reisinger. 3809—Kearney vs. Kearney. 3000—Krueger vs. Krueger. 3801—Feier vs. Feier. 3789—Everhart vs. Everhart. 3810—Mattern vs. Mattern. 3962—Drew vs. Drew. 4000—Stanley vs. Stanley. 4002—Ferrato vs. Ferrato.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar. —To be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—3353—Day vs. Webster. 3358—Day vs. Wells. 3328—Stockton vs. Miller. 3945—Pocantico Water Works vs. Low. 3645—Ross vs. Nichols. 3743—Shapiro vs. Prince. 3685—O. J. Gude Company vs. Becker. 3764—Driscoll vs. Driscoll. 3680—McArthur vs. McArthur. 3917—Levy vs. Schreyer. 3401—Musgrave vs. Musgrave. 1880—Hirsch vs. Mayer. 3117—Baker vs. Whitney. 3754—Stein vs. Stein. 3887—Harris vs. Lefroy. 3936—Barrere vs. Barrere. 3940—Stieglitz vs. Moss Engraving Company. 3281—Hartly vs. Murtha. 3480—Reagan vs. Reagan. 3520—Burns vs. Dempsey. 2859—Galligan vs

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York.

—HUGH F. GRIFFIN.—Isaac Marks has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Hugh F. Griffin, formerly a hotel keeper, on the application of William Whiteside.

—GEO. T. MCKINNEY.—Schedules of Geo. T. McKinney, dealer in olive oil, fruits, &c., at 81 North Moore Street, show liabilities of $32,161; nominal assets, $10,013; actual assets, $4,812.

—CLAPP & CO.—Judgment for $8,256 was entered yesterday against Clapp & Co., stockbrokers, of 35 Wall Street, who failed Nov. 11, by Herman Joseph, in favor of Albert Haas, on an assigned claim of Jule Stein for balance due on stock transactions.

—JACOB H. STEINBERG.—The Sheriff yesterday took charge of the store of Jacob H. Steinberg, dealer in boots and shoes, at 98 Duane Street, on an execution for $822, in favor of Carrie Blow, for money loaned to him. He has been in business since April, 1893, and claimed to have an investment of $12,000 in the business. The stock on hand, it is thought, will not realize more than $1,000.

—HERMAN KAUFMANN.—The Sheriff yesterday received two executions against Herman Kaufmann, manufacturer of and dealer in novelties at 43 Mercer Street, both in favor of Caroline Kaufmann, aggregating $2,408. He has been in business for thirteen years, and was said to have a capital of $10,000. Besides manufacturing art novelties and souvenirs, he was also agent in the United States for Carrara limoges ware.

—HENRY S. MORAN.—Deputy Sheriff Butler has received an execution against Henry S. Moran, who has a steam laundry at 69 Third Avenue, for $1,429, in favor of Frank Richards. Mr. Moran gave a bill of sale of the place on Sept. 1 to B. Moran, for $1. The business was heretofore valued at over $10,000. Mr. Moran has been in business since January, 1891, when the firm of Moran & Greco was formed. They dissolved in October, 1893. Mr. Moran purchased his partner's interest, it was said, for $6,000, and has since continued alone in the last six months he claimed to have spent $3,800 in improvements on the plant.

—COLOMBIA NAVIGATION AND COMMERCIAL COMPANY.—Judgment for $10,189 was entered yesterday against the Colombia Navigation and Commercial Company of 82 and 84 Nassau Street in favor of Chas. Hedegard, Manufacturing Company, for money advanced from Dec. 5, 1889, to July 7, 1891. Charles H. Green is President of both companies. The Colombia Navigation and Commercial Company, incorporated under Kentucky laws in 1887, with a capital stock of $1,000,000, succeeded a corporation formed in the Republic of Colombia. Several wealthy brewers and merchants became interested in the company, which has since run several steamboats on the rivers of Colombia.

Out of Town.

—J. D. GUMPNER.—An assignment was made yesterday by J. D. Gumpner, grocer, Liabilities, $3,200; assets, $7,600.

—J. E. COLES.—At Winston, J. E. Coles, leaf tobacco dealer, has assigned, naming E. L. Gray as trustee. Besides leaf tobacco, the assets include real estate, &c. The liabilities are not given.

—NOAH'S ARK COMPANY.—At Fostoria, Ohio, the Noah's Ark Company, which conducted a department store, assigned yesterday with liabilities of $16,000. The stock is valued at $20,000.

—RICHARDSON, HOWE & LOVEJOY.—At Boston, Richardson, Howe & Lovejoy, wrapper manufacturers, who failed last June and settled in September at 45 per cent. in notes of two, four, and six months, failed again yesterday, and offered 50 per cent. on the composition notes and their new debts. Liabilities, $20,000.

Judgments.

AKEHURST, Edward L.—C. C. Snyder...	$24
ARONOWITZ, Louis, and Pauline—G. P. Smith and others	135
BACKHAUS, John—J. Power	87
BEHR, Herman—V. L. Gambrinus Brewing Company	104
BENJAMIN, Isaac R.—Jessie Meyer	97
BERGER, Bruno W.—E. R. Poerschke	545
BERGER, Morris—S. Langer	327
BISCHOFF, Gustave—The Henry Huber Company	362
BOTTING, Richard—The Broadway Importing Company	690
BOYCE, George M.—George E. Weller	177
BRADLEY, George L.—James G. Wallace	325
BRAUN, Magdolena—A. Braasch and another	81
BROWN, William G.—W. H. Quick	406
BURRIDGE, Frank O.—L. F. Georger and others	584
BURTON, Myron C.—H. B. Fanton, Sr.	252
CARBERRY, Sarah J. V., and Joseph A. —E. Wallach	4,118
CERNY, Anton—R. Oelsner	409
CLAPP, Ozrow W. and Dwight O.—A. Hass	8,256
DOMSCHKE, Rudolph P.—F. V. Strauss	470
DEMAREST, Oliver, and Mary—J. Loewy	101
DREW, Samuel H.—George M. Wright, assignee	179
EDWARDS, Truxten P.—A. F. Horner	564
EHRMANN, Samuel—National Ice Company	319
FINAN, James—S. Bull, as receiver, &c.	261
FITZSIMONS, Thomas P., and De L. Smith—William Drought and another	49
GUNSON, Eugene S.—C. Franz	457
GARVIN, Edwin T.—H. C. Heron	24
GEORGE BRUNUSEN COMPANY—The H. B. Claflin Company	31
GERSTNER, John—M. Meyers and another	183
GIBSON, B. S.—Etterich Art Tile Stove Works	230
GINSBERG, Pauline—H. Lehr and another	50
GOVE, Rolland E.—S. Brooks and others	109
HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar—W. & J. Sloane	2,089
HANNON, John J.—L. Cahen and others	177
HARRIS, William, and George D. Johnson—William J. Schieffelin and others	186
HENDERSON, William and George R.—National Wall Paper Company	693
HILTON, Albert B.—S. Bernhard	629
HOFFMIRE, John E. and John D.—Clinton Bank	533
HYER, Walter C.—F. W. Sanford	281
JENKINS, Edward—J. Schuessler and another	33
KRAUSER, Thomas—Ida Kramer	72
KRAUS, Morris J. and Benjamin—Biddle & Smedley	605
LANE—Same	1,256
MARCHHEIMER, Theddore—The Knickerbocker Ice Company	167
LAWLER, Thomas J.—T. W. Motley and others	225
LEVI, Hannah—J. S. Cram, as trustee, &c.	1,723
LEVY, Annie—E. B. Bruce	114
LOUIS F. BROMEI & CO.—L. & C. Goldschmidt	882
MEE Thomas—M. Rosenthal, by guardian, &c.	2,209
MERYASH, Louis, and Henry Goodstein—The Excelsior Brewing Company	124
MINDEN, Morris—Rachel White and another	207
MINER, Edwin C. and others—H. C. Heron	22
MORAN, Henry S.—F. Richards	1,429
MORRIS, Florine, and Adolph Rosenham—M. Michalovitch and others	857
NEWMAN, Charles E.—The Belle of Bourbon Company	283
NICHOLLS, Mark M.—J. C. Granger	301
O'NEIL, Frank P.—Equitable General Providing Company	67
OPPENHEIMER, Leopold—H. Josephy	253
PATTERSON, Stephen G.—A. D. Newlin, costs	67
PAINE, William—Gertrude E. C. Corey, as executrix, &c.	251
PARKER, Charles A.—J. F. Dolan	303
PERRY, Nelson W.—G. M. Wright, as assignee	126
ROGERS, William H.—J. Kramer and others	102
ROBINSON, Morris—Abraham Lefkowitz	98
ROSENBUSH, Leopold—C. H. Pleasants Company	8
RUMOLO, Sabino—J. E. Clonin and another	35
RYER, Daniel D.—J. Dorn	73
RYDER, Mary and Ferdinand—A. Schmitker	254
SANGER, Eugene B.—G. M. Wright, assignee, &c.	1,299
SCHULTZ, Israel—Robert Reis & Co.	134
SCHULTZ, Israel—International Shirt and Collar Company	147
SCHLESINGER, Charles and Elias B.—E. White	108
SCHWEIZER, Louis—S. D. Kimball	131
SCHLESSINGER, William—J. E. Linde Paper Company	131
SCHUMACHER, Henry W.—Garfield National Bank	155
SAME—Same	116
SHERMAN, Abraham—Henry A. Caesar and others	953
SHERMAN, George D.—M. Hershfield	86
SISSON, Elias H., Jr.—A. Page	273
SMITH, John H.—R. S. Luqueer & Co.	936
STACK, Nathan—The Ashley & Bailey Company	501
STACK, Nathan, and Joseph Schor—J. L. Reiling and others	616
STEINBERG, Jacob H.—Carrie Blow	822
STOCKERT, Max—C. Feigenspan	191
SWAN, William J.—G. H. Fullencamp	159
TATTERSALLS (of New York) Limited—Mary J. Van Blaricom and another	203
THE MAYOR, &c.—C. F. Levy	95
THE NEW YORK ELEVATED RAILroad Company and Manhattan Railway Company—J. D. Schmidt	1,635
THE MAYOR, &c.—Thomas E. Leeman	5,558
SAME—J. H. Doscher	49
SAME—Catherine C. Crosby, as executrix, &c.	21,862
THE COLOMBIA NAVIGATION AND Commercial Company—The Hektograph Manufacturing Company	10,189
THOMPSON, Samuel—H. H. Heert and others	215
TOWBIN, Kalmin and Dora—I. Marks	89
TROST, Joseph—F. Hauber	120
UNITED LIFE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION—A. V. Koenig	94
VAN VEEN, Morris—S. G. Carr	89
VEEDER, John K., and Eugene Saxe—Anna Buchholz	114
VETTER, Michael—J. W. Goodwin	88
VIEHMANN, Jacob—J. & M. Stern	221
WARNKE, John H.—Solomon J. Schiff	24
WEIL, David and Morris—A. Hirschel	1,583
WHITMAN SADDLE COMPANY—H. Pendleton	334
W. B. WEBB COMPANY—F. J. Crawford	608
WILLOUGHBY, Dillon C.—R. McCord	91
WOOD, Herbert T.—Cornelius S. Loder	221
WOODBRIDGE, Frank H., and Ephraim Hopkins—E. J. Goerke and others	72
WOODCOCK, Daniel—Equitable General Providing Company	29
ZADIG, Adolph—S. Ascher	181

County Prisoners on Strike.

AUBURN, Me., Jan. 5.—The prisoners at the county jail in this city are on a strike, and are locked up in solitary confinement on a bread and water diet. The prisoners work in the county workshop, which is leased to John F. Horne, manufacturer of shoe findings. They struck because Mr. Horne declined longer to allow each prisoner the last half day of his sentence to clean up and get ready to go out. Sheriff Hill says the men will be kept in their cells until they consent to return to work.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

ELEVENTH AVENUE.—New York Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—JOHN A. KING, as sole surviving executor, &c., against JOHN R. GRAHAM, Jr., et al.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 23d day of November, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, January 11th, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment described as follows:

All those two certain lots of ground designated on a certain partition map of lands in the Sixteenth (now Twenty-fifth) Ward of the City of New York, belonging to the heirs of Cornelius Ray, deceased, made by Gardner A. Sage, City Surveyor, dated November 25th, 1844, and on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York as Numbers 505 (five hundred and five) and 506 (five hundred and six,) and which, together are bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side or line of the Eleventh Avenue, where the same is intersected by the centre line of the block between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Streets, running thence along said centre line westerly one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly and parallel to said westerly side of Eleventh Avenue forty-nine feet four and one-half (49½) inches to the southerly side of lot Number 504 (five hundred and four) on said map; thence easterly along the southerly side of said Lot 504 (five hundred and four) one hundred (100) feet, to the westerly side or line of Eleventh Avenue, and thence southerly along said westerly side or line of the Eleventh Avenue forty-nine feet four and one-half (49½) inches, to the place of beginning. Subject, however, to the covenants contained in a certain grant from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to Robert Ray and John A. King, as surviving executors of the last will and testament of Cornelius Ray, deceased, dated June 15, 1838.—Dated New York, December 2d, 1896.

M. WIENER, Referee.

CARTER & LEDYARD, Plff's Attys., 54 Wall St., N. Y. d14-2aw3wM&Th&Ja6

NO. 184 SOUTH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Plaintiff, against JAMES W. KETCHAM et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 21st day of December, 1896, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, I, the undersigned, the Referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, County of New York, on the 21st day of January, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, of the firm of D. Phoenix Ingraham & Company, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of South Street, distant one hundred and three feet one inch westerly from the northwest corner of James Slip and South Street; running thence northwardly, parallel or nearly so with James Slip, and along land now or formerly of the estate of Thomas Franklin, deceased, seventy-six feet one inch to land now or late of William P. Baker; thence westwardly along said Baker's land, and parallel or nearly so with South Street thirty-two feet nine inches; thence southwardly, parallel or nearly so with James Slip, and along land now or late of D. Hunter, seventy-six feet one inch to the north line of South Street; and thence eastwardly along the north line of South Street, thirty-three feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances more or less; said land lying in Section 1, Block 110, on the Land Map of the City of New York. Dated New York, December 28th, 1896.

ROGER FOSTER, Referee.

RUSSELL & PERCY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 32 Nassau Street. 430-2aw3wW&M&p20

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 9, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Louis*, via Southampton; at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Britannic*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland.")

FRIDAY.—At 4 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Lady Furness (letters must be directed "per Lady Furness.")

SATURDAY.—At 8 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Normandie*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie"); at 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Aurania*, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Kaiserin Maria Theresia, (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—At 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla and Carthagena, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Seguranca, via Havana.

THURSDAY.—At 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Pontabelle.

SATURDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Athos, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Athos"); at 10:30 AM for Hayti, Savanna, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem III., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem III.";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri";) at 12 M for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Merida.

SUNDAY.—At 5 AM for Progreso, per steamship Habana, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per Habana";) at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM. †Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 10 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 20 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. 31 and up to Feb. 1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 31, at 1:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

CHARLES W DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New York, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1896.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Hotel Pocket Guide

GRATIS.

For Information, Circulars, &c., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address, (Send Stamp.)

Hotel Tariff Bureau,

63 Fifth Avenue . . . New York.
96 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Baltimore, Md....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Bournemouth, Eng. (seashore, Royal Bath Hotel.
Brooklyn, N. Y....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1
Charleston, S.C...Charleston Hotel, a.p. $3.50 up
Cincinnati, O...Grand Hotel, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3
Denver, Col...New St. James Hotel, a.p., $2.50 up
do The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $2 to $3.50
St. Augustine, Alcazar, ap. Open Nov. 14
do The Ponce de Leon, ap. " Jan. 20
do Hotel Cordova, ep. " .....
Ormond, The Ormond, ap. " Jan. 9
Palm Beach, Palm Beach Inn, ap. " Dec. 23
do Royal Poinciana, ap. " Jan. 16
Miami, The Royal Palm, ap. " Jan. 1
Palatka, Fla....Putnam House. Opens Jan. 17
Jacksonville, Fla...The St. James, ap. $4 up
Tampa, Tampa Bay Hotel, ap. Open Dec 3
Winter Park, Seminole, ap. " Jan. 15
Port Tampa, The Inn, ap. " all year
Belleair, ...Belleview, ap. " Jan. 15
Kissimmee, Kissimmee, ap. " Jan. 15
Ocala.....Ocala House, ap. " Dec. 1
Punta Gorda, Punta Gorda, ap. " Jan. 10
Indianapolis, Ind.....The Denison, a. p., $3
Jersey City, Hotel Washington, e. p., $1.50 up
Kansas City, Mo, The Midland, ep. $1 up, ap. $3 up
Lakewood, N. J....Hotel Lakewood, a. p., $5
London, Eng. De Vere Hotel } De Vere Gardens
do ....Broadwalk do } Kensington Pal. W
do Prince of Wales do } Specially recom'd
Mobile, Ala., Battle House, e.p., $1 up, a.p., $3 up
Montgomery, Ala...Exchange Hotel, a.p., $3 up
Naples, Italy, Hotel Royal des Etrangers, Most fashionable Hotel in Naples, a. p., $3.
New Haven, Ct...Mosley's New Haven House Remodeled, up to date in every respect, a. p., $4
New Orleans, La., Hotel Grunewald, e.p. $1 up
New York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do .....Hotel Netherland, e. p. $3, a. p. $5
do (W. F. Leland)..Windsor, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
do .....The Gerard, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3 to $4
do (Davis & Foster)..Hotel St. Andrew, e.p., $1.50
do (N.B. Barry)..New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do ....Hotel Westminster, e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50
do (B'way & 11th St.)..The St. Denis, e. p., $1.50
do (Wm. G. Leland)..Grand Hotel, e. p., $1 up
do (E. 11th St.) Albert-St. Stephens, e. p., $1 up
do ....Hotel Endicott, e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50 up
do (B'way & 27th St.)..Metropolitan, e.p., $1 up
do (W. Johnson Quinn)..Hotel Empire, e.p. $1, a.p. $3
do (59th & B'way)..Hotel Pomeroy, e. p., $1 up
do (M. J. Shea)..Grosvenor, (10th & 5th Av.), a. p.
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p. $1.50
do (Wm. Noble)..Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
Old Point Comfort, Va. The Chamberlin, a.p., $4
do .....Hygeia Hotel, a. p., $3 up
Philadelphia, Pa. The New Hotel Walton, ep. $2
do .....The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50
do (Rest'nt A-la-Carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
do (Chas. E. Leland). Hotel Hanover, ap., $2.50 up
Philadelphia, Colonnade, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3.50
The finest cuisine in Philadelphia.
Pittsburg, Pa....Hotel Anderson, a. p., $3 up
Portsmouth, N. H...The Rockingham, a. p., $4
Quebec, Canada. Chateau Frontenac, a.p., $3.50
Richmond, Va., Jefferson, a.p., $5 up, e.p. $1.50 up
Rochester, N. Y, Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
Savannah, Ga., The De Soto.....ap., $4 up
Schenectady, N. Y., The Edison, ap., $2.50 up
St. Louis, Mo., (Firep'f) Southern Htl, ap. $3 to $5
do Lindell Hotel, e. p. $1 up, a. p. $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y. Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
Trenton, N. J. Trenton House, e.p. $1 up, a.p. $2.50 up
Troy, N. Y., The Troy House.....ap., $3 up
Washington, D. C....Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do Hotel Normandie, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do .....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
do Hotel Wellington, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3 up

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A Trip to Jamaica,

the Queen of West Indian Islands, by the

Atlas Line

offers exceptional advantages to persons seeking a vacation of limited duration for health and rest. The trip from New-York to Jamaica and return can be made in 17 days. Send for illustrated booklet.

PIM, FORWOOD & KELLOCK,
General Agents, 24 State St., New-York.

Winter Cruises of the Hamburg-American Line

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT BY THE

Twin-Screw Express Steamer FUERST BISMARCK will leave New York Jan. 26, 1897, for Madeira, Gibraltar, (Granada and Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about ten weeks.

ALSO TO THE WEST INDIES and the Spanish Main by the **Twin-Screw Express Steamer COLUMBIA** will leave New York Feb. 11, 1897, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) St. Domingo City, St. Thomas, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas,) Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, Palm Beach, Florida, or Old Point Comfort, New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. For further particulars apply to the

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

WEST INDIA TOURS.

The steamship **MADIANA**, 3,100 tons, is scheduled to sail from New York for **WINDWARD ISLANDS**, returning via **JAMAICA**, Jan. 19, Feb. 27. The established reputation of this steamer is unsurpassed. Other steamers Feb. 6, 17. Excursion passage $125 and upward. For illustrated pamphlets giving itinerary and rates passage apply to

A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., 39 B'way.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA NORMANDIE, Saturday, Jan. 9, 9 A.M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Petrot, Sat. Jan. 16, 10 A.M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, inc. Railway fare to Paris. Parlor car seat, & landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen'l Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Aurania, Jan. 9, 10 AM | Campania, Jan. 30, 2 PM
Lucania, Jan. 16, 10 AM | Umbria, Feb. 6, 3 AM
Servia, Jan. 23, 9 AM | Aurania, Feb. 13, 1 PM

From Pier 40, North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic, Jan. 6,	Noon	Britannic, Feb. 3,	Noon
Majestic, Jan. 13,	Noon	Majestic, Feb. 10,	Noon
Germanic, Jan. 20,	Noon	Germanic, Feb. 17,	Noon
Teutonic, Jan. 28,	Noon	Adriatic, Feb. 24,	Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River, Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack.....Saturday, Jan. 2
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack....Saturday, Jan. 9
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack.....Tuesday, Jan. 12
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack.....Friday, Jan. 15
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cen't. & Pen. Fast F. & P. line, via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger line, via Charleston.
T. E. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R., Sailing every weekday, except Saturday, at 6 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M.
E. J. GUILLAUDEU, Vice-Pres. & Gen. Manager.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Spree, Tu., Jan. 12, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Feb. 9, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Jan. 19, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Feb. 16, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Feb. 2, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Feb. 23, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

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†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD, S. S. CO. | †HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.

Express steamers from New York. to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
†Kaiser, Jan. 9, 10 AM | †Fulda, Feb. 6, 10 AM
†Werra, Jan. 16, 10 AM | †Normania, Fe. 13, 11 AM
†Ems, Jan. 23, 10 AM | †Kaiser, Feb. 20, 10 AM

FOR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.
Steamers of January 16th and Feb. 13 will proceed to Alexandria.
North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N.Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to Cherbourg, Paris; Southampton (London), & Hamburg
SPRING SEASON BEGINS MARCH 18, 1897.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris).
Sailing at 10 A. M.

ST. LOUIS.....Jan. 6 | ST. LOUIS.....Jan. 27
PARIS.....Jan. 13 | PARIS.....Feb. 3
NEW YORK.....Jan. 20 | ST. PAUL.....Feb. 10

WINTER CRUISE

To Bermuda, West Indies, Mexico.
By the American S. S. OHIO, from New York, Feb. 6, 1897, for Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (Caracas,) Curacoa, St. Domingo, Jamaica, Progreso, Vera Cruz, (Mexico,) Havana, Brunswick, Ga. Duration 45 days. Price of passage, $270 and upward. Send for illustrated pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing Every Wednesday.
Westernland, Jan. 6, 3 PM | RENLAN, Jan. 20, noon
Southwark, Jan. 13, 1 PM | Noordland, Jan. 27, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Jan. 16, 1 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.....Jan. 23, 1 P. M.
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....Feb. 2, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.Feb. 13, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu.....Feb. 24, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., daily, (Sundays excepted,) 8 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.

9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For the important New York State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.

6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal, and Ottawa.

7:30 P. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.

9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.

9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday night Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS FOR YONKERS, "All night" trains run between 155th St. and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. Only line running "all night" trains out of New York. Wagner Palace C

ELECTION NOTICE.

Statement of the Board of County Canvassers of the County of New York

In relation to votes given for

CORONER.

The Board of County Canvassers of the County of New York, having met in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York, on the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 17th, and 21st days of November, 1896, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several Election Districts of said County at the General Election held on the 3d day of November, in the year aforesaid, DO CERTIFY AS FOLLOWS:

For Coroner.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the office of CORONER was Three hundred and thirteen thousand and fifteen		313,015
Of which THEODORE K. TUTHILL received One hundred and forty-seven thousand nine hundred and one	147,901	
Of which JACOB E. BAUSCH received One hundred and forty-one thousand two hundred and seventy-five	141,275	
Of which WALDEMAR DORFMANN received Ten thousand seven hundred and one	10,701	
Of which ROBERT P. MUELLENBACH received Seven thousand five hundred and thirty	7,530	
Of which A. W. PALMER received Seven hundred and eighty-eight	788	
Of which RUDOLPH GROSS received One	1	
Of which GEORGE RAU received One	1	
Of which JOHN RYAN received One	1	
Of which HERMAN ROLINS received One	1	
Of which there were DEFECTIVE Eight hundred and thirteen	813	
And of which there were BLANK Four thousand and three.	4,003	
		313,015

We certify this Statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and a majority of this Board and the Secretary thereof, this 21st day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

JNO. T. OAKLEY,
Chairman.

WM. H. TEN EYCK,
Secretary.

HENRY L. SCHOOL,
RUFUS R. RANDALL,
W. M. K. OLCOTT,
ANDREW ROBINSON,
ANDREW A. NOONAN,
WM. E. BURKE,
THOMAS M. CAMPBELL,
JEREMIAH KENNEFICK,
JOHN J. O'BRIEN,
ROBERT MUH,
JACOB C. WUND,
WILLIAM TAIT,
FRANK J. GOODWIN,
JOSEPH SCHILLING,
THOMAS DWYER,
ELIAS GOODMAN,
COLLIN H. WOODWARD,
CHRISTIAN GOETZ.

State of New York, City and County of New York, County Clerk's Office, ss.:

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have compared the foregoing with the original Statement on file in this office, and that it is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original.

Witness my hand and official seal at the New County Court House, in the City and County of New York, this 23rd day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.
[Seal]

HENRY D. PURROY,
Clerk of the County of New York.

Statement of the Board of County Canvassers of the County of New York

In relation to votes given for

MEMBERS of ASSEMBLY.

The Board of County Canvassers of the County of New York, having met in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York, on the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 17th, and 21st days of November, 1896, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several Election Districts of said County at the General Election held on the 3d day of November, in the year aforesaid, DO CERTIFY AS FOLLOWS:

For Members of Assembly.

First Assembly District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes

ELECTION NOTICE.

given for the office of MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT was Five thousand three hundred and thirty-seven 5,337

Of which DANIEL E. FINN received Three thousand four hundred and two 3,402

Of which ARTHUR PEZOLD received One thousand six hundred and twenty-one 1,621

Of which CHRISTIAN RATHGENS received One hundred and eighty-five 185

Of which RUDOLPH LOVSTRAND received Twenty-four 24

Of which G. F. CARR received Nineteen 19

Of which EDWIN G. BEAN received Ten 10

Of which there were DEFECTIVE Twenty-six 26

And of which there were BLANK Fifty 50

5,337

Second Assembly District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the office of MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT was Seven thousand two hundred and seventy-four 7,274

Of which THOMAS J. BARRY received Four thousand three hundred and eight 4,308

Of which WILLIAM H. KILBOY received Two thousand seven hundred and four 2,704

Of which JULIUS HAMMER received One hundred and forty-six 146

Of which ARTEMUS J. SMITH received Twenty-three 23

Of which JOHN H. WYBURN received Sixteen 16

Of which there were DEFECTIVE Twenty-eight 28

And of which there were BLANK forty-nine 49

7,274

Third Assembly District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the office of MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT was Seven thousand nine hundred and sixty-five 7,965

Of which WILLIAM H. LEONARD received Four thousand five hundred and eighty-four 4,584

Of which LOUIS J. HOENNINGER received Two thousand nine hundred and ninety 2,990

Of which WILLIAM SMILLIE received Ninety-three 93

Of which FRANZ FAIS received Forty-seven 47

Of which JOHN McNICKLE received Thirty-one 31

Of which JAMES H. MULLEN received Fifteen 15

Of which there were DEFECTIVE Twenty-four 24

And of which there were BLANK One hundred and eighty-one 181

7,965

Fourth Assembly District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the office of MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT was Seven thousand seven hundred and thirty-six 7,736

Of which PATRICK H. ROCHE received Three thousand six hundred and fifty-three 3,653

Of which JOHN P. DENNY received Two thousand two hundred and forty-seven 2,247

Of which PATRICK MURPHY received Seven hundred and eighty-one 781

Of which GEORGE H. EPSTEIN received Five hundred and twenty-four 524

Of which JOHN J. McKENNA received Three hundred and thirty-five 335

Of which PHILIP H. MASENGARB received Twenty-two 22

Of which there were DEFECTIVE twenty-eight 28

And of which there were BLANK One hundred and forty-six 146

7,736

Fifth Assembly District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the office of MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT was Eight thousand three hundred and ninety-one. 8,391

Of which RICHARD VAN COTT received Four thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight 4,778

Of which HARDING WESTON received Three thousand and sixty-seven 3,067

Of which JAMES A. HOOPER received Three hundred and seventy-three 373

Of which EMIL KNELL received Fifty-nine 59

Of which ABRAM AARONS received Thirty-four 34

Of which there were DEFECTIVE Nine 9

And of which there were BLANK Seventy-one 71

8,391

Sixth Assembly District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the office of MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT was Eight thousand five hundred and one 8,501

Of which TIMOTHY P. SULLIVAN received Four thousand six hundred and forty-four 4,644

Of which JOHN PALMIERI received Three thousand one hundred and eleven 3,111

Of which HERMAN KAHLBAUM received Two hundred and sixty-six 266

Of which JOHN V. GILLEN received Two hundred and twenty-four 224

Of which WILLIAM J. JONES received Twenty-six 26

Of which GEORGE KNEVITS received Twenty-two 22

Of which there were DEFECTIVE Fifty 50

And of which there were BLANK One hundred and fifty-eight 158

8,501

Seventh Assembly District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the office of MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT was Eight thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight 8,778

Of which EDWARD W. HART received Four thousand four hundred and ninety-two 4,492

Of which WILLIAM C. BAXTER received Three thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine 3,899

Of which MATTHEW CONKLIN received One hundred and forty-three 143

Of which AARON R. LEWIS received Fifty-one 51

Of which ROBERT BLUMENTHAL received Forty-eight 48

Of which GUSTAVUS MYERS received Twenty-two 22

Of which there were DEFECTIVE Twelve 12

And of which there were BLANK One hundred and eleven 111

8,778

Eighth Assembly District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the office of MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT was Five thousand two hundred and twelve 5,212

Of which CHARLES S. ADLER received Two thousand seven hundred and seventy-two 2,772

Of which MORRIS ROSE received One thousand six hundred 1,600

Of which SOLOMON BERMAN received Six hundred and seventy-two 672

Of which WILLIAM F. MILLER received Eleven 11

Of which ARTHUR McKEON received Five 5

Of which there were DEFECTIVE Twenty-eight 28

And of which there were BLANK One hundred and twenty-four 124

5,212

Ninth Assembly District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the office of MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT was Eight thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight 8,878

Of which JAMES F. MAGCABE received Four thousand three hundred and sixty-three 4,363

Of which JOHN D. BLACKBURN received Four thousand and fifty-one 4,051

Of which JOHN G. NORMAN received One hundred and eighty-three 183

Of which CHARLES TECHE received Ninety-three 93

Of which B. C. HEDGES received Forty-three 43

Of which CHARLES B. HEALY received Forty-one 41

Of which there were DEFECTIVE Seventeen 17

And of which there were BLANK Eighty-seven 87

8,878

Eleventh Assembly District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the office of MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT was Seven thousand four hundred and seventy-four 7,474

Of which WILLIAM H. GLEDHILL received Four thousand and fifteen 4,015

Of which EDMUND C. LEE received Three thousand and sixty 3,060

Of which AUGUST C. THOMA received One hundred and thirty-eight 138

Of which JAMES BOYD received One hundred and twenty-two 122

Of which HENRY OSBORNE received Twenty 20

Of which there were DEFECTIVE Thirty-six 36

And of which there were BLANK Eighty-three 83

7,474

Twelfth Assembly District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the office of MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT was Six thousand seven hundred and seventy-two 6,772

Of which JOSEPH SCHULUM received Two thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight 2,958

Of which RUDOLPH MAAS received Two thousand two hundred and forty-seven. 2,247

Of which ALEXANDER JONAS received One thousand three hundred and sixty-three 1,363

Of which JAMES GILKINSON received Nine 9

Of which there were DEFECTIVE Forty-four 44

And of which there were BLANK One hundred and fifty-one 151

6,772

Thirteenth Assembly District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the office of MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT was Six thousand nine hundred and ninety-six 6,996

Of which PATRICK F. TRAINOR received Three thousand eight hundred and forty-eight 3,848

Of which WILLIAM CORBITT received Two thousand seven hundred and forty-five 2,745

Of which CHARLES KAISER received One hundred and eighty-nine 189

Of which EDWARD BILLHARDT received Sixty-nine 69

Of which GEORGE A. BOTSFORD received Eleven 11

Of which there were DEFECTIVE Twenty-four 24

And of which there were BLANK One hundred and ten 110

6,996

Fourteenth Assembly District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the office of MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT was Eight thousand three hundred and sixty-six 8,366

Of which JACOB FRITZ received Four thousand three hundred and seventy-nine 4,379

Of which CONRAD C. WISSEMANN received Three thousand two hundred and thirty-five 3,235

Of which JOSEPH STAIBER received Four hundred and seventy-three 473

Of which JAMES A. SMITH received One hundred and thirty-nine 139

Of which JAMES TRUMAN KEYES received Sixteen 16

Of which there were DEFECTIVE Fifty-three 53

And of which there were BLANK Seventy-one 71

8,366

Fifteenth Assembly District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the office of MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT was Seven thousand five hundred and sixty-nine 7,569

Of which THOMAS F. MYERS received Three thousand two hundred and fifty-six. 3,256

Of which RICHARD C. VAN HORN received Two thousand nine hundred and sixty 2,960

Of which JOHN J. WALSH received One thousand and thirty-three 1,033

Of which NATHAN BENDIN received One hundred and forty 140

Of which JAMES M. ORR received Twenty-six 26

Of which there were DEFECTIVE Twelve. 12

And of which there were BLANK One hundred and forty-two 142

7,569

Sixteenth Assembly District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the office of MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT was Seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-four 7,874

Of which BENJAMIN HOFFMAN received Three thousand eight hundred and seventeen 3,817

Of which WILLIAM VOLKEL received Two thousand seven hundred and forty-two 2,742

Of which MEYER LONDON received One thousand and fourteen 1,014

Of which THOMAS F. LEONARD received One hundred and sixty-four 164

Of which JOHN F. NUBEL, Jr., received Eight 8

Of which there were DEFECTIVE Ten 10

And of which there were BLANK One hundred and nineteen 119

7,874

Seventeenth Assembly District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the office of MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT was Seven thousand five hundred and fifty-four 7,554

Of which JOHN A. DEMPSEY received Three thousand nine hundred and forty-nine 3,949

Of which D. FRANK LLOYD received Two thousand eight hundred and four 2,804

Of which DANIEL J. GLEASON received Four hundred and sixty-five 465

Of which FREDERICH RICHTER received One hundred and fifty-two 152

Of which JOSEPH FINN received Thirty-seven 37

Of which THEOPHILUS J. MANSER received Nineteen 19

Of which there were DEFECTIVE Twenty-six 26

And of which there were BLANK One hundred and two 102

7,554

Eighteenth Assembly District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the office of MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT was Eight thousand three hundred and ten 8,310

Of which JOHN F. DALY received Four thousand eight hundred and forty-seven. 4,847

Of which JAMES P. KELKER received Two thousand six hundred and ninety-four 2,694

Of which MICHAEL J. KELLY received Three hundred and five 305

Of which JAMES HUNTER received Two hundred and fifty-five 255

Of which WILLIAM J. GHENT received One Hundred and five 105

Of which JOHN BENNEY received Twenty 20

Of which there were DEFECTIVE Twenty-one 21

And of which there were BLANK Sixty-three 63

8,310

Nineteenth Assembly District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the office of MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT was Eleven thousand five hundred and twenty 11,520

Of which ROBERT MAZET received Seven thousand two hundred and one 7,201

Of which GODOLPHIN F. BURSLEM received Three thousand three hundred and seventy-eight 3,378

Of which ALFRED A. WHITMAN received Six hundred and sixty-three 663

Of which PATRICK J. O'BRIEN received Ninety-five 95

Of which JOHN J. DALY received Twenty-nine 29

Of which WILLIAM TREMERE received Fifteen 15

Of which there were DEFECTIVE Nine 9

And of which there were BLANK One hundred and thirty 130

11,520

Twentieth Assembly District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the office of MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT was Eight thousand four hundred and forty-seven 8,447

Of which JOHN P. CORRIGAN received Four thousand eight hundred and eleven 4,811

Of which CHARLES H. EDLICH received Three thousand and five 3,005

Of which EUGENE T. BANKS received One hundred and ninety-seven 197

Of which THADDEUS B. WAKEMAN received One hundred and eighty-three 183

Of which HARRY BERGER received One hundred and seventeen 117

Of which EVERETT N. GARNSEY received Twenty-seven. 27

Of which there were DEFECTIVE Fifteen 15

And of which there were BLANK Ninety-two 92

8,447

Twenty-first Assembly District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the office of MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT was Thirteen thousand one hundred and sixty-three 13,163

Of which GEORGE C. AUSTIN received Eight thousand two hundred and seventy-two 8,272

Of which THOMAS J. MURRAY received Four thousand and forty-seven 4,047

Of which GEORGE J. VESTNER received Six hundred and nine 609

Of which FRANK J. D'ELSEAUX received One hundred and two 102

Of which EDWARD H. MEAD received Thirty 30

Of which there were DEFECTIVE Forty-nine 49

And of which there were BLANK fifty-four 54

13,163

Twenty-second Assembly District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the office of MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE TWENTY-SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT was Eight thousand three hundred and twenty-five 8,325

Of which DANIEL D. TOOHER received Four thousand five hundred and sixty-one 4,561

Of which ABRAM LEWIS received Two thousand five hundred and thirty-five 2,535

Of which CHARLES H. DALHAUSER received Eight hundred and thirty-six 836

Of which MARTIN FEY received One hundred and forty-nine 149

Of which JAMES S. HOLY received Sixty-four 64

Of which GEORGE W. STREBEL received Twenty-three 23

Of which there were DEFECTIVE Twenty-two 22

And of which there were BLANK One hundred and thirty-five 135

8,325

Twenty-third Assembly District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the office of MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE TWENTY-THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT was Ten thousand nine hundred and eleven 10,911

Of which RICHARD GILLELAND received Five thousand seven hundred and seventy-two 5,772

Of which THOMAS J. HAYDEN received Four thousand four hundred and fifty-four 4,454

Of which JOHN M. THOMPSON received Three hundred and twenty-six 326

Of which CHARLES E. THOMPSON received One hundred and twenty-one 121

Of which MICHAEL J. LEONARD received Sixty-seven 67

Of which GEORGE MUNRO received Forty-four 44

Of which there were DEFECTIVE Sixteen 16

And of which there were BLANK One hundred and eleven 111

10,911

Twenty-fourth Assembly District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the office of MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE TWENTY-FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT was Seven thousand five hundred and seventy-four 7,574

Of which JOHN B. FITZGERALD received Three thousand six hundred and seventy 3,670

Of which HENRY ZWEIFEL, Jr., received Three thousand two hundred and twelve 3,212

Of which WILLIAM KLINGENBERG received Three hundred and twenty-two 322

Of which FRANCIS S. CAMPBELL received Two hundred and fourteen 214

Of which W. H. DIMOND received Twenty-two 22

Of which there were DEFECTIVE Six 6

And of which there were BLANK One hundred and twenty-eight 128

7,574

Twenty-fifth Assembly District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the office of MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE TWENTY-FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT was Eight thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight 8,898

Of which PATRICK HENRY MURPHY received Five thousand nine hundred and sixty-six 5,966

Of which ANDREW GOVAN received Two thousand two hundred and forty-three 2,243

Of which JULIAN B. SHOPE received Four hundred and thirty-two 432

Of which APPLETON WELDON received Forty-one 41

Of which HARRY C. TAYLOR received Twenty-six 26

Of which there were DEFECTIVE Twenty-four 24

And of which there were BLANK One hundred and sixty-six 166

8,898

Twenty-sixth Assembly District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the office of MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE TWENTY-SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT was Seven thousand and eighty-seven 7,087

Of which PATRICK J. ANDREWS received Three thousand one hundred and fifty-eight 3,158

Of which FRANK A. SOVAK received Three thousand and ninety-one 3,091

Of which CHARLES FRANZ received Five hundred and thirty-seven 537

Of which PATRICK ST. JOHN O'SULLIVAN received One hundred and ninety-one 191

Of which FRANK DU SOUCHET received Eight 8

Of which there were DEFECTIVE Sixteen 16

And of which there were BLANK Eighty-six 86

7,087

Twenty-seventh Assembly District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the office of MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT was Seven thousand eight hundred and sixty-five 7,865

Of which FRANCIS E. LAIMBEER received Five thousand four hundred and seventy-two 5,472

Of which CHARLES A. MOLLOY received One thousand eight hundred and eighty-three 1,883

Of which CLARENCE C. FERRIS received Three hundred and eighty-seven 387

Of which EGBERT G. BARTON received Eighteen 18

Of which there were DEFECTIVE Twenty-four 24

And of which there were BLANK Eighty-one 81

7,865

Twenty-eighth Assembly District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the office of MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT was Seven thousand nine hundred and eighty-two 7,982

Of which JOSEPH L.

ELECTION NOTICE.

GREEN received Four thousand two hundred and forty-four 4,244

Of which JOHN F. SHERMAN received Two thousand eight hundred and sixty-one 2,861

Of which CARL WALLSTROM received Five hundred and eighty-nine..... 589

Of which GABRIEL L. LOWENTHALL received Two hundred and nine..... 209

Of which CHARLES KNAPPMAN received Twelve..... 12

Of which there were DEFECTIVE Nine... 9

And of which there were BLANK Fifty-eight 58 7,982

Twenty-ninth Assembly District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the office of MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE TWENTY-NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT was Nine thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven 9,977

Of which LAWRENCE E. BROWN received Six thousand eight hundred and thirty-five 6,835

Of which EDWARD LAWSON PURDY received One thousand nine hundred and eighty 1,980

Of which MARK M. SCHLESINGER received One thousand and thirty-seven..... 1,037

Of which J. H. YARNELL received Thirty 30

Of which there were DEFECTIVE Fourteen 14

And of which there were BLANK Eighty-one 81 9,9

Thirtieth Assembly District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the office of MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE THIRTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT was Nine thousand seven hundred and ninety-one. 9,791

Of which GEORGE WM. MEYER, Jr., received Four thousand six hundred and fifty-eight 4,658

Of which THEODORE W. BRICKNER received Four thousand and thirty-five..... 4,035

Of which ENGELBERT BRUCHMANN received Five hundred and ninety-five..... 595

Of which JOHN W. ENNIS received Two hundred and fifty-four 254

Of which JAMES J. DALY received One hundred and twenty-four 124

Of which C. L. KIDDER received Thirteen 13

Of which there were DEFECTIVE Twelve. 12

And of which there were BLANK one hundred 100 9,791

Thirty-first Assembly District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the office of MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE THIRTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT was Eleven thousand six hundred and ninety-one..... 11,691

Of which HARVEY T. ANDREWS received Seven thousand six hundred and sixty... 7,660

Of which FRANK L. ECKERSON received Three thousand three hundred and eighty..... 3,380

Of which GEORGE E. MORGAN received Four hundred and sixty 460

Of which ALBERT T. HULL received Fifty-one 51

Of which there were DEFECTIVE Twenty 20

And of which there were BLANK One hundred and twenty.. 120 11,691

Thirty-second Assembly District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the office of MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE THIRTY-SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT was Ten thousand and ninety-six..... 10,096

Of which THOMAS F. DONNELLY received Four thousand seven hundred and ninety-two 4,792

Of which FREDERICK HORN received Four thousand four hundred and thirty-three. 4,483

Of which AARON HENRY received Four hundred and fifteen..... 415

Of which MATTHEW J. GONNOUD received One hundred and ninety-nine..... 199

Of which PATRICK ROCK received Forty-one.. 41

Of which CHARLES C. AUSTEN received Fifteen 15

Of which there were

ELECTION NOTICE.

DEFECTIVE Twenty-eight 28

And of which there were BLANK One hundred and seventy-three 173 10,096

Thirty-third Assembly District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the office of MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE THIRTY-THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT was Eight thousand eight hundred and forty-eight 8,848

Of which JAMES P. DEGNAN received Four thousand one hundred and forty-five 4,145

Of which JOHN F. WALSH received Four thousand and sixty 4,060

Of which WILLIAM T. GLOVER received Two hundred and sixty-seven 267

Of which P. H. VON ELLING received One hundred and ninety-six 196

Of which CHARLES N. MAZZA received Twenty-two 22

Of which there were DEFECTIVE Twenty-six 26

And of which there were BLANK One hundred and thirty-two 132 8,848

Thirty-fourth Assembly District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the office of MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE THIRTY-FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT was Fourteen thousand five hundred and sixteen 14,516

Of which PHILIP W. REINHARD, Jr., received Seven thousand and forty-five.. 7,045

Of which LYMAN W. REDINGTON received Six thousand five hundred and ninety-seven 6,597

Of which BERNHARD WILCKE received Three hundred and six 306

Of which AUGUSTUS J. SPANG received Two hundred and eighty 280

Of which FRANCIS FICKE received Sixty-six 66

Of which DELLMER CRANDALL received Forty-four 44

Of which there were DEFECTIVE Thirty-two 32

And of which there were BLANK One hundred and forty-six 146 14,516

Thirty-fifth Assembly District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the office of MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE THIRTY-FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT was Fifteen thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight. 15,868

Of which DOUGLAS MATHEWSON received Seven thousand eight hundred and five..... 7,805

Of which WILLIAM GILL received Six thousand six hundred and ninety-three..... 6,693

Of which JAMES McQUILTON received Five hundred and eighty 580

Of which GEORGE R. HAMILTON received Three hundred and eighty-seven 387

Of which CHARLES W. HOADLEY received Eighty-eight.. 88

Of which JAMES G. PATTON received Sixty-one 61

Of which there were DEFECTIVE Sixty-one 61

And of which there were BLANK One hundred and ninety-three 193 15,868

We certify this Statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and a majority of this Board and the Secretary thereof, this 21st day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

JNO. T. OAKLEY, Chairman.

WM. H. TEN EYCK, Secretary.

HENRY L. SCHOOL,
RUFUS R. RANDALL,
W. M. K. OLCOTT,
ANDREW ROBINSON,
ANDREW A. NOONAN,
WM. E. BURKE,
THOMAS M. CAMPBELL,
JEREMIAH KENNEFICK,
JOHN J. O'BRIEN,
ROBERT MUH,
JOSEPH SCHILLING,
THOMAS DWYER,
ELIAS GOODMAN,
COLLIN H. WOODWARD,
CHRISTIAN GOETZ,
WILLIAM TAIT.

State of New York, City and County of New York, County Clerk's Office, ss.:

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have compared the foregoing with the original Statement on file in this office, and that it is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original.

Witness my hand and official seal at the New County Court

ELECTION NOTICE.

House, in the City and County of New York, this 23d day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six. [Seal]

HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk of the County of New York.

Declaration of the Board of County Canvassers of the County of New York

In relation to votes given for

CORONER.

The Board of County Canvassers of the County of New York, having canvassed and estimated the votes given in the several Election Districts in each of the Assembly Districts of said County, at the General Election held on the 3d day of November, A. D. 1896, DO HEREBY CERTIFY, DETERMINE, AND DECLARE:

Coroner.

That

Theodore K. Tuthill

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected CORONER of the City and County of New York.

We certify this Declaration to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and a majority of this Board and the Secretary thereof, this 21st day of November, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

JNO. T. OAKLEY, Chairman.

WM. H. TEN EYCK, Secretary.

HENRY L. SCHOOL,
RUFUS R. RANDALL,
W. M. K. OLCOTT,
ANDREW ROBINSON,
ANDREW A. NOONAN,
WM. E. BURKE,
THOMAS M. CAMPBELL,
JEREMIAH KENNEFICK,
JOHN J. O'BRIEN,
ROBERT MUH,
JACOB C. WUND,
JOSEPH SCHILLING,
THOMAS DWYER,
COLLIN H. WOODWARD,
ELIAS GOODMAN,
WILLIAM TAIT,
FRANK J. GOODWIN.

State of New York, City and County of New York, County Clerk's Office, ss.:

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have compared the foregoing with the original Declaration on file in this office, and that it is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original.

Witness my hand and official seal at the New County Court House, in the City and County of New York, this 23rd day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six. [Seal]

HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk of the County of New York.

Declaration of the Board of County Canvassers of the County of New York

In relation to votes given for

MEMBERS of ASSEMBLY.

The Board of County Canvassers of the County of New York, having canvassed and estimated the votes given in the several Election Districts in each of the Assembly Districts of said County, at the General Election held on the 3d day of November, A. D. 1896, DO HEREBY CERTIFY, DETERMINE, AND DECLARE:

Members of Assembly.

That

Daniel E. Finn

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT of the City and County of New York.

That

Thomas J. Barry

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT of the City and County of New York.

That

William H. Leonard

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT of the City and County of New York.

That

Patrick H. Roche

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT of the City and County of New York.

That

Richard Van Cott

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT of the City and County of New York.

That

Timothy P. Sullivan

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT of the City and County of New York.

That

Edward W. Hart

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT of the City and County of New York.

That

Charles S. Adler

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT of the City and County of New York.

That

James F. Maccabe

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT of the City and County of New York.

That

William H. Gledhill

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT of the City and County of New York.

That

Joseph Schulum

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT of the City and County of New York.

That

Patrick F. Trainor

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT of the City and County of New York.

That

Jacob Fritz

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT of the City and County of New York.

That

Thomas F. Myers

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT of the City and County of New York.

That

Benjamin Hoffman

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT of the City and County of New York.

That

John A. Dempsey

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT of the City and County of New York.

That

John F. Daly

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT of the City and County of New York.

That

Robert Mazet

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT of the City and County of New York.

That

John P. Corrigan

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT of the City and County of New York.

That

George C. Austin

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT of the City and County of New York.

That

Daniel D. Tooher

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE TWENTY-SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT of the City and County of New York.

That

Richard Gilleland

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE TWENTY-THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT of the City and County of New York.

That

John B. Fitzgerald

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE TWENTY-FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT of the City and County of New York.

That

Patrick Henry Murphy

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE TWENTY-FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT of the City and County of New York.

That

Patrick J. Andrews

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE TWENTY-SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT of the City and County of New York.

That

Francis E. Laimbeer

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT of the City and County of New York.

That

Joseph I. Green

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT of the City and County of New York.

That

Lawrence E. Brown

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE TWENTY-NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT of the City and County of New York.

That

George Wm. Meyer, Jr.,

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE THIRTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT of the City and County of New York.

That

Harvey T. Andrews

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE THIRTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT of the City and County of New York.

That

Thomas F. Donnelly

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE THIRTY-SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT of the City and County of New York.

That

James P. Degnan

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE THIRTY-THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT of the City and County of New York.

That

Philip W. Reinhard, Jr.,

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE THIRTY-FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT of the City and County of New York.

That

Douglas Mathewson

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE THIRTY-FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT of the City and County of New York.

We certify this Declaration to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and a majority of this Board and the Secretary thereof, this 21st day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

JNO. T. OAKLEY, Chairman.

WM. H. TEN EYCK, Secretary.

JACOB C. WUND,
ROBERT MUH,
THOMAS DWYER,
JEREMIAH KENNEFICK,
WM. E. BURKE,
FRANK J. GOODWIN,
THOMAS M. CAMPBELL,
ANDREW ROBINSON,
RUFUS R. RANDALL,
HENRY L. SCHOOL,
WILLIAM TAIT,
COLLIN H. WOODWARD,
ANDREW A. NOONAN,
ELIAS GOODMAN,
CHRISTIAN GOETZ,
JOHN J. O'BRIEN.

State of New York, City and County of New York, County Clerk's Office, ss.:

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have compared the foregoing with the original Declaration on file in this office, and that it is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original.

Witness my hand and official seal at the New County Court House, in the City and County of New York, this 23rd day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six. [Seal]

HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk of the County of New York.

Statement of the Board of County Canvassers of the County of New York

In relation to votes given for

MEMBER of ASSEMBLY.

The Board of County Canvassers of the County of New York, having met in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York, on the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 21st, 23rd, and 30th days of November, 1896, on the 8th, 15th, and 21st days of December, 1896, and on the 4th day of January, 1897, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several Election Districts of said County at the General Election held on the 3d day of November, in the year aforesaid, DO CERTIFY AS FOLLOWS:

For

Member of Assembly.

Tenth Assembly District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes

ELECTION NOTICE.

given for the office of MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT was Eight thousand one hundred and forty-seven..... 8,147

Of which JEREMIAH J. SULLIVAN received Three thousand four hundred and eighty-three..... 3,483

Of which OTTO KEMPNER received Three thousand four hundred and eighty-one. 3,481

Of which CHRISTIAN H. LOOS received One hundred and seventy-three..... 173

Of which WILLIAM RETZLAFF received Five..... 5

Of which GEORGE SIEBURG received Eight hundred and eighty-seven..... 887

Of which there were DEFECTIVE Eleven. 11

And of which there were BLANK One hundred and seven. 107 8,147

We certify this Statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and a majority of this Board and the Secretary thereof, this fourth day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

JNO. T. OAKLEY, Chairman.

WM. H. TEN EYCK, Secretary.

BENJ. E. HALL,
ANDREW ROBINSON,
ELIAS GOODMAN,
FREDERICK L. MARSHALL,
CHRISTIAN GOETZ,
CHARLES A. PARKER,
JOHN J. O'BRIEN,
JEREMIAH KENNEFICK,
ANDREW A. NOONAN,
THOMAS M. CAMPBELL,
FRANK J. GOODWIN,
JACOB C. WUND,
WILLIAM TAIT,
ROBERT MUH,
CHARLES WINES,
JOSEPH SCHILLING.

State of New York, City and County of New York, County Clerk's Office, ss.:

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have compared the foregoing with the original Statement on file in this office, and that it is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original.

Witness my hand and official seal at the New County Court House, in the City and County of New York, this Fourth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven. [Seal]

HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk of the County of New York.

Declaration of the Board of County Canvassers of the County of New York

In relation to votes given for

MEMBER of ASSEMBLY.

The Board of County Canvassers of the County of New York, having canvassed and estimated the votes given in the several Election Districts in each of the Assembly Districts of said County, at the General Election held on the 3d day of November, A. D. 1896, DO HEREBY CERTIFY, DETERMINE, AND DECLARE:

Member of Assembly.

That

Jeremiah J. Sullivan

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT of the City and County of New York.

We certify this Declaration to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and a majority of this Board and the Secretary thereof, this 4th day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

JNO. T. OAKLEY, Chairman.

WM. H. TEN EYCK, Secretary.

BENJ. E. HALL,
ANDREW ROBINSON,
ELIAS GOODMAN,
FREDK. L. MARSHALL,
CHRISTIAN GOETZ,
CHARLES A. PARKER,
JOHN J. O'BRIEN,
JEREMIAH KENNEFICK,
ANDREW A. NOONAN,
THOMAS M. CAMPBELL,
FRANK J. GOODWIN,
JACOB C. WUND,
WILLIAM TAIT,
ROBERT MUH,
CHARLES WINES,
JOSEPH SCHILLING.

State of New York, City and County of New York, County Clerk's Office, ss.:

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have compared the foregoing with the original Declaration on file in this office, and that it is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original.

Witness my hand and official seal at the New County Court House, in the City and County of New York, this fourth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven. [Seal]

HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk of the County of New York.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP OF GAS.

Alderman Hall Says Public Sentiment Sets That Way.

The bill to be introduced in the Legislature by resolution of the Gas Committee of the Board of Aldermen has been prepared by Chairman Benjamin E. Hall, and will be submitted to the committee to-day.

It will authorize the Gas Committee to proceed with an investigation of the New York gas companies, subpoena witnesses, examine books and records, and take testimony as to the cost of manufacturing gas. It will also authorize the employment of counsel by the committee, and furnish all the necessary facilities and authority to secure information for the committee's further use from all available sources. Chairman Hall says the bill will pass, and as soon as it does the committee will proceed with its investigation.

"I find," said he, "that the more the agitation goes on the greater is the tendency toward municipal ownership. I received today some resolutions passed by the Social Reform Club commending the investigation of the feasibility of municipal ownership, and pledging hearty support to the Aldermanic committee and aid in the way of all material bearing on the subject now in the club's possession."

The Gas Committee will hear the arguments of the Gasfitters' Association, which has passed resolutions favoring seventy-five-cent gas and municipal ownership. A committee of this association, headed by Prof. Harold E. Lippincott of 150 Nassau Street, appeared before Mayor Strong yesterday. Speaking for the committee Mr. Lippincott said:

"We favor the municipal authorities furnishing to the people both illuminating and fuel gas on the same principle and in the same way that the city now furnishes water to its inhabitants. It would result here, as it has elsewhere, in relieving the people of unjust charges, and the profits which inure to the gas companies would aid in the reduction of taxes. It would be a relief to the people to enjoy the paternal care of municipal government rather than to suffer the rule of merciless private corporations.

"We contend that if the municipal authorities would construct a gas plant and furnish illuminating gas to its citizens for 75 cents per thousand and fuel gas at half that rate, besides the benefits to the entire population, the city, from the profits resulting from the manufacture, would be enabled to do all its lighting and heat its public buildings without any cost whatever to the taxpayers."

The Mayor said that if the project had been taken up forty or fifty years ago it would have been a great thing, but it was a very serious matter now, after so much capital had been invested in the gas companies.

"I will do all I can to help you, however," said the Mayor, "and if the Legislature passes a dollar-gas bill this year I will approve it when it comes to me."

The delegation then went before the Aldermen, and a petition which they had prepared was submitted, received by the board, and referred to the Special Committee on the Municipal Ownership of Gas.

GUATEMALA READY TO TRADE.

But We Do Not Pay Sufficient Attention to Its Requirements.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—A favorable opportunity to enlarge the American market abroad will be afforded by the opening of the Central American Exposition at the City of Guatemala on the 15th of March next. The Guatemalan Minister, Mr. Lazo Arriaga, states that all the foreign Governments in Europe and America have been asked to send exhibits, but he cannot state how far the invitations have been accepted. "There is no doubt," said Mr. Arriaga, "that the German, French, and English manufacturers will be well represented, as the competition between these countries for the Central American trade is very great."

"What should be done to secure this trade?"

"There are many things to be considered," replied Mr. Arriaga. "In the first place the tastes of our people should be considered. Secondly, if the articles imported are machinery, they should be adapted to the nature of our climate and soil. In the third place, they should be properly packed. This latter is a matter of vital importance. It is frequently the case that goods shipped from the United States to Central America are so badly packed as to be unfit for use, or at least more or less damaged, upon their arrival. Another matter which involves some consideration is the weight of the package in which the article is inclosed. Our tariff duties are based on weight, and this includes the covering."

"Is there much demand in Central America for the products of this country?"

"Very considerable. There are some things we must buy in the United States no matter what the cost. Our agricultural people find coffee raising so profitable that they largely neglect the culture of food products, and the result is that we import many of these products from the United States. We are large consumers of your flour, wheat, bacon, hams, and other articles used on our tables. Cotton cloths are also imported from the United States. You make the best machinery in the world, superior to that of Europe in many respects, and we buy it for that reason, although it is usually more expensive. But here again your manufacturers do not study our ideas. The plows you send us, although of superior quality, are not well adapted to our soil, which is more or less rocky and hilly. We need something different, but we have difficulty in getting it. We would buy principally our agricultural machinery in the United States, owing to its up-to-date character, and we do very largely, but we would take more if an effort were made to develop the trade among us. Furniture is another commodity that would find a ready market in Central America."

FULL CAB SERVICE.

New York Cab Company Resumes Business with Slight Interference.

Full day and night service was resumed yesterday in all the stables of the New York Cab Company, and the usual precautions were taken against interference with the new drivers by the strikers.

At 4:50 o'clock in the afternoon, while John Kelly, a new driver, was driving up Fifth Avenue, he was stopped between Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets by several strikers, who cursed him and threatened him with violence. Policeman Driesen, who was following in another cab, arrested four of them and took them to the Yorkville Police Court. There they gave their names as John Opelz of 26 West Thirty-fifth Street, William Hopkins of 874 Second Avenue, George Proudfoot of 365 West Forty-fifth Street, and Patrick Fagan of 208 East Forty-first Street. Fagan was discharged, and the others were fined $5 each.

In the evening one of the new drivers on returning to the Thirty-second Street stables, said that a union driver had tried to pole him, that is, to drive the pole of the coach into his cab. General Manager Hefferman told him not to mind the strikers, nor any other union men, and not to get out of their way. "Your cab is just as good and strong as any other cab, and you need not fear," he added.

Later in the evening a lady ordered a cab to take her to a friend. On reaching the house the lady told the driver that he need not wait for her, as he might be attacked by strikers, and that she would sleep at her friend's house.

"You needn't be afeard, Mum," said the driver, a big, strapping fellow. "Oi druv yez here, and oi'll drove yez home agin." And he did so.

A New Secretary of Legation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—A new First Secretary of the Spanish Legation will arrive in Washington next Sunday in the person of Señor Pablo Soler. This will give the legation two secretaries of the first class, Señor Don Juan Du Bosc being the other. Mr. Du Bosc, however, will outrank, his colleague in point of seniority. Mr. Soler has been until recently connected with the Foreign Offices at Madrid, in a position the duties of which correspond, to some extent, to those of a private secretary to the Duke of Tetuan.

TARIFF AND THE FARMERS

HEARINGS ON THE AGRICULTURAL SCHEDULE.

The Ways and Means Committee Listens to Arguments For and Against a Duty on Cattle—Demands of Salt and Seed Producers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The Ways and Means Committee to-day considered the agricultural schedule of the tariff law.

F. H. Rockwell of Warren, Penn., engaged in raising, feeding, and fattening cattle in Kansas and Mexico, was the first speaker. He said that under the McKinley law cattle could not be imported from Mexico, as the tariff was prohibitive. He had started business in Arizona in 1893, but on account of the dry season was forced to go to Mexico. The Kansas farmer, he said, was greatly benefited by the bringing of cattle from Mexico to Kansas, where they were kept from six to eighteen months. Last year the cattlemen paid $22,000 to the Kansas farmers for grain alone, and this year the amount would be over $40,000. Much was also paid the farmers for their labor, and it was more profitable to the farmers than raising cattle themselves.

M. W. Sherman of Salina, Kan., also engaged in the cattle business, said that the trade was almost entirely in the hands of Americans, and that two-thirds of the cattle coming from Mexico were owned by Americans. The cattle were entered at the Custom House for import at the prices paid for them in Mexico. It was misleading to say that the average value of these cattle was $4 per head, as the very poorest stock would bring that figure. During the operation of the McKinley law it was impossible to bring cattle to this country, and large herds were accumulated there. As soon as the Wilson bill went into effect large numbers were brought in. These cattle could not be fattened in Mexico. The inferior grades were sold here as "canners," and the canned product was exported principally for use by foreign armies. One drawback to the industry was the inability of the cattlemen to acquire title to sufficient lands on which to graze the herds. In Mexico large tracts could be bought outright. Mexican stock cattle cost about $5.50 per head, while American cost $9, $12, and $15 per head.

Representative Curtin of Kansas, representing the principal cattle district of Kansas, asked for a duty of $10 per head on cattle one year old and over, and of $2 per head on those below one year. Kansas raisers and feeders, he said, were injured and not benefited by the importation of Mexican cattle. This prevented them from raising stock themselves. If the duty given by the McKinley law were restored, the Kansas farmers would undertake to raise their share of the cattle of the country. They would furnish a better article without raising the price. Kansas farmers also, he said, wanted an increase in the duty on hay, oats, flaxseed, and all products of the farm.

A member of the committee suggested that silver might bear a duty.

Mr. Curtis replied that he did not object to this, adding that it could be taxed at 53 cents per ounce.

The Fruit Trade.

Representative Bowers of California said that the Mexican cattle trade had destroyed the industry in Southern California, and then took up the matter on which he appeared—the fruit trade. It was, he said, in the interest of all, the raiser and producer, to raise the present rates on fruit. The law now afforded no protection to the growers, and did not yield any revenue to speak of.

It was suggested by a member of the committee that an increase in duty would raise the price to consumers.

Mr. Bowers replied that it would not. On the contrary, the fruitgrowers of his State would guarantee to increase production and decrease prices. On raisins, prunes, plums, and all dried fruits he asked a duty of 3 cents per pound. This would insure Americans a market and stimulate the industry.

Senator Perkins of California presented the memorial of the fruitgrowers of California requesting the duties mentioned by Mr. Bowers. He also indorsed what his colleague had said.

T. B. Armstrong of California, speaking for the almond growers, said that they had almost been ruined by the present law. He asked for an increase in the duty from 3 to 6 cents per pound, with 10 cents on shelled almonds.

David Lubin of California applied for an export bounty on all agricultural products.

Leonard Rhone, Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange, said that the agricultural schedule discriminated against the farmers, while the interests of the manufacturers were cared for. He advocated an export bounty on all agricultural products.

State Senator G. C. Brown of Pennsylvania, also a member of the National Grange, presented resolutions adopted by the Grange favoring the bounty system.

A. J. Wedderburn, representing the State Grange of Virginia, appealed for an export bounty on agricultural products.

E. N. Loomis, representing the produce merchants of New York City, asked for a low duty on early vegetables, especially potatoes and onions. These products came into the United States in March, April, and May before the crops of this country made their appearance, and did not compete with the vegetables of the United States.

Replying to a question, he said that the admission of these products would not damage the trade of California or the Southern States.

Demands of Seed Men.

Representative Russell of Connecticut presented the petition of the seed farmers of Southern New England, advocating a specific duty according to the following schedule:

Five cents per pound on all turnip, rape, spinach, parsley, beet, mangold. Ten cents per pound on carrot, leek, radish. Fifteen cents per pound on celery, lettuce, andive. Twenty cents per pound on cabbage, kale, onion, salsify, tomato. Twenty cents per bushel on peas and beans. Forty cents per pound on kohlrabi. Fifty cents per pound on cauliflower. All seeds not enumerated, 60 per cent., ad valorem.

A committee, composed of Burnet Landreth, W. F. Dreer, and W. A. Burpee, all of Philadelphia, appeared in behalf of the seed farmers, seed importers, and laborers. Mr. Landreth urged a specific duty levied on the bushel or pound, and an increase in the rates on garden seeds, claiming that unless the farmer received practical protection he would, in many lines, be driven out of the business. Seed growing, he said, was the highest grade of agricultural labor, and fully 80 per cent. of the cost of raising seed was expended in labor. There were 216 seed farms in the country, cultivating a total of 169,951 acres, the value of which was about $18,000,000. He suggested the following schedule: Five cents per pound on all seed of table beets, sugar beets, kale, leek, lettuce, mangel wurtzel, parsley, radish, ruta baga, rape, spinach, turnip, and on all vegetable seeds not otherwise provided for. Ten cents per pound on all seeds of carrot, celery, onion, and salsify. Twenty cents per pound on all seeds of cabbage, cauliflower, and tomato. Fifteen cents per bushel of sixty pounds on potatoes. Forty cents per bushel of sixty pounds on all beans and peas. Twenty per cent. on all flower seeds. Five dollars per thousand packets on seeds of every kind in packets. The free list to include mushroom spawn, aromatic seeds, pot herbs, medicinal seeds, castor beans, cotton, canary, clover, hemp, tree, tobacco, mustard, flax, poppy, sorghum, and grass, and oil seeds and vetches.

Duty Wanted on Hay.

Representative D. F. Wilber of New York presented the petition of the National Hay Association requesting a duty of $4 per ton on hay. He also spoke for the hop farmers of New York, who, he said, since the Gorman-Wilson bill became a law, reducing the duty on hops from 15 to 8 cents per pound, had been forced to sell their product for less than the cost of production. If the American hopgrower did not receive aid, and that soon, through tariff legislation, by having the duty on foreign hops placed at not less than 15 cents per pound, the same as in the McKinley bill, they would be driven out of business.

W. P. Sutton, formerly United States Consul on the Mexican border, asked for the imposition of a moderate ad valorem duty on Mexican cattle.

At the request of Representative Sherman of New York the testimony relating to hops taken when the McKinley bill was in preparation was ordered printed as a part of to-day's proceedings.

T. J. Baker of Charleston, S. C., and F. G. Ernst of New Orleans, on behalf of the rice growers, asked for a protective duty on their product.

A. J. Toomey of New York asked for a duty of 2 cents per pound on maccaroni to make up, in part, the difference in cost of labor between the United States and abroad.

F. Woodruff of Brooklyn opposed any change in the salt schedule of the present law. If a duty were reimposed on salt it would be paid by the New England and Southern States, as these were the only sections to which foreign salt could come were it free of duty.

In reply to a question by Mr. Payne, he said that, as he understood it, Liverpool salt was controlled by a trust. So far as he knew the trust had no agent here.

E. W. Brown of New York, representing the salt manufacturers of the United States, suggested the re-enactment of the McKinley law provisions regarding salt.

W. A. Hadley of Boston held that a duty on foreign salt was entirely unnecessary. R. R. Packer spoke for the Michigan saltmakers, many of whose mills had been compelled to close down on account of the low price of the article. He wished the salt clause of the McKinley law re-enacted.

Plea of the Fishermen.

C. H. McCue of Boston spoke for the fishermen of the United States—about 153,000 of them, manning 6,400 vessels. He asked for an increase of ¾ of a cent per pound in the duty on mackerel, ¼ cent on cod, and a new clause giving 1½ cents on skinned and boneless and other fish.

The Dominion authorities, he said, hampered American fishermen in every way possible, denying them all commecial rights and treating them in the most brutal manner.

B. F. De Butts of Boston, representing some sixty firms, claimed that Mr. McCue did not speak for "all fishermen." In fact, he did not represent more than 15 per cent. of them. He thought the present rate of duty on fish was sufficient and did not want more. American fishermen would not be protected by the increase, he said, as the statistics showed that over 85 per cent. of the men engaged on our fishing vessels were foreigners, coming here during the season, and its end returning to their homes.

S. S. Smith of Boston and Mr. De Butts represented only importers, and did not speak for the fishermen.

Representative Moody of Massachusetts received permission to file a written reply to Mr. De Butts as far as his statement referred to the fishermen of Massachusetts.

F. W. Kelsey, representing the Florists' Club of New York City, advocated a duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem on all trees, shrubs, vines, and bulbs.

The committee adjourned until to-morrow, when Sshedule K—"raw wool"—will be taken up.

ARMY AND NAVY RETIREMENTS

Officers Who Will Succeed to the Vacant Positions This Year.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Five general officers of the army and three of the navy will retire, on reaching the age limit, during the present year. The first of these, Brig. Gen. Michael R. Morgan, the Commissary General of Subsistence, goes off the active list on the 18th of the present month, when he will, without doubt, be succeeded by Col. Thomas C. Sullivan, his assistant and next in rank. The other staff retirements are those of Gen. W. P. Craighill, Chief of Engineers, July 1, and Gen. Ruggles, Adjutant General, Sept. 11.

Gen. Craighills vacancy will fall to Col. H. M. Robert, now stationed at New York City, or Col. John M. Wilson, stationed at Washington, D. C., both of whom retire in 1901. In the succession to Gen. Ruggles, Gen. Greene, now at San Francisco, and Gen. Breck, Gen. Miles's Chief of Staff, are the ranking officers, both of whom retiring next year, would ordinarily be expected to secure the promotion, but the impression is strong in army and political circles that Col. H. C. Corbin, for a long time Gen. Ruggles's assistant, and who is now Gen. Ruger's Chief of Staff, at Governors Island, will receive the appointment.

The two line retirements of the army are those of Major Gens. Thomas H. Ruger, commanding the Department of the East, and Frank Wheaton, commanding the Department of the Colorado, the former retiring April 2 and the latter May 8. Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, now at Chicago, will succeed Gen. Ruger in command of the East, which includes the Atlantic and Gulf coast line, and is considered the most important department. Any one of a dozen Colonels may be appointed by President McKinley to the two vacancies, and thus far there is no competent speculation on the matter, nor can there be until the next Secretary of War is known.

In the navy, the succession is absolutely fixed, and the three important retirements there simply cause advancement throughout the service. Admiral John G. Walker, President of the Lighthouse Board, retires March 20; Admiral Francis M. Ramsay, Chief of Navigation, follows April 5, and Admiral George Brown, for some time past the ranking officer of the navy, goes out July 19.

FRIGHTENED OUT OF SUICIDE.

A Policeman's Revolver Took the Nerve Out of a Chicago Man.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Lincoln Park Policeman Max Krueger adopted rather a remarkable method yesterday to prevent a suicide on the north shore. Bernard Kraus, a tailor, living at 142 Cornelius Street, had become despondent through inability to obtain employment and jumped into Lake Michigan with the intention of committing suicide. The water was shallow and he could not sink below his waist. Determined to drown himself, he commenced to wade into deeper water, when his progress was interrupted by the shouts of the park policeman, who had witnessed the incident and hastened to the pier to rescue him. Kraus stopped a moment when the policeman called to him, and then doubled his speed to get into deeper water. The officer's presence of mind was extraordinary. Drawing a revolver, he fired one shot into the water near enough to frighten Kraus.

"Come back here," shouted the policeman, "or I will blow your brains out."

Thoroughly alarmed, Kraus hastened to obey, at the same time imploring the officer not to shoot. When he came ashore Krueger arrested him, and the would-be suicide was locked up at the Sheffield Avenue Police Station. The prisoner later said that when he heard the shot he was so frightened that for the time being he forgot that he was attempting to kill himself.

X RAYS LOCATE A BULLET.

Walter Scribner Has a Photograph of One in His Skull.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Jan. 5.—Walter Scribner, twenty-one years of age, has had the X rays applied to locate a bullet. Five years ago he was shot in the head, and for a time it was thought he would die.

The doctors decided it unwise to remove the bullet, and it remained in his skull. He lost the sight of one of his eyes, and, it was thought, might lose the other, so he was induced to have the X rays applied to him. The bullet was located at the base of his skull, and the photograph showed the bones that had been broken by the bullet.

It has been decided not to remove it, unless the sight of Scribner's other eye should become affected, and then it can easily be located by the use of the photograph now in Scribner's possession.

A Bank Cashier's Suicide.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 5.—Christian Schauer, Jr., cashier and Treasurer of the National Bank for Savings, Allegheny, committed suicide this morning by hanging himself in a closet at the Allegheny Gymnasium. His lifeless body was discovered by the janitor, who summoned physicians, who made efforts at resuscitation, but they were unavailing. It is supposed that Schauer was laboring under a fit of insanity, caused by illness. An examination of his affairs at the bank showed them to be all right. He leaves a wife. Schauer has been in the banking business for many years and was well known.

FRANK ELLISON IS FREE

FORMER CLUBMAN RELEASED FROM SING SING PRISON.

He Gave Out a Written Statement—Supposed Friend With a Greek Name Bitterly Denounced—He Wants "to be Let Alone."

Frank Ellison, formerly a well-known clubman, was released rom Sing Sing Prison yesterday morning, and arrived in this city on the afternoon train from Sing Sing. Ellison did not complete his five-year sentence for assaulting the aged broker, William Henriques, in this city in July, 1893. As he was an obedient prisoner, the law allowed him over a year commutation. To this was added by Gov. Morton a further commutation of five months and seventeen days for the time he spent in city prisons.

Ellison left the prison about 9 o'clock in the morning. Before doing so, he said good-bye to the Wardens and keepers, who apparently liked him. He was dressed in the customary black clothes the State gives discharged prisoners, and in his pocket were $20.90 and a ticket to this city. Both these were furnished by the State. Accompanied by a friend, he went immediately to a hotel, where he changed his clothes for others of a more fashionable cut. While at the hotel he refused to be interviewed, but gave out the following written statement to the reporters:

"As I have now emerged from prison, where I have been confined for more than three years for striking a man immediately after he had fired a pistol at me point blank, I consider in all the circumstances, and especially on account of the misrepresentations concerning my future conduct which have been made by those who were instrumental in procuring my conviction, that it is proper for me to proclaim my attitude toward society and what action, if any, I intend to take in order to expose those who I claim conspired to deprive me of my liberty.

"It has been said with some degree of truth that I have at times struck those who have affronted me, yet even the enemies to whom I have referred do not say that I did not fight in the open and face to face with my antagonists.

"The record of my life is an open one. Let some one point out and substantiate the cowardly or dishonorable act which I have committed. I start out to begin life anew with respect for the law and the determination to do nothing that is violent or illegal. But I fear that I will not be unmolested, and upon that point I wish to say this:

"I surmise that an individual who professed to my face to be my friend, until I was safely behind prison bars, who was the power behind the throne before and during my trial, and who after my conviction most strenuously opposed any executive clemency being shown me, has stated that he fears that I may assault him. This is, I think, but part of his plan to endeavor to inveigle me into some cunningly devised trap in order that he may be free from the qualms of conscience and the apprehensions which naturally arise from perfidy and chicanery.

"I most emphatically assert that I do not intend to assault him, or any of those whom he counsels. All that I ask is to be let alone. All that I shall do to re-establish myself in the community and to unmask perjury and fraud will be done strictly within the letter of the law. There is a saying, 'Beware of those who come bearing gifts from the Greeks.' Would that I had this paraphrased and applied to myself. 'Beware of the protestations of friendship of him who bears the far sun Greek name.' FRANK ELLISON."

Ellison would not give the name of the person against whom he used such bitter expressions.

After Mr. Ellison reached this city he left the railroad station hurriedly and disappeared.

Ellison was a prominent member of a coterie of athletic men about town fifteen years ago. These men boasted of their prowess and enjoyed nothing better than a street fight.

Ellison is now forty-six years old, and comes from a good Philadelphia family. When very young he enlisted in the Seventh Regiment and served some time during the civil war. After the war he drifted around, until finally he went into Wall Street. It was there he and William Henriques became intimate friends. Henriques, despite Ellison's rather unsavory reputation, introduced the club man to his daughter, then Mrs. Douglas J. Neame. The upshot of this acquaintance was that Henriques was assaulted in July, 1893, by Ellison, and for weeks lay in a critical condition. The trial was sensational in every way.

THE RICHMOND GAS QUESTION.

Propositions to Sell and Lease the Works Discussed in Council.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 5.—There is a lively contest going on to acquire the Richmond City Gas Works, either by purchase outright or by lease. Competing propositions were last night submitted to the City Council. The first was by the Richmond Gas Company, an organization of which Mr. Miller of New York is President, and the other was from a syndicate which is represented by Judge Henry W. Flournoy and Col. Marshall of Portsmouth.

Mr. Miller's company offers to lease the plant for a period of thirty years at an annual rental of $40,000. The capitalists represented by Judge Flournoy and Col. Marshall propose to buy the works and operate them. Both of these offers were referred to the Finance Committee.

It was developed in the discussion before the Council on these offers that there is a provision of law which forbids the Council to either lease or sell the gas works without first submitting the question to a vote of the people at a general election. A very determined fight will be made against the Council's agreeing to submit to any such proposition. The taxpayers maintain that the tendency in all of the cities, not only of this country but those of Europe, is against permitting private parties to acquire gas works and other corporate properties.

Should the Council agree to submit a question to the voters providing for the lease of the gas plant, it would make a very interesting issue. In such a possible event the negroes might hold the balance of power in determining the result. At present no men of that race are employed at the works, but should this property pass into the hands of a private corporation this class would hope that a change might be made, and the laborers of their race would be able to secure places there.

WAITING FOR A MURDERER.

A Man Who Has Killed Many Prospectors in New South Wales.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 5.—Detectives McHattie and Conroy arrived here from Sydney by the Miowera last night and left at once for San Francisco, where they expect to accomplish the arrest of Frank Butler, alias Harwood, who is wanted in New South Wales for a long series of cold-blooded murders.

His plan was to lure to the gold fields prospectors who had a little money, shoot them, and bury their bodies, then return to the city to again advertise for a "mate" with a little ready money to go prospecting. The murders of Capt. Leo Weller and A. C. T. Preston have been traced to Butler, and he is more than suspected of twelve other similar crimes in the Blue Mountain, N. S. W., and in Western Australia.

It has been ascertained that under the name of Weller he sailed from Newcastle for San Francisco, Nov. 25, as the guest of the Captain on board the ship Swennilda. She has not yet arrived, and the officers are tolerably sure of their man.

NEW JERSEY BALLOT LAW.

A Decision as to Constitutionality Which May Admit Fraud.

An animated discussion regarding the constitutional meaning and effect of the New Jersey ballot law has been started in that State in consequence of a ruling made by Judge Depue, sitting in the Supreme Court circuit, in a contested election case in Newark a few days ago.

George R. Gray disputed the election of Peter Ulrich as a member of the Board of Public Works of Newark on the ground that certain ballots cast for Ulrich contained marks other than those allowed by law. The case was taken before a jury in Judge Depue's court, and Ulrich's counsel argued against the rejection of the marked ballots on the ground that they had been cast in good faith, and without any knowledge on the part of the voters that they were in any way imperfect. Section 208 of the State ballot law provides that "if any ballot voted has any mark, sign, designation, or device other than is permitted by this act, whereby it can be identified as having been cast by a particular voter, or distinguished from other ballots, it shall be void absolutely and shall not be counted."

The point made by Judge Depue in his charge to the jury, which has caused so much comment, was this: "I have said to you that the Legislature may prescribe reasonable regulations, and my instruction to you is that any regulation so unreasonable as to impair the rights of the voter is unconstitutional. In order to disqualify the voter some fault must be imputed to him. If there be some imperfection on the face or back of his ballot, which, by exercising reasonable care, he could have discovered there, and could have known that such a mark would distinguish his vote from others, it would be rejected. On the other hand, if the imperfection is such that the voter could not discover it with reasonable care, then the vote cast must be counted."

This utterance of the Court, followed as it was by a prompt verdict in favor of Ulrich, for whom the marked ballots were cast, caused much public comment in Newark. One of the Newark newspapers said: "The effect of the decision will be to open the door to fraud—not very wide open, perhaps, but enough to serve the average briber."

Inquiry among some of the leading public men of Newark has elicited the fact that there is widespread fear that, if Judge Depue's opinion is allowed to stand alone as a judicial interpretation of the ballot law, the effect will be michievous at future elections. It is probable, therefore, that steps will be taken to have the matter passed upon by the full Supreme Court bench before another election occurs.

REVIVAL WORK IN BOSTON.

Moody, Murphy, and Jones Speak from the Same Platform.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—Those three famous evangelists, Dwight L. Moody, Francis Murphy, and "Sam" Jones, began revival meetings from the same platform yesterday. The meetings took place in Tremont Temple, and immense audiences were present both day and evening. The revival will last two months at least, and in that time Boston's evil side will get a thorough cleaning out.

The meeting was arranged for Mr. Moody alone, but Messrs. Jones and Murphy unexpectedly came to his relief at the noon meeting, and the result was a magnificent assault upon the citadels of sin. Mr. Moody held revival services here twenty-one years ago, but age has not dulled his enthusiasm, nor has the ardor of his utterances been cooled by the lapse of time.

"Mr. Murphy, Mr. Jones, and I all have the same creed," said Mr. Moody, and Boston needs our creed. Culture isn't going to save people, not by a good deal. We won't quarrel about methods; each of us will work in his own way, but all with the same spirit."

Mr. Moody advised the liberal use of newspapers, which, he said, are a powerful influence for good. No one is to blame, he said, except the preachers, if the daily papers do not give space to accounts of religious meetings. He advocated the buying of marked papers by the hundred to be distributed by the churches.

Mr. Moody called upon "Sam" Jones to speak, and there was a tendency to applaud as the evangelist came forward. Mr. Moody checked the applause. Mr. Jones proceeded to speak in his vigorous style on the "Lower Evil of Christianity." He had preached in Tremont Temple ten years ago, and considered it a great "fishing pool." He said he lingered more about Sinai than Calvary, as Mr. Moody did, while Mr. Murphy dwelt in the beautiful valleys between the two.

FORAKER MAKES A DENIAL.

Says There Was No Conference in the Interest of Kurtz for Senator.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 5.—Senator Foraker in reference to a conference alleged to have been held in Columbus between Gov. Bushnell, National Committeeman Kurtz, and himself, in which it was arranged that Kurtz should succeed Sherman in the Senate, said last night:

"It makes no difference to me in any important sense who shall succeed Senator Sherman. There is absolutely no truth in the statement that a conference of so-called Foraker Republicans was held to decide that Kurtz should oppose Mr. Sherman. The tale was manufactured by a mischief-maker who hoped to accomplish three things: First, to disparage Gov. Bushnell by making it appear that his own friends were thinking of some one else for Senator; second, to create a division between the friends of Bushnell and Kurtz; third, to line up the so-called Sherman and McKinley men by threatening them with Kurtz.

"The last idea was on the principle involved of shaking a red rag before a bull. The leading Republicans of the party are not at war about offices, and they do not propose to be. They are concerned about more important matters."

MR. EDMUNDS'S ILLNESS.

He Is Too Weak to be Heard Beyond a Few Feet.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The physical condition of ex-Senator Edmunds, which he urged upon the Supreme Court yesterday as the reason for asking a postponement of the argument in the Chapman case until late in March, was painfully apparent as he stood at the bar. He was too weak to make himself heard more than a few feet, and his appearance evoked solicitous inquiry as to his health by his friends.

"I was sick all Summer," he said to a reporter, "and did not know what was the matter. After my regular physician had left Philadelphia for his vacation I was taken ill, and a country doctor treated me for kidney trouble, when all the time I was suffering from typhoid fever. Before my doctor returned I had lost twenty-five pounds, and am just now beginning to put some of it back."

Mr. Edmunds will spend the rest of the Winter in Florida, returning North to argue the Chapman case on the 22d of March.

Cornell Preachers This Winter.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 5.—President Schurman has to-day announced the following list of Cornell University preachers for the Winter term: Jan. 10, the Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D., LL. D., New York Congregationalist; Jan. 17, the Rev. Francis Lobdell, S. T. D., Buffalo, Episcopalian; Jan. 24, the Rev. S. J. McPherson, D. D., Chicago, Ill.; Jan. 31, the Rev. Edward C. Moore, D. D., Providence, R. I., Congregationalist; Feb. 7, the Rev. J. M. Chadwick, Brooklyn, Unitarian; Feb. 14, the Rev. Leighton Williams, New York, Baptist; Feb. 21, the Rev. Henry van Dyke, D. D., New York, Presbyterian; Feb. 28, the Rev. Bishop John P. Newman, San Francisco, Methodist; March 7, the Rev. Prof. N. P. Gilman, Theological Seminary, Meadville, Penn., Unitarian; March 14, the Rev. W. H. Milburn, United States Senate, Washington, D. C., Methodist.

FISH COMMISSION WORK

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER BRICE TO THE PRESIDENT.

A Great Collection of Eggs Made During the Past Year—How They Have Been Disposed of by the Government.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The annual report to the President of John J. Brice, Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, indicates how important the work of his office has become. No less than 48,000,000 shad eggs were collected, and from these 93,000,000 fry were planted in streams emptying into the Atlantic ocean and the Gulf of Mexico last year. The increase in shad eggs collected was 30,000,000 over the previous year, and, if a bill now before Congress is enacted into law, auxiliary stations will be established on most of the important rivers of the Atlantic coast and result in an immense increase in the output of this species.

The output of lobster fry was 97,000,000, against 72,000,000 for the previous year, and Commissioner Brice says there is little doubt that the output in another year will be increased more than 100 per cent. While the attempt to keep up the constantly decreasing supply of mackerel along the New England coast was more or less experimental, 24,000,000 eggs were collected. Thirty-one million tautog clam eggs were collected in Buzzard's Bay and 17,000,000 fry were liberated from them.

According to the report, great increases in results at a large saving of expense were accomplished with reference to the salmon hatching on the Pacific coast. Temporary stations were established on the Salmon and Little White Salmon Rivers, both tributaries of the Columbia, to be operated in connection with the permanent station at Clackamas, Oregon. While the cost of eggs per thousand at the Clackamas station had been $1.81, they were obtained as low as 44 cents per thousand at the Salmon River auxiliary, and at the rate of 11 cents a thousand at the Battle Creek auxiliary station. The total take of 37,000,000 salmon eggs amounted to three times as many as were ever collected before in the United States in any one season.

It is proposed to extend over the entire country a permanent and economical system of maintaining the commercial fisheries by grouping about the central hatcheries auxiliary egg-collecting stations, to be operated only during the spawning season. Another effort will be made to introduce Pacific salmon in Eastern waters. To accomplish this, 5,000,000 eggs will be transferred from the California station to stations in New York, Vermont, and Maine, and the fry liberated in the Penobscot, Kennebec, Merrimac, Hudson, Delaware, and Susquehanna Rivers.

Attention has also been paid to increasing the output of Atlantic and land-locked salmon at the Maine station, and indications point to a large increase over previous years. Lake trout eggs collected will aggregate 18,000,000 or 20,000,000. The cod work will surpass all previous seasons, and 225,000,000 eggs are expected. Eastern oysters and lobsters were planted in California and Oregon waters in October, and diamond-back terrapin in San Francisco Bay. Eggs of the steel-head trout, California game fish, have been planted in streams tributary to Lakes Superior and Huron and the Penobscot River.

WAS A QUIET DIPSOMANIAC.

A Lawyer Who Misappropriated Funds Belonging to His Clients.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 5.—An examination of the accounts and papers of Fred M. Inglehart, the attorney who was declared insane and sent to the Middletown State Hospital several months ago, has brought to light the fact that he misappropriated $54,000 belonging to his clients. A dozen lawyers who have been working for months to find out what became of the money have been unsuccessful in their efforts, and, although Inglehart was generally supposed to be a wealthy man, not a cent of his own money can be found. Everything he had has been lost, but what became of it cannot be ascertained by the most diligent search.

Just when Inglehart began to take the money he held for his clients is not definitely known, but some of the irregular transactions go back five or six years. The greater part, however, occurred within the last year or two. One of the cases in which he misappropriated funds of a client was taken to the District Attorney's office, and the papers are now on file there. It was not pressed because the interested parties became convinced that Inglehart was not responsible for his acts and that criminal prosecution would be useless.

It is believed by physicians who examined Inglehart and by attorneys who tried to do business with him that he had been insane for more than a year, and possibly two years, before he was committed to the asylum. The first evidence of it was not found, however, until last Summer, when the physicians in the Keeley Institute at Dwight, Ill., where he had been sent to take the gold cure, discovered that he was not in possession of his mental faculties, and he was sent back home as a hopeless case.

The excessive use of liquor caused Inglehart's collapse. He was a dipsomaniac, but his drinking was done so quietly and secretly that few suspected him of drinking to excess. It is said that nearly a score of people are affected by his misappropriations.

ARBUCKLE SECURED THE STOCK.

The Sugar Trust Does Not Own the Woolson Spice Company Entire.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 5.—It turns out that the sale of the final sixty shares of the Woolson Spice Company stock, sold by Spence T. Acklin for $100,000, was not to the American Sugar Refinery people after all, as even Mr. Acklin supposed. It was simply a grand coup of the Arbuckles to get on the inside of the Sugar people's affairs.

The deal was engineered, according to those who had to do with it, by J. M. Turner, Arbuckle's credit man, after N. J. Gilmore, Arbuckle's partner, had been here and looked over the ground. Mr. Turner came here and registered at the hotel under another name and as a resident of Chicago. The money had been previously sent on, and was on deposit in the Second National Bank. The first information obtained by the press occurred in a singular manner. Mr. Acklin's little boy said to a playmate:

"My papa got a big New Year present."

"What was it?" asked hopeful No. 2.

"A check for a hundred thousand dollars," was the reply.

The second child told his father, who was a shrewd fellow, and stood close to a newspaper man here in Toledo. The rest came out by the usual pumping process.

The Holland Club Sale.

The Holland Club is no more. Yesterday morning the furniture, fixtures, and stock of goods contained in the clubhouse, at 14 West Thirty-first Street, were sold at auction by order of the Sheriff to satisfy a judgment held by Acker, Merrall & Condit for $1,740.66. In all, $1,960 was realized, and several other judgments against the club will have to remain unsatisfied. Several very fine paintings were sold far below their actual value to Mr. Lackman, the horseman. The Holland was for some time a leading resort for men of means and leisure, who enjoyed an occasional game of cards of an evening, but a heavy falling off of its members in the past few months precipitated its failure.

The Mayor Loses a Servant.

William Dixon, colored, who had been a servant in Mayor Strong's household for a number of years, died Monday of heart disease and dropsy. He had been sick for several months. Throughout his illness Mr. and Mrs. Strong sent him delicacies and continued his wages. He came from Richfield Springs. He was buried yesterday.

BEYROOT CITIZENS AROUSED.

Arrest of a Young Man May Cause the Sultan More Trouble.

Letters sent to Syrian residents in this city say that the officials in the Yildiz Palace in Constantinople were greatly disturbed recently by a telegram announcing the arrest of a prominent young Turk in Beyroot, Syria, on charges of making treasonable utterances against the Sultan.

The young man is Soubhi Bey, a son of a former Governor General of Beyroot, and who had received a liberal education and had been suspected of being affiliated with the Young Turkey Party.

Soubhi Bey happened to be in a café in Beyroot and got into a political discussion. He said the fleets of Europe were already at the gates of Constantinople, and that the disruption and dismemberment of the empire were imminent. The cause of all the trouble, he claimed, was due to the bad and corrupt management by the men in power, and the carelessness of the Sultan, who seemed to care only about his own safety and ease, and not for the welfare of his people.

The words of the youth seemed to be very well received by many of the other younger men present, but they were duly reported to the authorities, with many exaggerations, and the Attorney General of the vilayet at once caused the arrest of Soubhi Bey for alleged treasonable utterances. He telegraphed to Constantinople that Soubhi Bey had been carrying on a propaganda against the Sultan similar to that by the Young Turkey Party with which he was undoubtedly affiliated.

The Vali or Governor General of Beyroot interested himself in behalf of the young man and tried to have him liberated. Thereupon the Attorney General sent another telegram to Constantinople accusing the Vali himself of complicity in a plot against the Sultan. Soon after a dispatch was sent from the palace to Beyroot ordering the Vali and the Attorney General to go to Constantinople by the first steamship. The Chief of Police of Beyroot and other prominent civil and military officials were also ordered to report at Constantinople.

This action caused excitement in Beyroot, where a large portion of the Mohammedan population is said to be discontented with the rule of the Sultan. As Syria is regarded as at the gates of Arabia, it is feared that if the Mohammedan Syrians should make common cause with the inhabitants of Arabia, who are often ready to revolt, the Sultan would have his hands more than full.

CASH FOR HOME MISSIONS.

Annual Report of the American Missionary Association.

From the advance sheets of the American Missionary Association's annual report it is learned that the association has about fifty normal schools in successful operation in the Southern States, devoted solely to the preparation of colored teachers for work among their own people.

Up to date this association has expended about $11,000,000 in the South and has educated 10,000 colored teachers. The mission normal schools have supplied a very large proportion of all the colored teachers in the Southern States. More than $350,000 is expended by the association each year in keeping up the colored schools in the South.

The income last year from the Daniel Hand Fund, which is applied entirely to missionary work among the colored people of the South, was $70,563. The association received during the year on account of the principal of the Daniel Hand Fund about $305,000.

Following are the principal items of the American Missionary Association's receipts from the various States in 1896: New York, $33,602; Connecticut, $49,611; Massachusetts, $78,179; Ohio, $16,212; Illinois, $12,423; New Hampshire, $12,444; Vermont, $8,034; Rhode Island, $2,104; New Jersey, $3,921; Pennsylvania, $1,784; Wisconsin, $13,090; Iowa, $5,352; Michigan, $5,551; Maryland, $302; Missouri, $1,462; California, $5,804; Colorado, $327; North Dakota, $630; South Dakota, $586; Nebraska, $623; Kansas, $621; Utah, $116; Virginia, $1,231; Alabama, $584; North Carolina, $303; Tennessee, $1,159; Mississippi, $440; Florida, $356; Kentucky, $200; Georgia, $223; Oregon, $212, and Texas, $101. The smallest contribution was from New Mexico and amounted to $1.50.

Foreign cash donations aggregated $805; the tuition fees amounted to $38,890, the Arthington Mission refunded $7,750, the Slater Fund yielded $8,500, and $1,422 was realized from the sale of property. The total receipts for the year were $340,799. New England alone contributed $158,648. The association's report mentions the fact that of the 16,000 negro teachers employed in Southern schools about 80 per cent. were educated in the association's schools.

The indebtedness of the American Missionary Association at the close of the fiscal year, Sept. 30, 1896, was $85,572. This must be met out of the revenues of the current year. During 1896 twenty-seven new churches, with more than 1,000 members, were organized in the South and West.

PERILS OF MISSIONARIES.

Dr. Josiah Strong Says Turkey and China Want to Get Rid of Them.

Dr. Josiah Strong, General Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance for the United States, has received some information concerning the attitude of the Sultan of Turkey toward Christian missionaries that heretofore has not been made public. With reference to the rumored desire of the Sultan to get rid of the missionaries Dr. Strong said yesterday:

"It is known that a cunning plan for their expulsion has been concocted. In the execution of this plan the Sultan will go as far as he dares. How far he will dare to go will depend on the Turkish policy of our own Government. Should the missionaries expelled, they could be reinstated only by force, which our Government would not use, and which the missionary societies would not desire to have used.

"China does not want our missionaries either. With Russian influence, which is hostile to them, dominant there, and with the precedent of their expulsion from Turkey, China might drive them out. In that event it is quite within the range of possibility that the reaction now taking place in Japan might go so far as to lead that empire to follow the example of China and Turkey."

On the subject of the Armenian persecutions Dr. Strong said: "It is probable that less than 50,000 persons were martyred in the so-called 'ten great persecutions' of the early Church during the first three centuries, while 70,000 Armenians, or more, have been killed by the Turks and Kurds within the past three years."

FUNERAL OF A PRIEST.

The Rev. Dominic Monteverde Buried in Holy Cross Cemetery.

The funeral services of the Rev. Dominic Monteverde of the Church of the Holy Rosary, whose death occurred in Baltimore Jan. 2, were held yesterday morning in the church, at the corner of Reid and Chauncey Streets, Brooklyn. They were attended by a large delegation of priests and many parishioners and friends of the deceased.

Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Taffs of St. Patrick's. The Rev. James McNamee of St. Teresa's was deacon, and the Rev. Peter Kearney of St. Raphael's was sub-deacon. Bishop McDonnell pronounced the benediction and the Rev. J. M. Kelley of the Church of the Transfiguration delivered the eulogy.

The burial was in Holy Cross Cemetery.

JAMESON SAYS ITS FALSE

CONTRADICTS THE REPORT ON THE GLOBE FIRE FINANCES.

Regards the Action of Superintendent Matthews as an Imposition and Refuses to Pay a Bill of $781, Which the Report Cost.

President E. C. Jameson of the Globe Fire Insurance Company, which has been the subject of a report by special examiners in the employ of William S. Matthews, Superintendent of Ins